

Federal Spending in the Northwest

Diane DeVaul and Keith Laughlin

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The Center for Regional Policy

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1. Introduction

Recent demographic estimates suggest that both Iowa and Montana will soon lose a seat in the House of Representatives, causing the Northwest region to suffer a 6 percent cut in its representation because of population changes in the 1980s. In terms of political influence, the region--Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington--will have less power when the Electoral College selects the president, and it will possess fewer votes on important legislation before the House of Representatives.

Perhaps more startling and troubling, however, is the loss of money that will result from the 1990 census. Although only two of the eight northwestern states will lose congressional representation, all but one (Washington) have experienced population growth well below the national average throughout the 1980s. Because billions of federal dollars are allocated by formulas based in part on the decennial census, northwestern states can expect to lose millions of dollars in federal funding when the new census numbers become effective in 1992.

The federal programs that use decennial population figures as a formula allocation factor include some of the most basic support programs for communities: highway funds, Community Development Block Grants, low-income heating assistance, Head Start, Vocational Education, Drug and Alcohol Abuse, airport improvements, and payments to agricultural stations.

Noting that federal grants-in-aid represented 18.2 percent of state and local spending in 1988 (down from 24.7 percent in 1981), the pending changes could pose major disruptions. Fortunately, most major federal programs must be reauthorized soon, providing members of Congress with an opportunity to review and adjust the funding formulas.

This report attempts to provide northwestern policymakers with a better understanding of the region's past relations with the federal government, the funding formulas for each of the major grants-in-aid, and options to cushion the loss of federal funds to the Northwest.

While the first part of this book reviews recent trends in total federal spending for each of the eight northwestern states (including grants, direct payments to individuals, salaries and wages, and procurement), most of the analysis focuses on grants to states and local governments, largely because this category will be most affected by population changes identified through the 1990 census.



2. Flow of Federal Funds

The Northwest region's share of the nation's population fell from 7.4 percent in 1981 to 7.2 percent in 1988. Throughout this period, the region's share of federal taxes paid dropped from 7.4 percent to 6.6 percent, while its share of federal spending increased from 6.7 percent to 7.3 percent.

Individual northwestern states have quite varied fiscal relations with the federal government. South Dakota, for instance, had a positive return on dollar for federal spending from fiscal 1981 to fiscal 1988 of \$1.35. Minnesota, in contrast, had a return on dollar of only 88 cents. Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington had positive returns, while in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, and Oregon, the state's share of federal spending fell short of its share of the tax burden.

These gross statistics, of course, do not tell the whole story. A more careful analysis shows that in the category of grants to state and local governments, that area over which legislators have the most control, northwestern states have done fairly well, with only Iowa and Washington receiving a negative return on dollar, and then of only 99 cents and 95 cents, respectively. On the other hand, in the category of federal procurement, only Idaho and Washington did well, largely because of the location of aerospace contractors.

Five of the eight northwestern states received substantial federal salary and wages; Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington benefitted from the location of military bases and other federal facilities. The region, as would be expected, received its fair share of direct payments to individuals, a category including Social Security, Medicare, and federal retirement programs.

Perhaps the clearest insight into the Northwest's share of federal spending can be obtained by comparing the region's Department of Defense (DOD) and non-DOD receipts. Only the state of Washington received a positive return on dollar of \$1.44 for DOD spending during the fiscal 1981 through fiscal 1988 period. Oregon received only \$0.29, Iowa \$0.30, Montana \$0.44, Idaho \$0.46, South Dakota \$0.59, Montana \$0.63, and North Dakota \$0.87.

The major defense build-up of the 1980s, therefore, caused a substantial net drain of resources from the Northwest region, with the exception of the state of Washington. Tremendous economic stimulus was provided to those states and regions that enjoyed the benefit of increased Pentagon spending. For example, New England received a return on dollar of \$1.36 from the Department of Defense spending from fiscal 1981 to fiscal 1988. The South received \$1.20, and some western states profited enormously: Hawaii (\$2.85), Missouri (\$1.82), Alaska (\$1.76), Utah (\$1.63), and California (\$1.52).

Dramatic changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are providing the best opportunity since the early 1980s to redirect federal spending priorities. Three factors will be major determinants of federal investment in the Northwest region in the 1990s: population growth, the S&L bail-out actions, and federal spending patterns.

Northwestern states experienced relatively low population growth in the 1980s. The 1990 census, therefore, will cause reduced spending in the region from federal grant programs that are distributed by formulas that include population as a factor. To compensate, overall spending levels would have to be increased, or funding formulas would have to be altered.

Banking analysts speculate that the final cost of the savings and loan bail-out could be three times higher than the initial estimate of \$167 billion. Higher costs could create tremendous pressure for even further cuts in federal programs important to the Northwest region.

A major redirection of federal spending trends would affect northwestern states differently. Washington's share could fall if defense spending is dramatically reduced due to changes in Eastern Europe. However, the net impact on federal spending in the region would depend upon the composition of spending increases that may result from a peace dividend.

This report initially provides the reader a close look at the fiscal relationship between the eight states of the Northwest region (Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington) and the federal government over an eight-year period.

Beginning with fiscal 1981, the U.S. Bureau of the Census has issued a report annually on the distribution of federal spending state by state. This report is based upon that data and, unless noted, employs the same methodology used by the Census Bureau. It tracks the distribution of \$5.778 trillion--approximately 81 percent of federal outlays during the period. The Census Bureau data do not include foreign aid; overseas spending by federal agencies; spending by such entities as the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency; or interest payments on the national debt. This report also excludes federal spending in U.S. territories.

The report uses two yardsticks to measure a state's fiscal relationship with the federal government. The first is return on dollar, which is determined by dividing a state's percentage share of spending by its percentage share of the U.S. tax burden. This calculation estimates federal spending coming into a state for every tax dollar going to Washington. The second yardstick is per-capita spending, which is determined by dividing federal spending in a state by its population to demonstrate spending per person. It is sometimes useful to determine a state's per-capita spending as a percentage of the U.S. per-capita level. This allows easier analysis of changes in per-capita spending levels over time. This is accomplished by dividing a state's per-capita spending level by the U.S. per-capita spending level.

As a means of comparing the real and the ideal, the report estimates what a state would have received in each category of spending if its share of spending had been equal to its share of the nation's tax burden or population. Each state chapter contains a table that makes this comparison for fiscal 1988.

Major Categories of Spending

The four major categories of spending used in this report conform to those used by the Census Bureau. They are Direct Payments to Individuals (accounting for \$2.670 trillion or 46.2 percent of the total from fiscal 1981 to fiscal 1988); Procurement (\$1.257 trillion or 21.8 percent); Salaries and Wages (\$891 billion or 15.4 percent); Grants-in-Aid to State and Local Governments (\$787.3 billion or 13.6 percent). Data for a fifth category, entitled "Other," also are included (accounting for \$171.4 billion or 3.0 percent of the fiscal 1981-fiscal 1988 total), but no further spending breakdown is provided.

Direct Payments to Individuals

This category provides benefits to those who meet specific eligibility requirements. This is the largest and most evenly dispersed category of federal spending. It includes some programs that are available to anyone who meets basic eligibility criteria, without regard to income level. These "non-means-tested" programs include Social Security, Medicare, and federal retirement programs. Other direct payments are available only to individuals who meet specified income requirements. These "means-tested" programs including low-income housing assistance, food stamps, and Pell grants.

Each state chapter includes a chart that compares per-capita spending on "means-tested" and "non-means-tested" programs from fiscal 1981 to fiscal 1988 for the programs listed in the table appearing above the chart. (Note: The Veterans Benefits funding level in this table includes a variety of individual programs, some of which are "means-tested," some of which are not. These programs have been divided into the appropriate category for the purposes of the chart appearing below the table.)

Federal Procurement

The federal government's purchase of goods and services is a large part of the budget. Because approximately three-fourths of federal procurement is conducted by the Department of Defense, this category of spending could be significantly affected by any reductions in defense spending in the years ahead, with considerable implications for the state of Washington. (Note: Data for this category generally reflect the place of performance of the contracts, not the location of the prime contractor.)

Federal Salaries and Wages

This category includes the civilian and military payroll of the federal government. (Note: Funding levels in this category reflect place of employment rather than place of residence. The aggregate figures for Federal Salaries and Wages by state include the U.S. Postal Service, while the breakdown of Non-Defense Salaries and Wages does not.)

Grants to State and Local Government

This category includes such programs as Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and the Environmental Protection Agency's wastewater treatment construction grants program. The Northwest region has traditionally received a higher percentage of federal grants than of any other major category of spending.

Other

The Other category is made up of grant programs to non-governmental recipients and direct payments that are not distributed to individuals. Such programs include National Science Foundation research grants and agricultural price-support payments.

The Census Bureau also divides spending into the categories of Department of Defense (DOD) and Non-Department of Defense (Non-DOD) spending. (Note: These categories are not analogous to "Defense" and "Non-Defense" spending. The Non-Department of Defense spending levels include the Department of Energy nuclear weapons activities. According to the Census Bureau, the Department of Energy spent \$7.749 billion on defense-related activities in fiscal 1988. In fiscal 1988, therefore, "Defense Spending" would exceed "DOD-spending" by \$7.749 billion, and "Non-Defense Spending" would be \$7.749 billion less than "Non-DOD spending." The Census Bureau did not break out Department of Defense defense-related activities in its early reports so it is not possible to use the Census Bureau data to examine the broader categories of "Defense" and "Non-Defense" spending during the fiscal 1981 to fiscal 1988 period.)

Caveats and Clarifications

Care should be taken in interpreting the "yardsticks" used in this report. Fiscal relationships in a federal system are complex and it is unwise to jump to conclusions. For example, a state could have a low return on dollar as a result of prosperity. A state with a relatively low level of economic distress and a relatively high level of per-capita income could receive less federal spending and pay more federal taxes than a state with a less healthy economy. In addition, per-capita spending levels are equally attributable to spending and population. As a result, per-capita spending could increase or decrease due to population trends even if spending levels were to remain constant. Conclusions reached using both yardsticks--return on dollar and per-capita spending--are more likely to reflect a state's true fiscal relationship with the federal government. State rankings by themselves are not particularly useful indicators. For example, Ohio ranks thirty-third with a DOD return on dollar of \$0.64. Its rank for Non-DOD return on dollar dropped to thirty-sixth but its actual return on dollar rose to \$0.96. Percentage changes in spending from fiscal 1981 to fiscal 1988 are expressed in nominal terms, not real terms. This means that the effect of inflation has not been taken into account.

In interpreting the data for any individual state, it should be clearly understood that policymakers have little control over salaries and wages, which are dependent on the location of military bases and federal facilities. Elected officials also have limited control over federal procurement, both defense and non-defense. Their control over direct payments to individuals, such as Social Security and Medicare payments, can be exercised at the margin. Of the four major categories of federal spending, only grants to state and local government is clearly affected in a large way by year-to-year efforts of legislators.

Sources of Data

All spending levels are taken from a series of annual publications produced by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, starting with *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1981* through *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1988*.

All population estimates used to determine per-capita spending levels are from documents published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Estimates of tax burden by state used to determine return on dollar are derived from publications of the Tax Foundation, a nonprofit Washington, D.C. research organization.

**IDAHO:
TOTAL
FEDERAL
SPENDING**

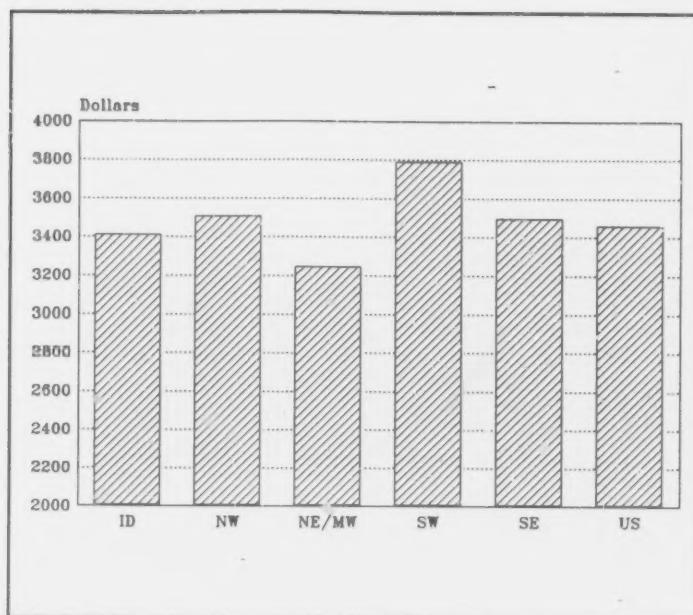
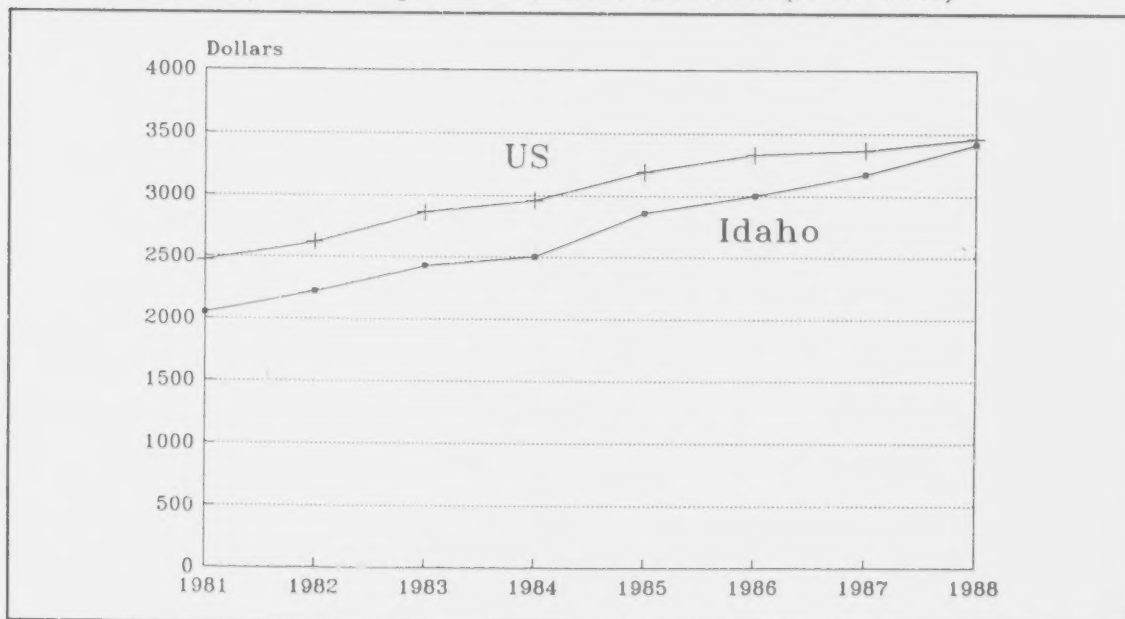


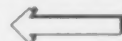
Figure 1.1
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Figure 1.2
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis for IDAHO and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)





IDAHO HIGHLIGHTS



- From FY1981 through FY1988, IDAHO, on average, received 0.4% of federal spending, shouldered 0.3% of the nation's tax burden, and was home to 0.4% of the nation's population.
- If IDAHO'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's tax burden during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, the state would have received \$3.7 billion less in federal spending. If IDAHO'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's population, the state would have received \$2.6 billion more.
- Federal spending in IDAHO increased by 72.6% from FY1981 to FY1988, exceeding the 49.9% increase in total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- IDAHO'S return on dollar for total federal spending increased from \$1.06 (25th) in FY1981 to \$1.41 (8th) in FY1988. IDAHO registered an average return on dollar of \$1.21 (14th) during the FY1981 to FY1988 period.
- Per capita total federal spending in IDAHO rose from \$2,048 (40th) in FY1981 to \$3,410 (24th) in FY1988, compared with national per capita levels of \$2,468 and \$3,456, respectively. From FY1981 through FY1988, IDAHO received \$21,672 (14th) in per capita total federal spending, compared to the U.S. per capita level of \$24,309.
- DOD spending accounted for 10.2% of federal spending in IDAHO during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, while DOD spending accounted for 26.8% of total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- IDAHO had an average return on dollar for DOD spending of \$0.46 (43rd) during the FY1981 through FY1988 period. The state had a return on dollar for non-DOD spending of \$1.48 (6th) during the same period.
- IDAHO received \$22,018 (45th) in per capita DOD spending and \$19,453 (13th) in per capita non-DOD spending during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, compared with national per capita levels of \$6,520 and \$17,787, respectively.

IDAHO AT A GLANCE: (In Percent)

FY81 FY88

Share of Federal Spending	0.3	0.4
---------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Federal Tax Burden	0.3	0.3
-----------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Nation's Population	0.4	0.4
------------------------------------	-----	-----

**IDAHO:
FEDERAL
SPENDING
BY MAJOR
CATEGORY**

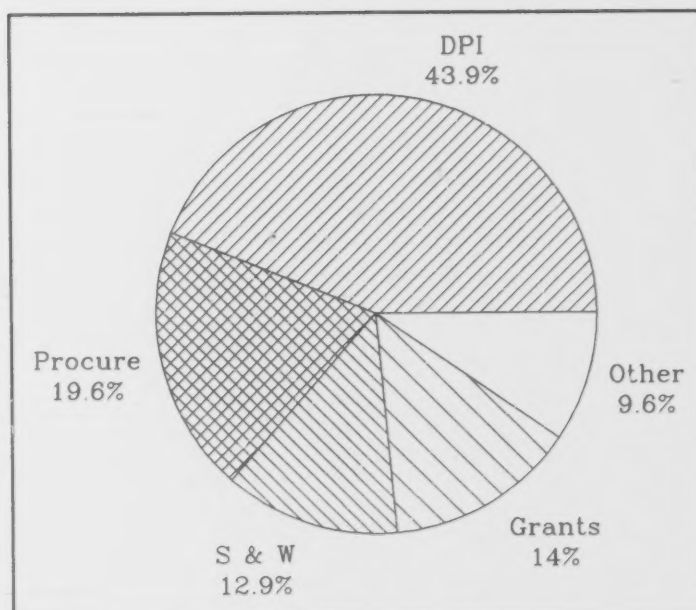
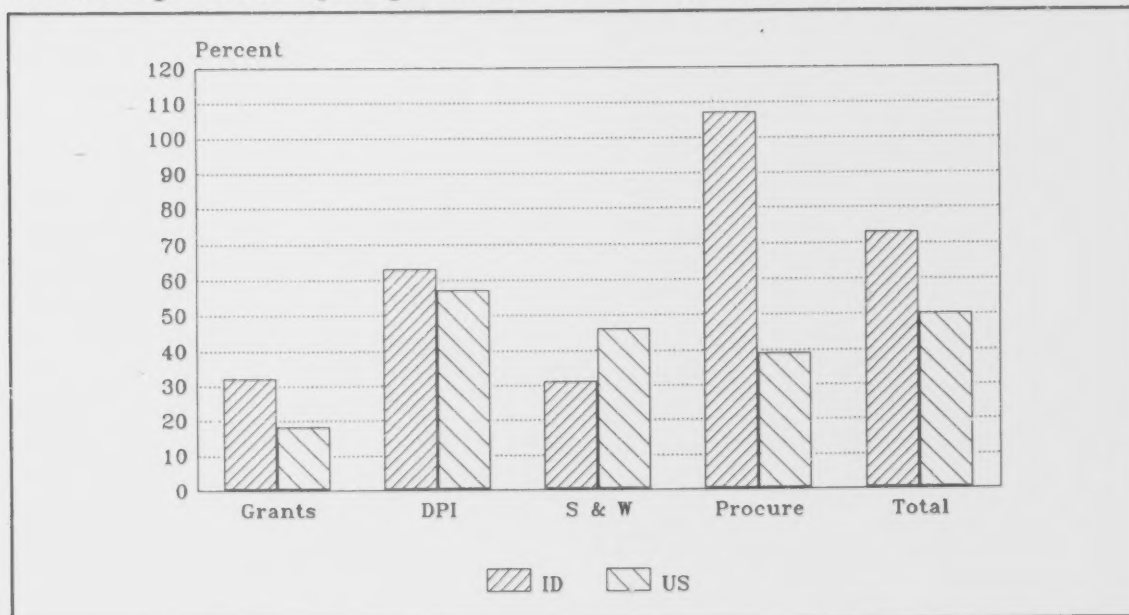


Figure 1.3
Federal Spending in IDAHO by Major Category (FY 88)

Figure 1.4
Percent Change in Federal Spending in IDAHO and the U.S. By Major Category (FY 81 - FY 88)



	<u>FY 1981</u>			<u>FY 1988</u>			<u>Percentage Change</u> <u>FY 1981 - FY 1988</u>	
	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>US</u>
Grants	361	0.4	1.17	477	0.4	1.52	32	18
DPI	917	0.4	1.08	1,495	0.4	1.30	63	57
S & W	336	0.4	1.11	440	0.3	1.16	31	46
Procure	323	0.3	0.83	669	0.4	1.43	107	39
<u>Other</u>	37	0.6	1.72	326	0.9	3.07	781	470
TOTAL	1,974	0.3	1.06	3,407	0.4	1.41	73	50

¹ In millions of dollars

Table 1.1
Federal Spending in IDAHO By Major Category For FY 81 and FY 88

Table 1.2
What If Federal Funds Had Been Distributed to IDAHO in FY 1988 on the Basis Of...?

	<u>...Tax Burden</u>		<u>...Population</u>	
	<u>What If?</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>From Actual¹</u>	<u>What If?</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>From Actual¹</u>
Grants	313	-164	446	-31
DPI	1,153	-342	1,644	149
S & W	380	-60	542	102
Procure	469	-200	669	0
<u>Other</u>	106	-220	151	-175
TOTAL	2,422	-985	3,452	45

¹ In millions of dollars

IDAHO:

**GRANTS
TO STATE
AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT**

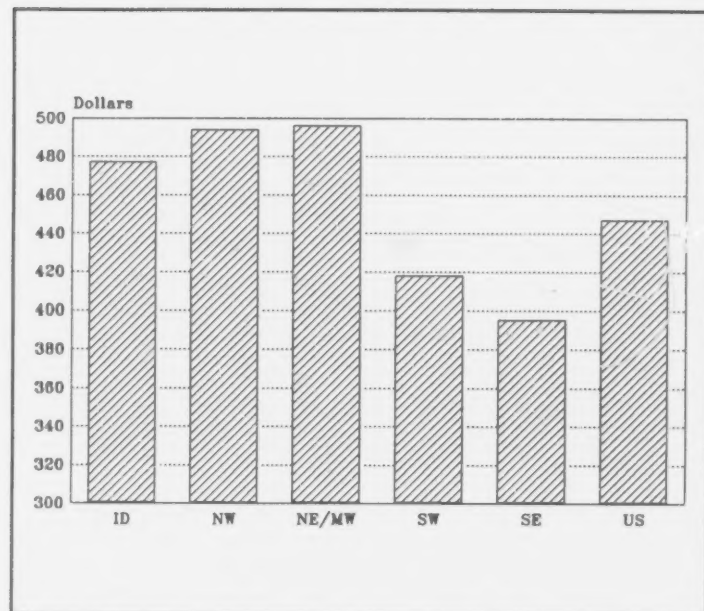


Figure 1.5
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government (FY 88)

Figure 1.6
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government for IDAHO and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

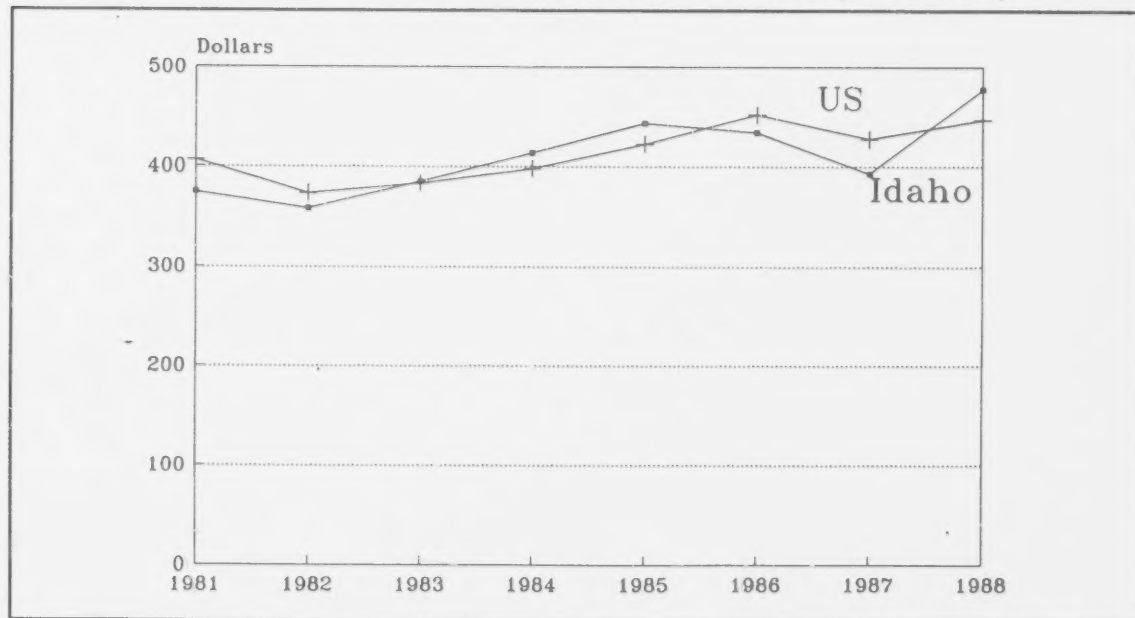


Table 1.3

Federal Grants to IDAHO By Selected Agencies and Programs For FY 81 and FY 88

Agency ²	FY 1981 ¹			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 ¹ - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	ID	US
DOC	8,141	1.4	4.20	5,020	1.4	4.86	-38	-38
DoEd	22,674	0.3	0.93	50,886	0.6	1.94	124	24
DOI	17,870	1.7	5.09	15,207	1.3	4.55	-15	10
DOL	41,683	0.5	1.46	30,037	0.6	1.98	-28	-39
DOT	61,119	0.5	1.40	117,973	0.7	2.51	93	24
EPA	27,241	0.7	2.01	12,214	0.4	1.48	-55	-29
HHS	91,709	0.3	0.81	147,683	0.3	1.02	61	49
HUD	23,456	0.2	0.75	28,479	0.3	0.89	21	18
USDA	36,615	0.6	1.87	59,064	0.6	2.03	61	72
<u>Program^{1,2}</u>								
AFDC	15,022	0.2	0.59	18,913	0.2	0.63	26	36
AGEXSV	2,489	0.9	2.84	2,705	0.9	2.99	9	19
CDBG	7,187	0.2	0.56	11,246	0.4	1.35	56	-25
COMPED ⁴	20,901	1.0	3.21	13,646	0.4	1.24	-35	85
EDA	5,864	1.2	3.76	3,445	1.9	6.50	-41	-61
EPAWWT	24,419	0.6	1.93	9,141	0.4	1.30	-63	-36
FAATF	1,129	0.3	0.76	6,088	0.8	2.64	439	80
GRS	20,477	0.4	1.21	0	NA	NA	-100	-100
HWAYTF	55,821	0.6	1.96	105,027	0.9	3.03	88	41
JTPA ⁵	11,195	0.4	1.41	12,927	0.5	1.58	15	15
LIHEAP	11,712	0.6	1.94	9,933	0.6	2.20	-15	-13
MDCAID	39,744	0.2	0.69	90,859	0.3	1.05	129	74
PUBHSG ⁴	207	0.0	0.04	4,461	0.2	0.74	2,055	41
SEC ⁸	11,178	0.3	0.87	11,635	0.3	0.96	4	3
UDAG	0	0.0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0	-47
UMTA	1,587	0.0	0.13	3,395	0.1	0.36	114	-13
VOCED	3,823	0.5	1.52	8,613	0.7	2.44	125	62
WIC	5,277	0.6	1.77	8,652	0.5	1.78	64	89

¹ Some programs began after FY 1981. See footnotes.
² Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
³ in thousands of dollars
⁴ First year funding levels are for FY 1983
⁵ First year funding levels are for FY 1984

**IDAHO:
DIRECT
PAYMENTS
TO
INDIVIDUALS**

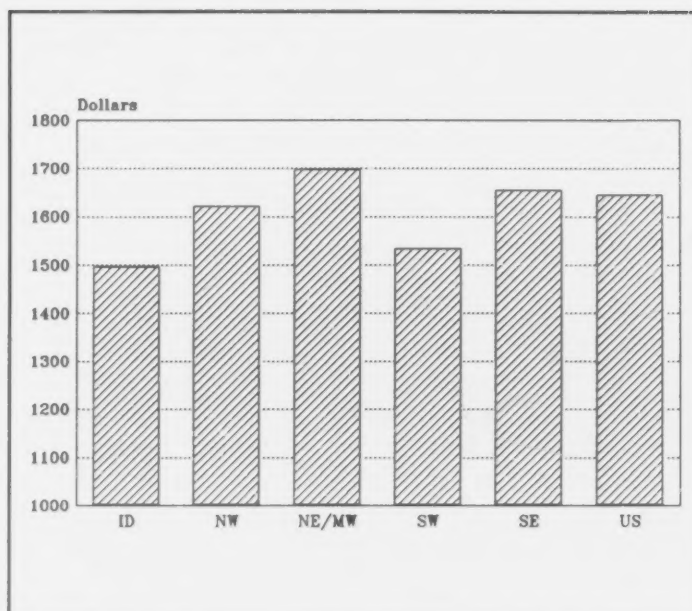
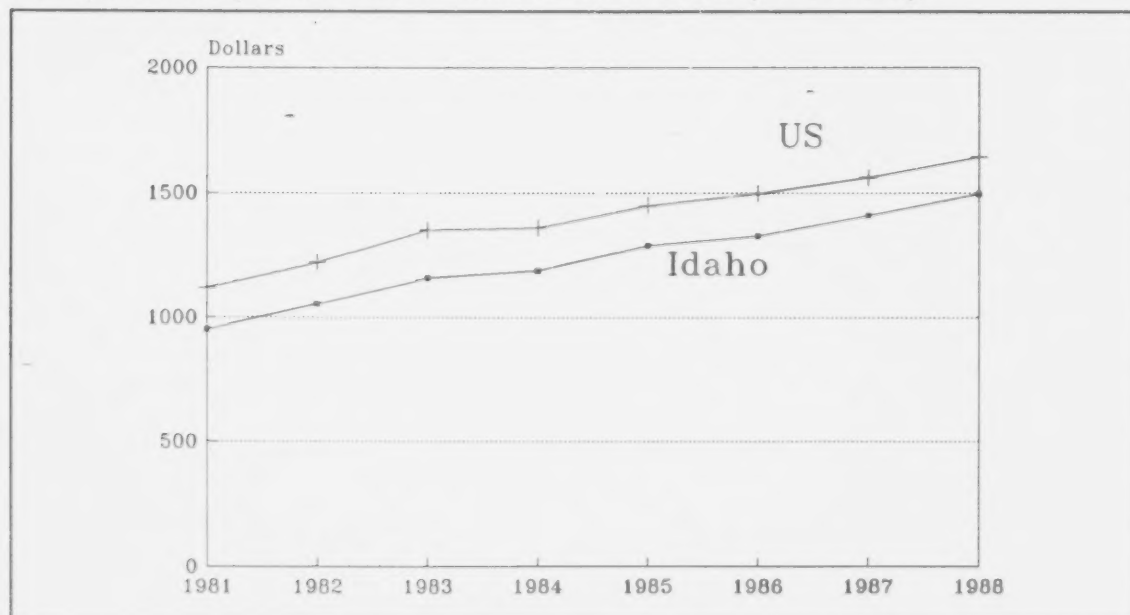


Figure 1.7
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals (FY 88)

Figure 1.8
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals for IDAHO and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



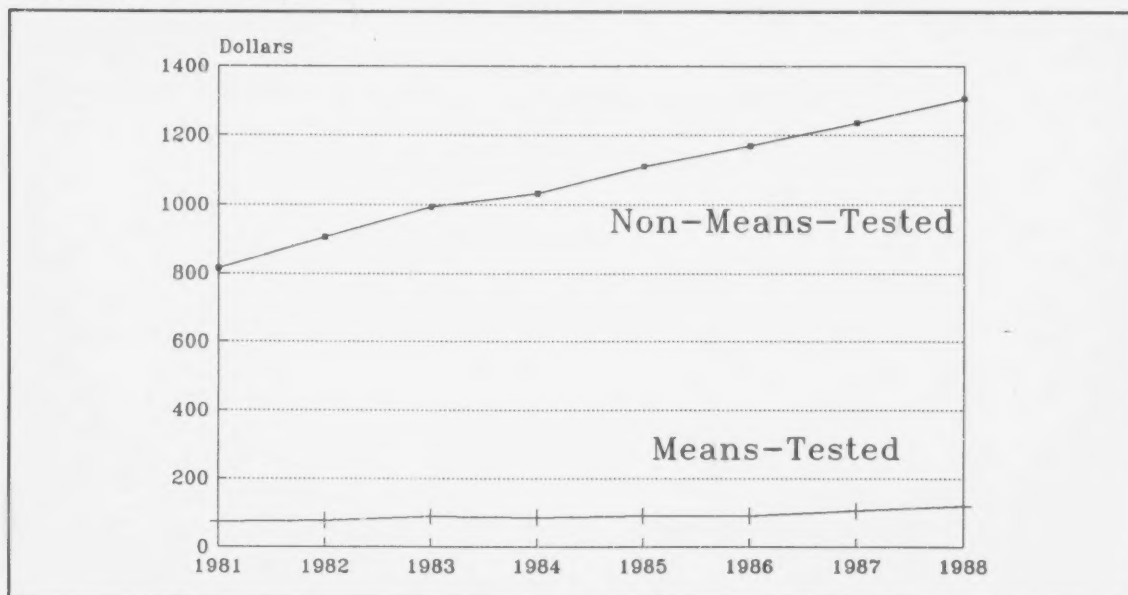
Program ¹	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	ID	US
EITC ³	3,792	0.3	0.84	13,156	0.4	1.55	247	117
FEDRET								
-MLTRY	57,906	0.5	1.38	84,673	0.5	1.60	46	46
-CIVLN	67,609	0.4	1.17	112,984	0.4	1.43	67	59
FDSTMP ³	34,625	0.3	0.99	37,602	0.3	1.19	9	4
HSGAST ^{3,4}	6,374	0.3	0.80	13,004	0.3	0.93	104	105
MDCARE	109,472	0.3	0.81	240,606	0.3	0.99	120	107
PELL ³	8,292	0.4	1.11	19,375	0.5	1.84	134	62
SOCSEC	509,100	0.4	1.14	817,447	0.4	1.35	61	56
SSI ³	12,202	0.2	0.57	24,032	0.2	0.75	97	75
VETBEN ⁵	53,728	0.4	1.18	60,254	0.4	1.40	12	9

¹ Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
² In thousands of dollars
³ Means-tested program
⁴ First year data from FY 1983
⁵ See "Methodology"

Table 1.4

Selected Directed Payments to Individuals in IDAHO For FY 81 and FY 88

Figure 1.9 Per Capita Spending in IDAHO for Selected Means-Tested and Non-Means-Tested Programs (FY 81 - FY 88)



**IDAHO:
SALARIES
AND
WAGES**

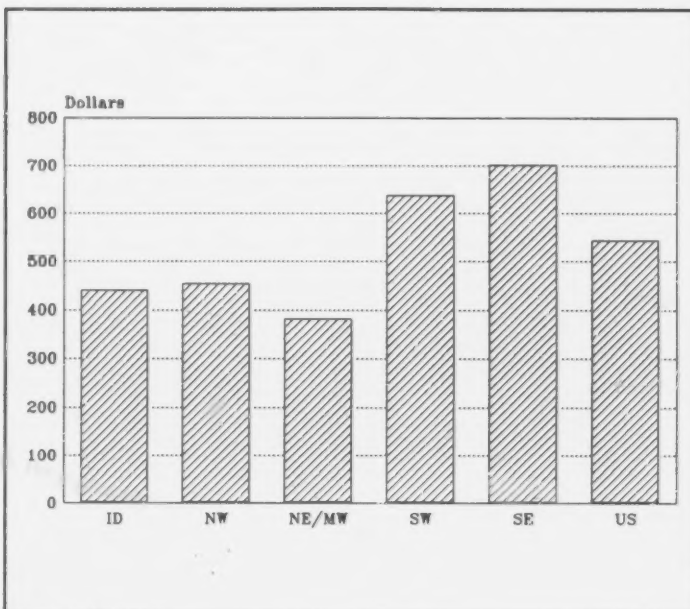


Figure 1.10
Federal Salaries and Wages on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 1.5
Federal Salaries and Wages in IDAHO for FY 81 and FY 88

	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	ID	US
DOD								
-MLTRY	108,357	0.4	1.23	125,699	0.3	1.11	16	49
-CIVLN	22,870	0.1	0.36	35,747	0.1	0.46	56	42
-TOTAL	131,227	0.3	0.87	161,446	0.2	0.85	23	46
NONDOD²	146,930	0.5	1.59	188,654	0.5	1.82	28	30

¹ In thousands of dollars
² Excluding the Postal Service

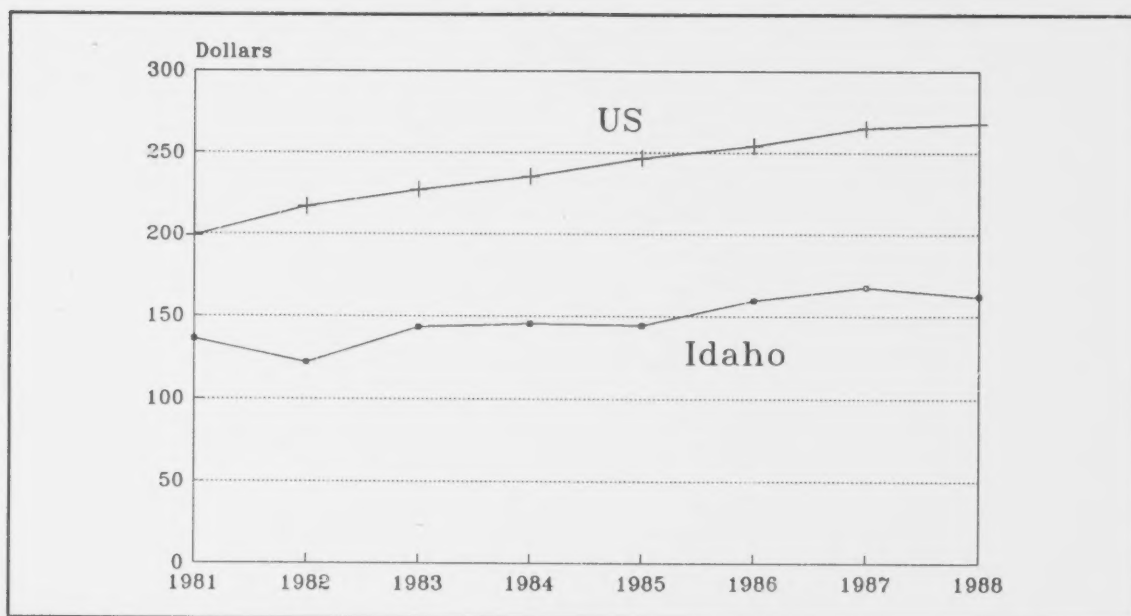
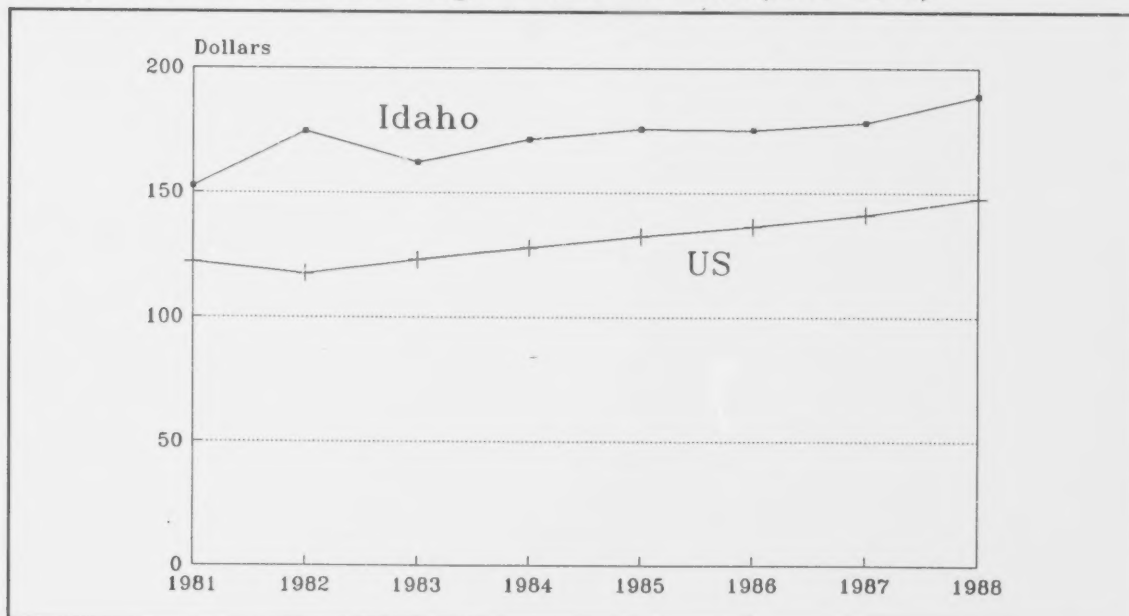


Figure 1.11
Per Capita Department of Defense Salaries and Wages in IDAHO and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.12
Per Capita Non-Defense Salaries and Wages in IDAHO and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



**IDAHO:
PROCUREMENT**

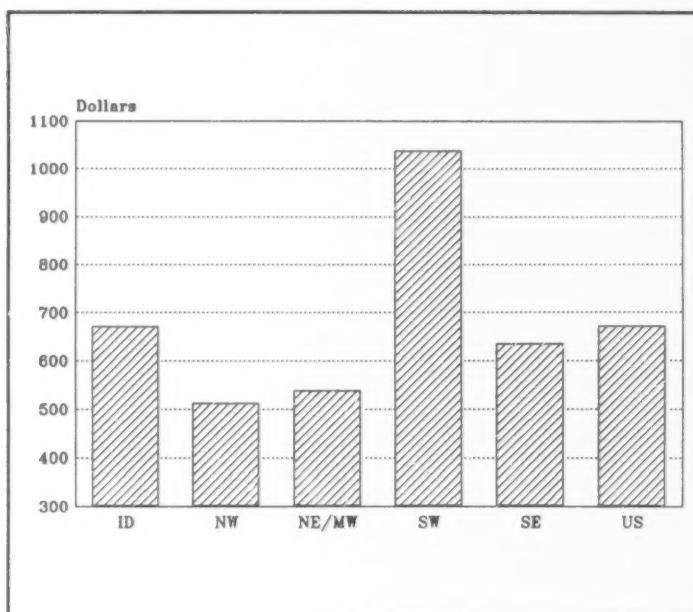


Figure 1.13
Federal Procurement on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 1.6
Federal Procurement in IDAHO for FY 81 and FY 88

	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	ID	US
DOD	28,089	0.0	0.10	59,983	0.0	0.17	114	43
NONDOD ²	287,565	1.0	3.06	609,043	1.5	5.36	112	40

¹ In thousands of dollars
² Excluding the Postal Service

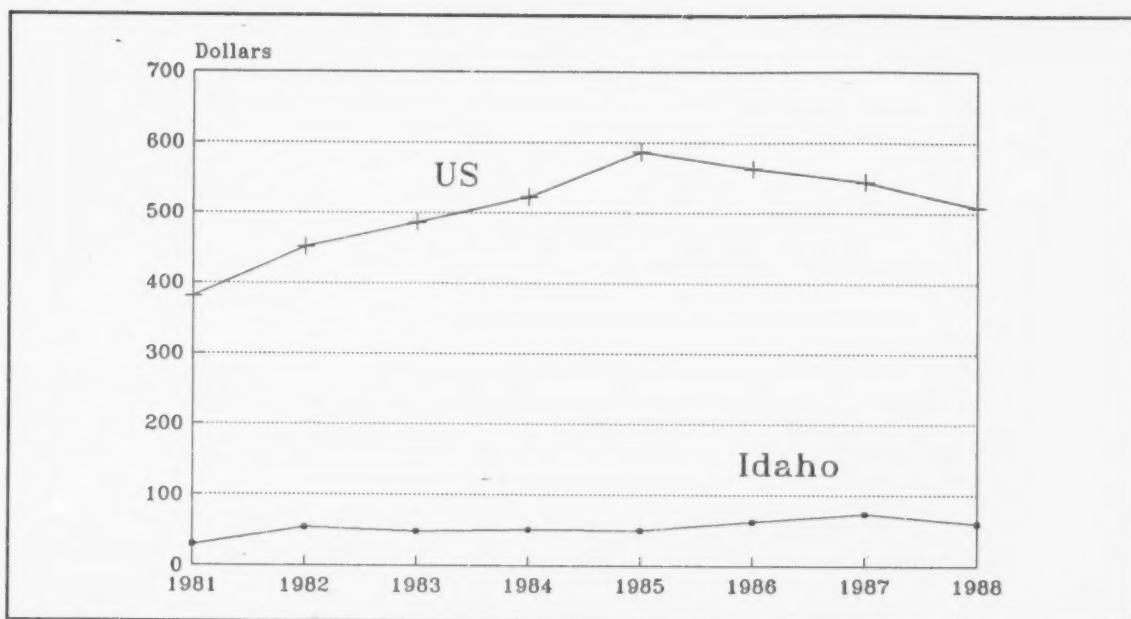
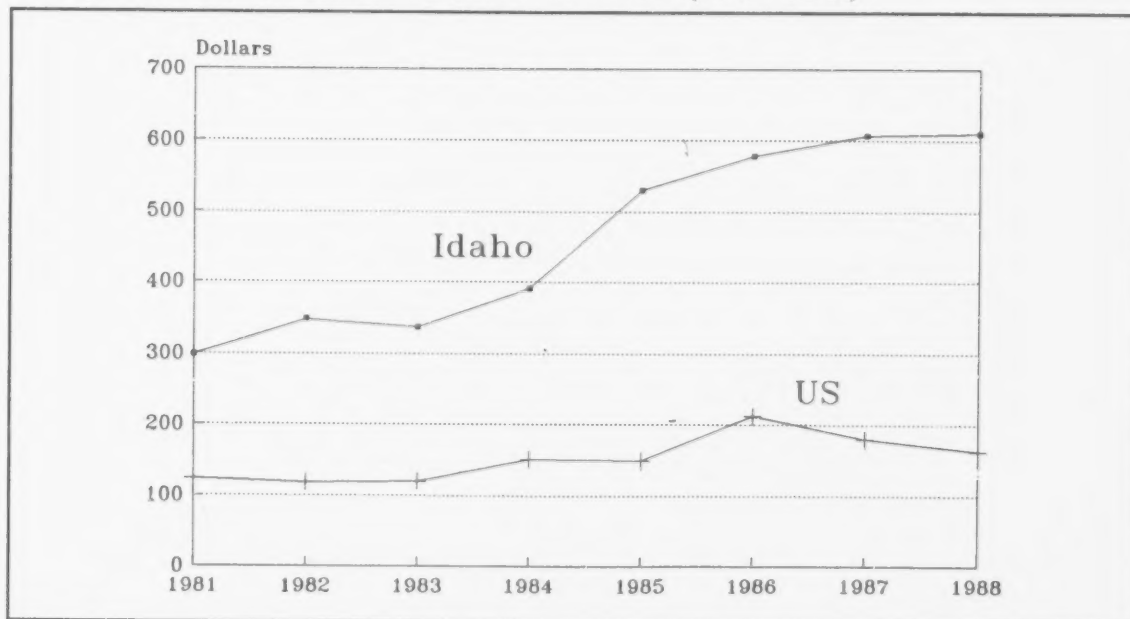


Figure 1.14
Per Capita Department of Defense Procurement in IDAHO and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.15
Per Capita Non-Defense Procurement in IDAHO and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



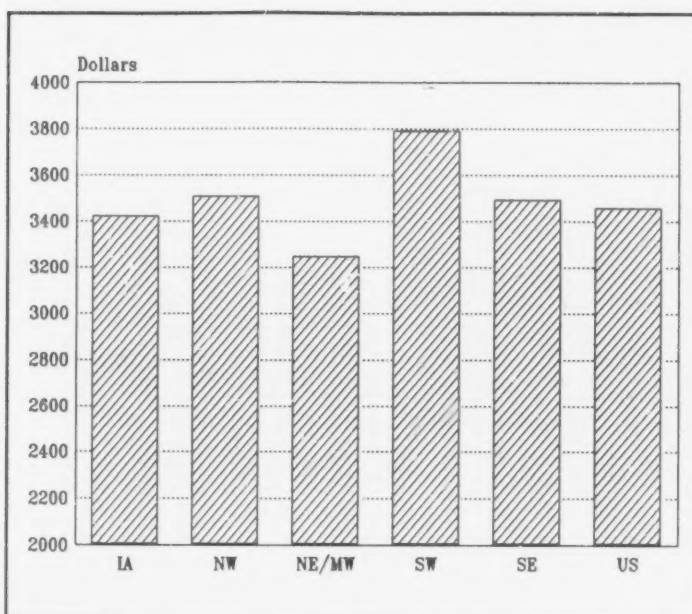
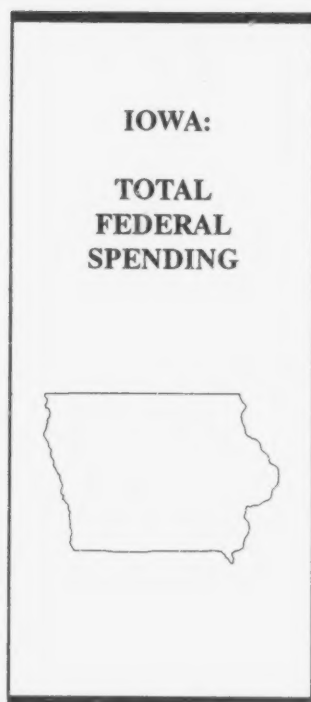
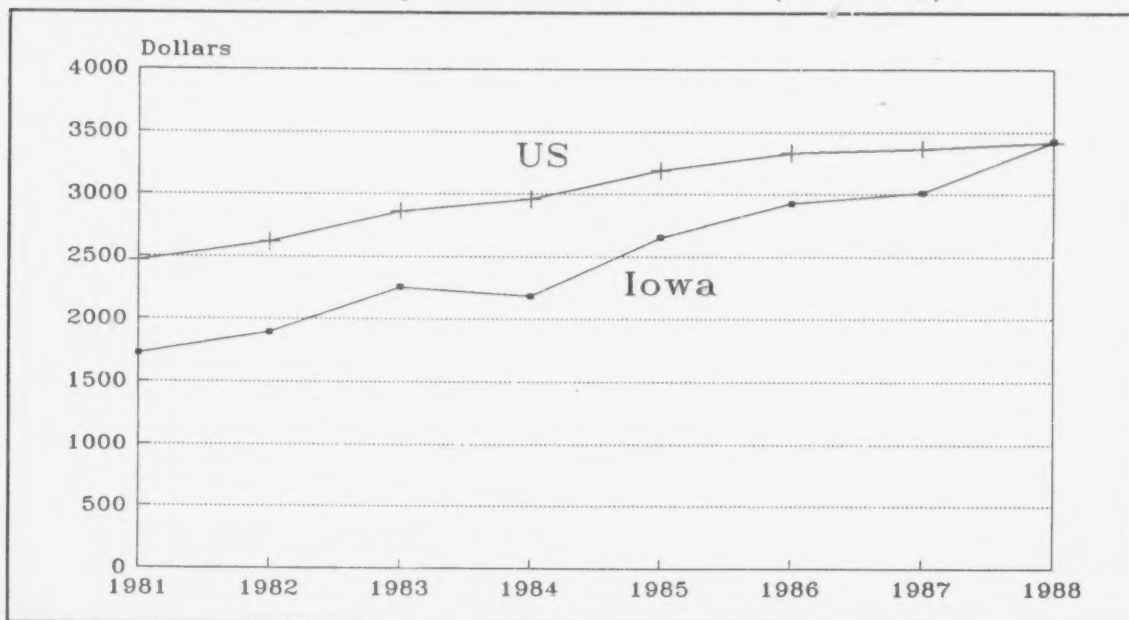
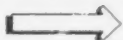


Figure 18.1
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Figure 18.2
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis for IOWA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)





IOWA HIGHLIGHTS



- From FY1981 through FY1988, IOWA, on average, received 1.0% of federal spending, shouldered 1.1% of the nation's tax burden, and was home to 1.2% of the nation's population.
- If IOWA'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's tax burden during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, the state would have received \$5.6 billion more in federal spending. If IOWA'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's population, the state would have received \$12.4 billion less.
- Federal spending in IOWA increased by 92.7% from FY1981 to FY1988--the highest rate in the nation--far exceeding the 49.9% increase in total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- IOWA'S return on dollar for total federal spending improved from \$0.70 (49th) in FY1981 to \$1.17 (20th) in FY1988. IOWA registered an average return on dollar of \$0.91 (39th) during the FY1981 to FY1988 period.
- Per capita total federal spending in IOWA rose from \$1,724 (50th) in FY1981 to \$3,422 (23rd) in FY1988, compared with national per capita levels of \$2,468 and \$3,456, respectively. From FY1981 through FY1988, IOWA received \$20,016 (45th) in per capita total federal spending, compared to the U.S. per capita level of \$24,309.
- DOD spending accounted for 8.8% of federal spending in IOWA during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, while DOD spending accounted for 26.8% of total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- IOWA had an average return on dollar for DOD spending of \$0.30 (47th) during the FY1981 through FY1988 period. The state had a return on dollar for non-DOD spending of \$1.14 (19th) during the same period.
- IOWA received \$1,758 (48th) in per capita DOD spending and \$18,258 (21st) in per capita non-DOD spending during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, compared with national per capita levels of \$6,520 and \$17,787, respectively.

IOWA AT A GLANCE: (In Percent)

FY81 FY88

Share of Federal Spending	0.9	1.1
---------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Federal Tax Burden	1.3	1.0
-----------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Nation's Population	1.3	1.2
------------------------------------	-----	-----

**IOWA:
FEDERAL
SPENDING
BY MAJOR
CATEGORY**

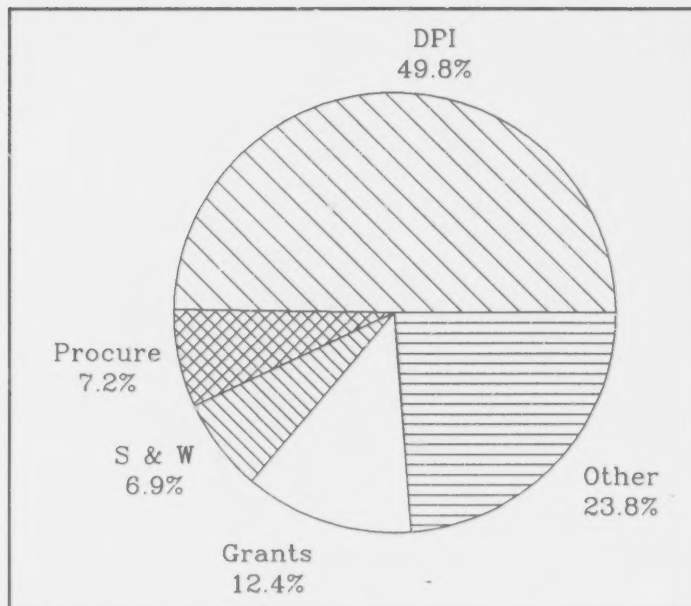
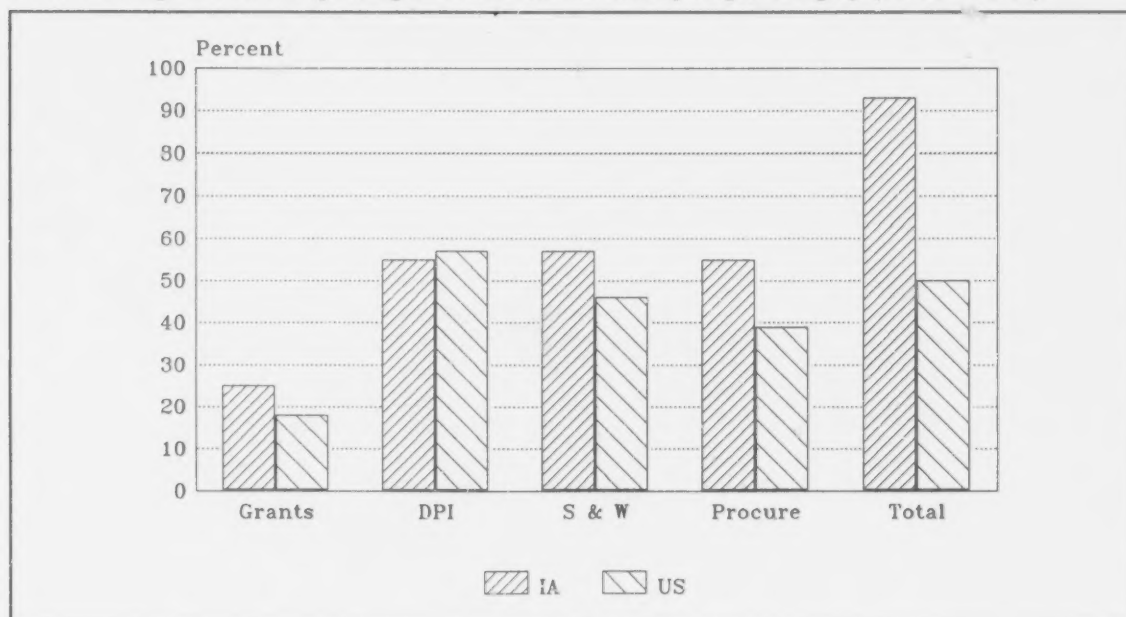


Figure 18.3
Federal Spending in IOWA by Major Category (FY 88)

Figure 18.4
Percent Change in Federal Spending in IOWA and the U.S. By Major Category (FY 81 - FY 88)



	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	IA	US
Grants	961	1.0	0.81	1,199	1.1	1.12	25	18
DPI	3,115	1.2	0.95	4,827	1.2	1.23	55	57
S & W	425	0.5	0.37	666	0.5	0.51	57	46
Procure	451	0.4	0.30	699	0.4	0.44	55	39
<u>Other</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0.95</u>	<u>2,305</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>6.35</u>	<u>2,818</u>	<u>470</u>
TOTAL	5,032	0.9	0.70	9,697	1.1	1.17	93	50

¹ In millions of dollars

Table 18.1
Federal Spending in IOWA By Major Category For FY 81 and FY 88

Table 18.2
What If Federal Funds Had Been Distributed to IOWA in FY 1988 on the Basis Of...?

	...Tax Burden		...Population	
	What If? Level ¹	Difference From Actual ¹	What If? Level ¹	Difference From Actual ¹
Grants	1,070	-129	1,266	+67
DPI	3,938	-889	4,662	-165
S & W	1,299	+633	1,537	+871
Procure	1,604	+905	1,898	+1,199
<u>Other</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>-1,942</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>-1,875</u>
TOTAL	8,273	-1,424	9,764	97

¹ In millions of dollars

IOWA:

**GRANTS
TO STATE
AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT**

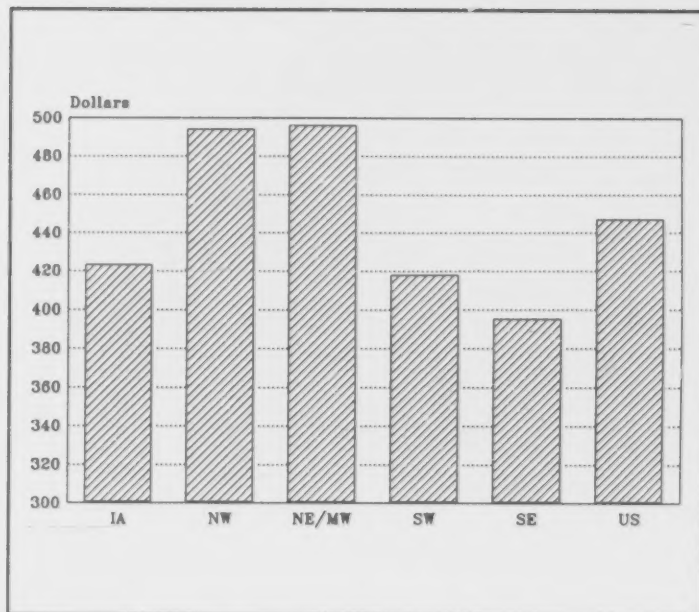


Figure 18.5
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government (FY 88)

Figure 18.6
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government for IOWA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

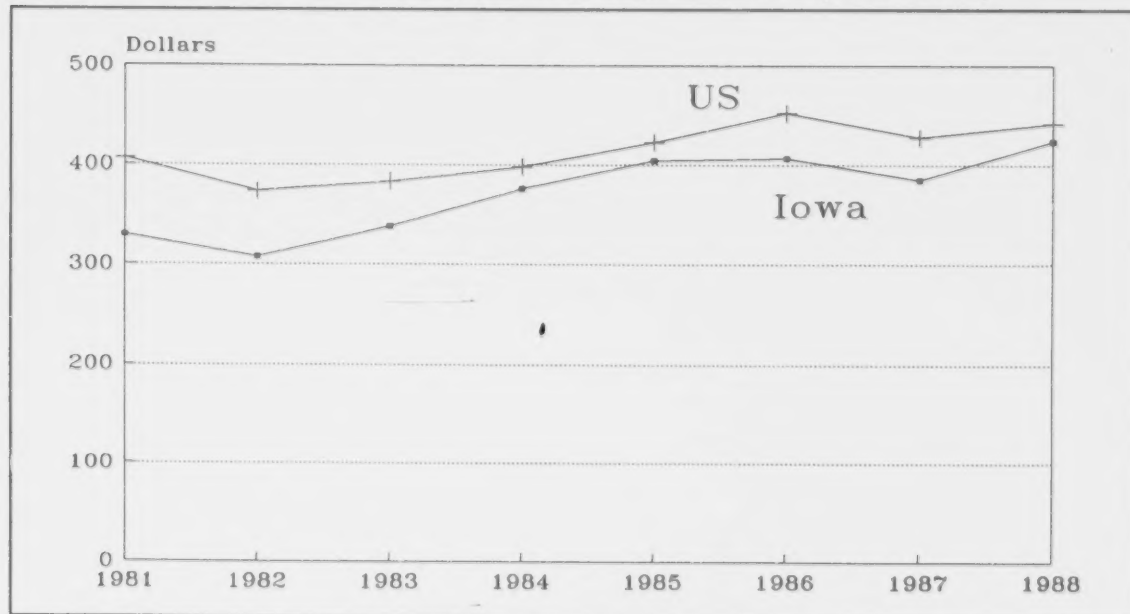


Table 18.3

Federal Grants to IOWA By Selected Agencies and Programs For FY 81 and FY 88

Agency ²	FY 1981 ¹			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 ¹ - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	IA	US
DOC	2,513	0.4	0.34	2,190	0.6	0.62	-13	-38
DoEd	57,581	0.8	0.61	103,049	1.1	1.15	79	24
DOI	9,735	0.9	0.72	6,513	0.6	0.57	-33	10
DOL	80,579	0.9	0.73	57,701	1.1	1.11	-28	-39
DOT	154,417	1.2	0.92	218,811	1.3	1.36	42	24
EPA	51,013	1.2	0.98	46,813	1.6	1.66	-8	-29
HHS	352,527	1.0	0.81	550,709	1.1	1.11	56	49
HUD	85,166	0.9	0.71	76,421	0.7	0.70	-10	18
USDA	71,800	1.2	0.95	118,571	1.2	1.19	65	72
<u>Program^{1,2}</u>								
AFDC	81,969	1.1	0.83	123,251	1.2	1.19	50	36
AGEXSV	7,683	2.9	2.28	9,540	3.0	3.09	24	19
CDBG	47,711	1.2	0.96	32,891	1.1	1.15	-31	-25
COMPED ⁴	25,970	1.2	1.10	30,698	0.8	0.82	18	85
EDA	2,383	0.5	0.40	1,713	0.9	0.95	-28	-61
EPAWWT	47,916	1.2	0.98	32,187	1.3	1.34	-33	-36
FAATF	3,070	0.7	0.54	5,496	0.7	0.70	79	80
GRS	65,172	1.3	1.00	0	NA	NA	-100	-100
HWAYTF	130,461	1.5	1.19	199,450	1.6	1.69	53	41
JTPA ⁵	25,506	1.0	0.92	29,453	1.0	1.05	15	15
LIHEAP	29,249	1.6	1.26	29,501	1.9	1.92	1	-13
MDCAID	165,611	1.0	0.75	311,507	1.0	1.06	88	74
PUBHSG ⁴	135	0.0	0.01	4,256	0.2	0.21	3,053	41
SEC ⁸	33,950	0.8	0.73	36,727	0.9	0.89	8	3
UDAG	5,393	1.5	1.19	1,004	0.5	0.55	-81	-47
UMTA	8,675	0.2	0.18	7,890	0.2	0.25	-9	-13
VOCED	8,292	1.1	0.86	18,684	1.5	1.55	125	62
WIC	9,924	1.1	0.86	17,162	1.0	1.03	73	89

¹ Some programs began after FY 1981. See footnotes.
² Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
³ In thousands of dollars
⁴ First year funding levels are for FY 1983
⁵ First year funding levels are for FY 1984

**IOWA:
DIRECT
PAYMENTS
TO
INDIVIDUALS**

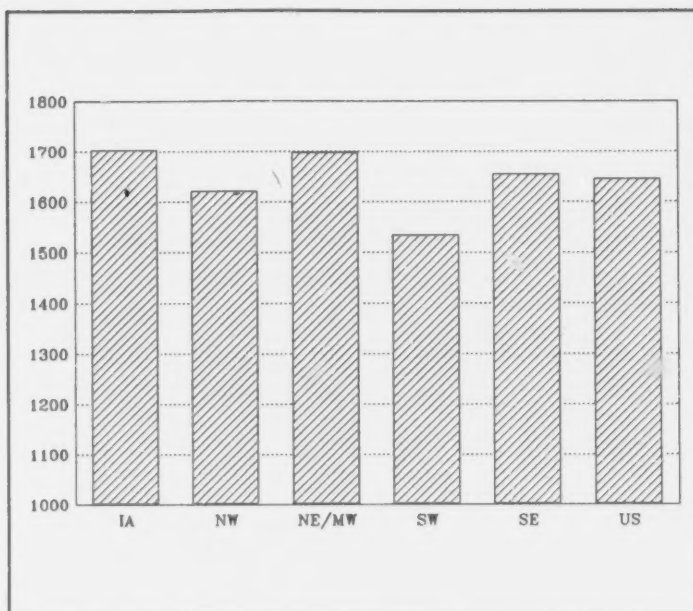
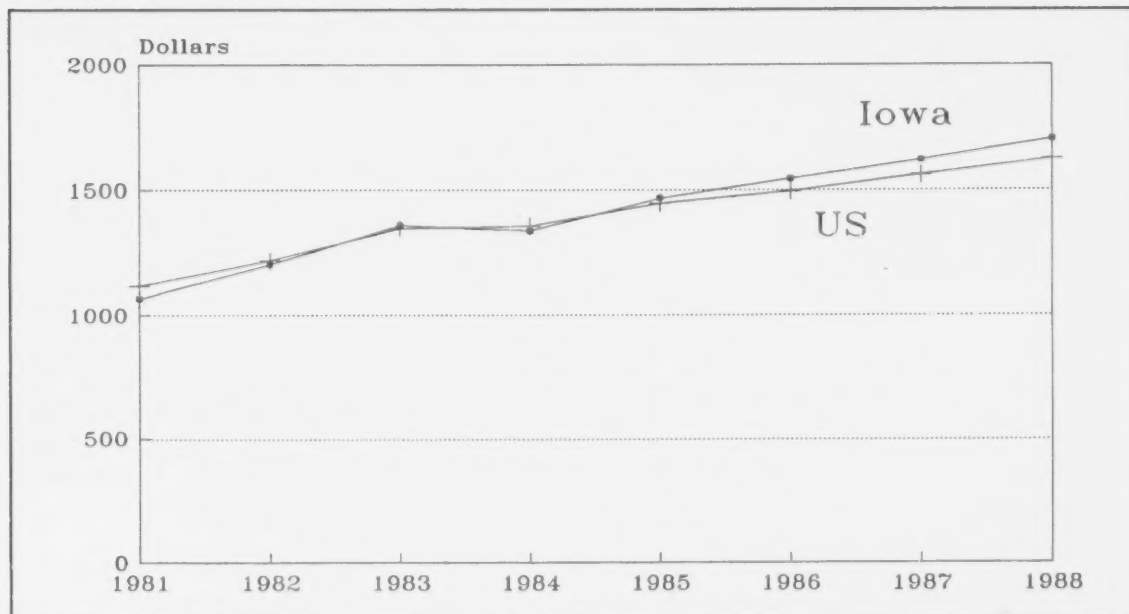


Figure 18.7
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals (FY 88)

Figure 18.8
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals for IOWA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



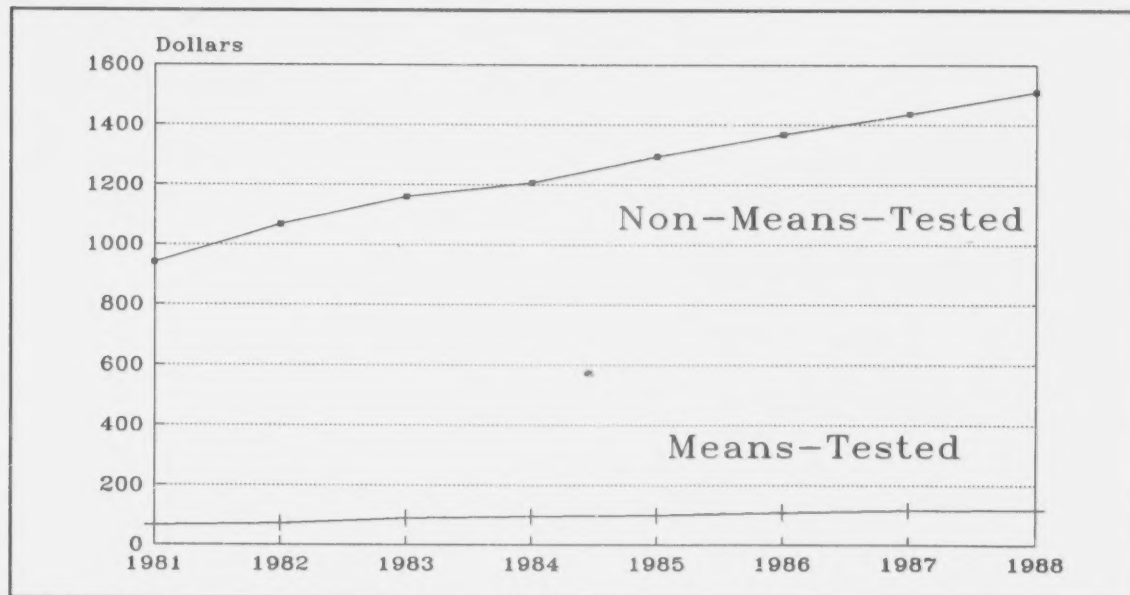
Program ¹	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	IA	US
EITC ³	9,961	0.7	0.57	11,315	0.4	0.39	14	117
FEDRET								
-MLTRY	55,040	0.4	0.34	74,613	0.4	0.41	36	46
-CIVLN	134,971	0.8	0.61	214,888	0.8	0.79	59	59
FDSTMP ³	75,260	0.7	0.56	102,096	0.9	0.94	36	4
HSGAST ^{3,4}	19,600	0.8	0.64	41,125	0.8	0.86	110	105
MDCARE	521,433	1.3	1.00	982,513	1.2	1.18	88	107
PELL ³	30,577	1.3	1.06	64,501	1.7	1.80	111	62
SOCSEC	1,933,304	1.4	1.12	2,908,167	1.4	1.41	50	56
SSI ³	37,435	0.6	0.46	71,747	0.6	0.65	92	75
VETBEN ⁵	135,913	1.0	0.78	146,086	1.0	0.99	7	9

¹ Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
² In thousands of dollars
³ Means-tested program
⁴ First year data from FY 1983
⁵ See "Methodology"

Table 18.4

Selected Directed Payments to Individuals in IOWA For FY 81 and FY 88

Figure 18.9 Per Capita Spending in IOWA for Selected Means-Tested and Non-Means-Tested Programs (FY 81 - FY 88)



**IOWA:
SALARIES
AND
WAGES**

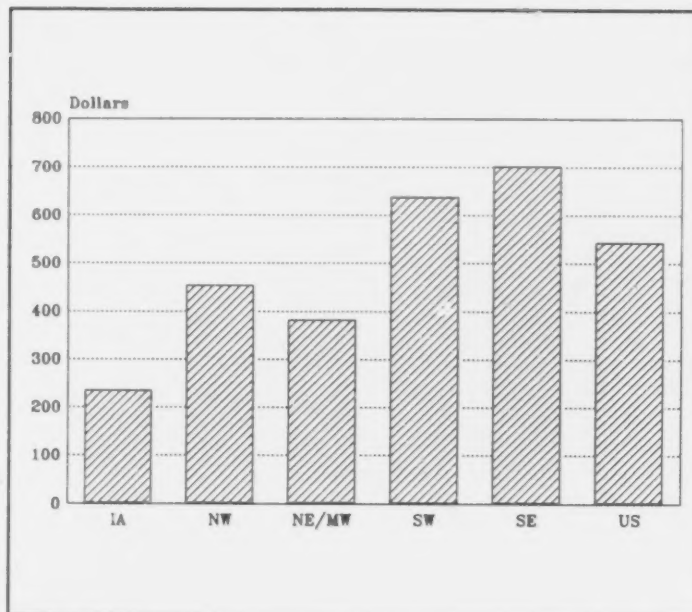


Figure 18.10
Federal Salaries and Wages on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 18.5
Federal Salaries and Wages in IOWA for FY 81 and FY 88

	<u>FY 1981</u>			<u>FY 1988</u>			<u>Percentage Change</u> <u>FY 1981 - FY 1988</u>	
	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>IA</u>	<u>US</u>
DOD								
-MLTRY	27,166	0.1	0.08	63,701	0.2	0.17	134	49
-CIVLN	29,655	0.2	0.12	41,750	0.2	0.16	41	42
-TOTAL	56,821	0.1	0.10	105,451	0.2	0.16	86	46
NONDOD²	127,245	0.5	0.36	197,718	0.5	0.56	55	30

¹ In thousands of dollars
² Excluding the Postal Service

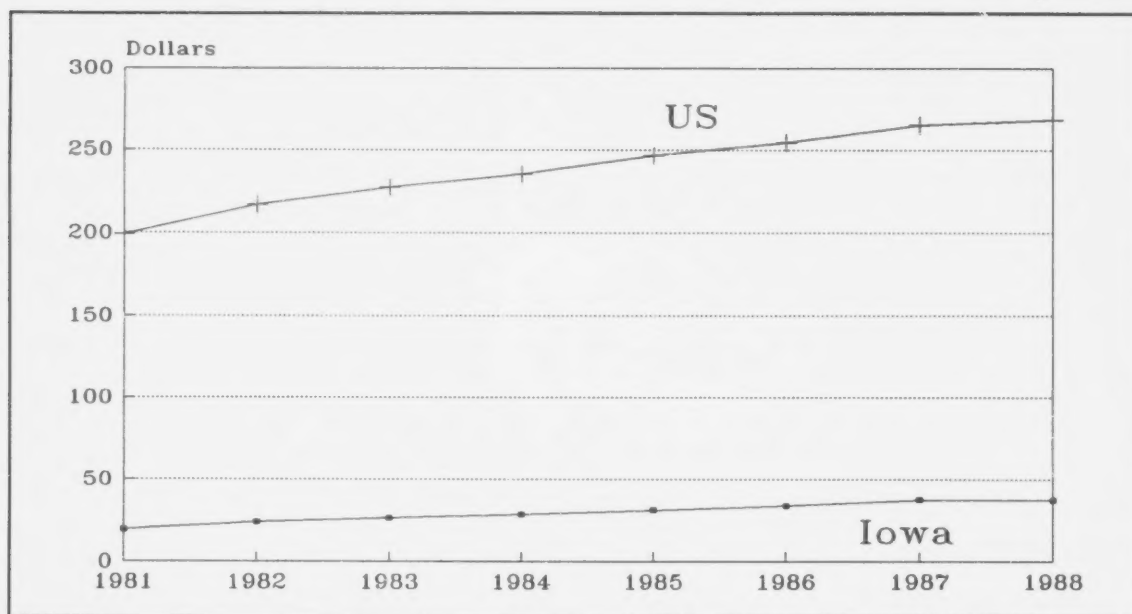
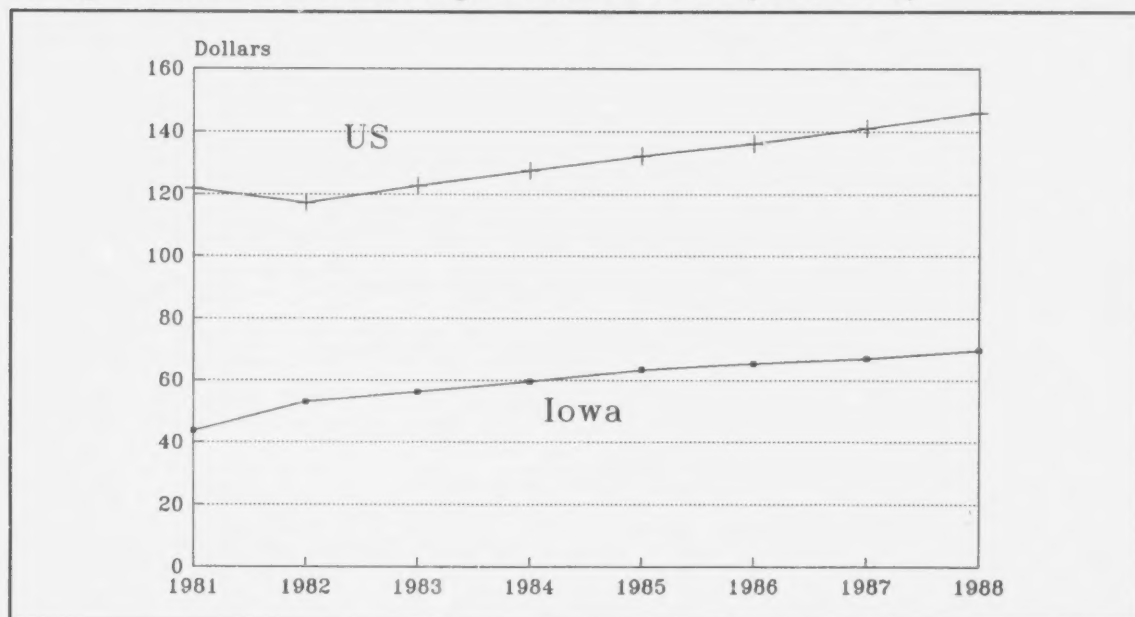


Figure 18.11

Per Capita Department of Defense Salaries and Wages in IOWA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 18.12

Per Capita Non-Defense Salaries and Wages in IOWA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



IOWA: PROCUREMENT

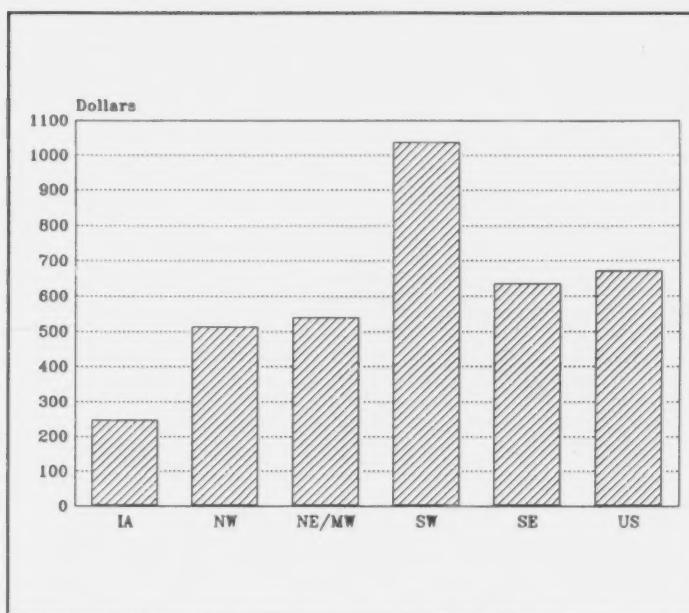


Figure 18.13
Federal Procurement on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 18.6
Federal Procurement in IOWA for FY 81 and FY 88

	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	IA	US
DOD	332,469	0.4	0.30	560,744	0.4	0.46	69	43
NONDOD ²	89,025	0.3	0.25	138,629	0.3	0.36	56	40

¹ In thousands of dollars

² Excluding the Postal Service

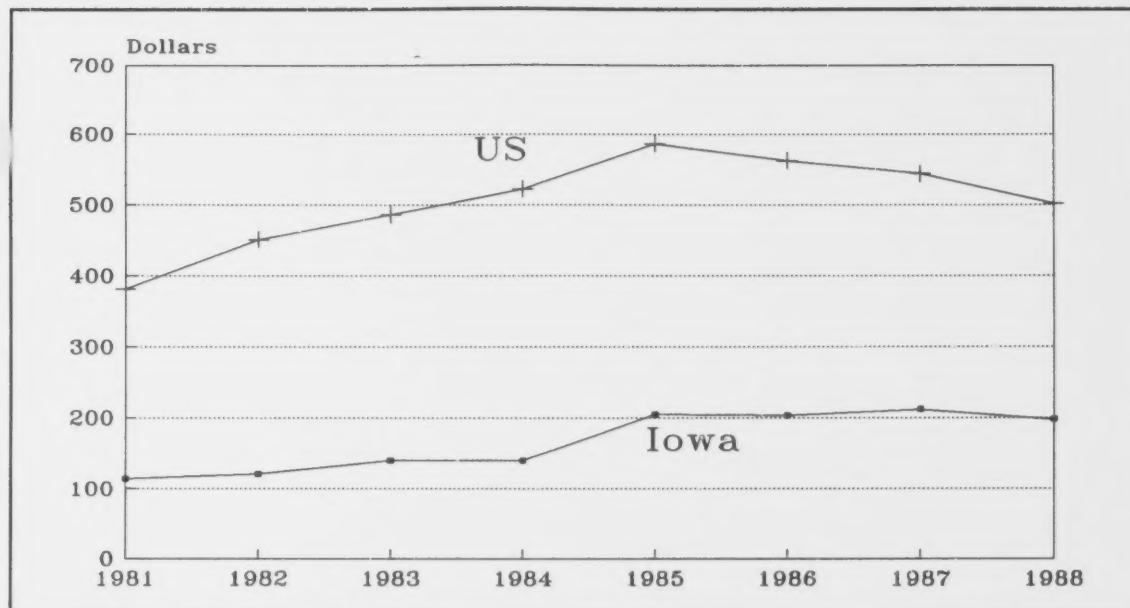
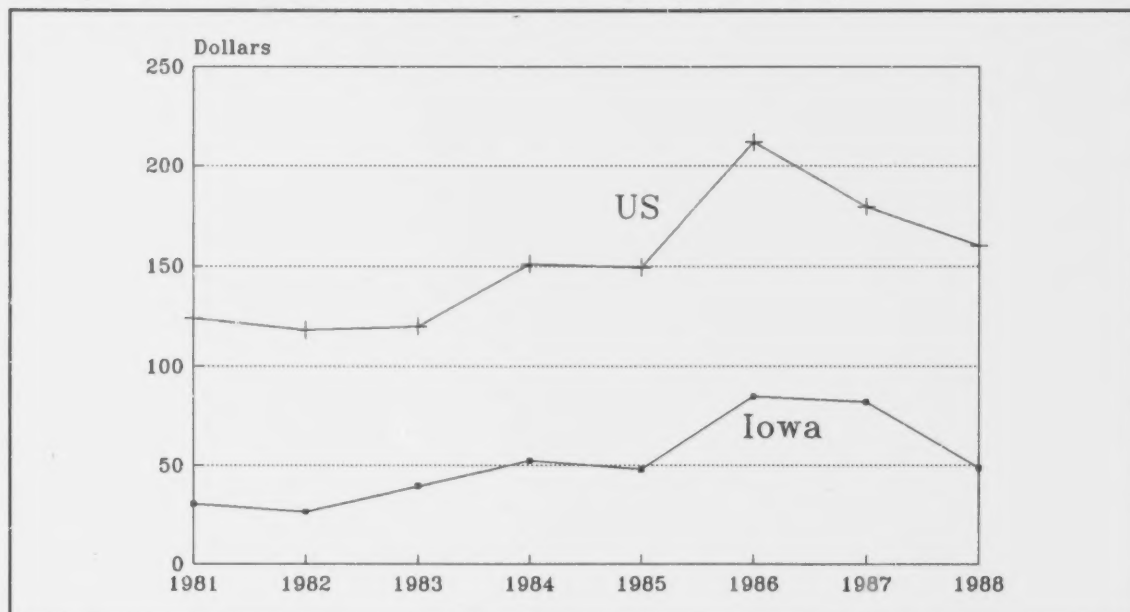


Figure 18.14
Per Capita Department of Defense Procurement in IOWA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 18.15
Per Capita Non-Defense Procurement in IOWA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



MINNESOTA:

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING

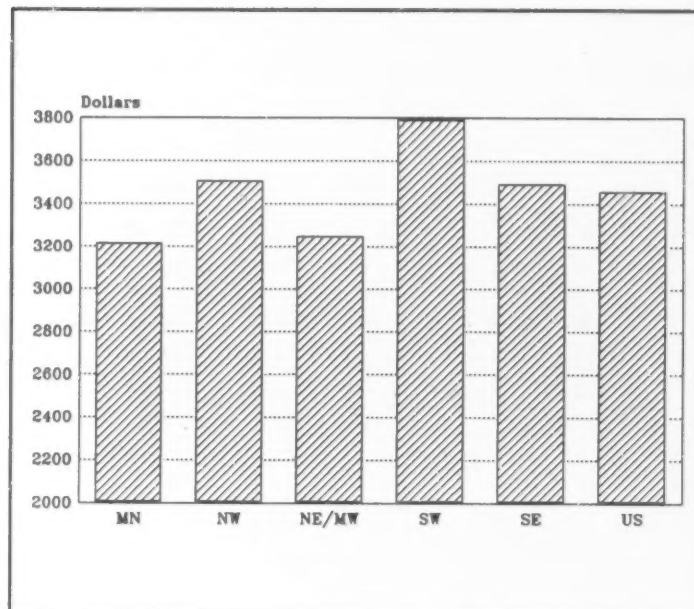
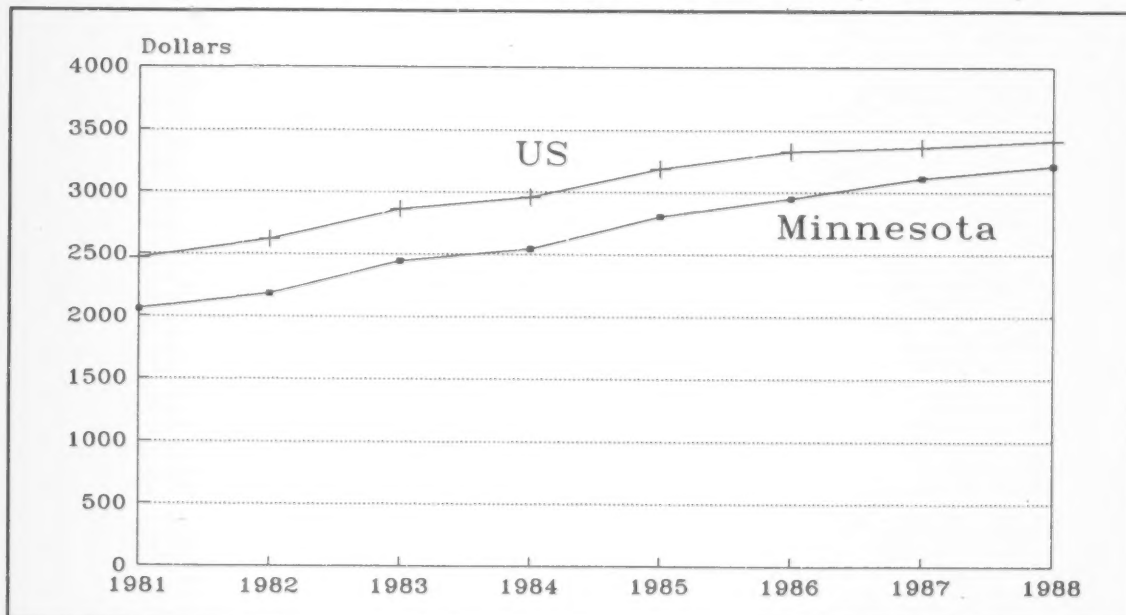
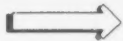


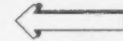
Figure 1.1
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Figure 1.2
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis for MINNESOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)





MINNESOTA HIGHLIGHTS



- From FY1981 through FY1988, MINNESOTA, on average, received 1.5% of federal spending, shouldered 1.8% of the nation's tax burden, and was home to 1.8% of the nation's population.
- If MINNESOTA'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's tax burden during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, the state would have received \$12.4 billion more in federal spending. If MINNESOTA'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's population, the state would have received \$12.4 billion ^{more} less.
- Federal spending in MINNESOTA increased by 63.4% from FY1981 to FY1988, exceeding the 49.9% increase in total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- MINNESOTA'S return on dollar for total federal spending improved from \$0.83 (41st) in FY1981 to \$0.91 (39th) in FY1988. MINNESOTA registered an average return on dollar of \$0.88 (40th) during the FY1981 to FY1988 period.
- Per capita total federal spending in MINNESOTA rose from \$2,060 (39th) in FY1981 to \$3,214 (31st) in FY1988, compared with national per capita levels of \$2,468 and \$3,456, respectively. From FY1981 through FY1988, MINNESOTA received \$21,359 (37th) in per capita total federal spending, compared to the U.S. per capita level of \$24,309.
- DOD spending accounted for 19.4% of federal spending in MINNESOTA during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, while DOD spending accounted for 26.8% of total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- MINNESOTA had an average return on dollar for DOD spending of \$0.63 (34th) during the FY1981 through FY1988 period. The state had a return on dollar for non-DOD spending of \$0.97 (34th) during the same period.
- MINNESOTA received \$4,135 (33rd) in per capita DOD spending and \$17,224 (30th) in per capita non-DOD spending during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, compared with national per capita levels of \$6,520 and \$17,787, respectively.

MINNESOTA AT A GLANCE: (In Percent)

FY81 FY88

Share of Federal Spending	1.5	1.6
---------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Federal Tax Burden	1.8	1.8
-----------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Nation's Population	1.8	1.8
------------------------------------	-----	-----

MINNESOTA:

**FEDERAL
SPENDING
BY MAJOR
CATEGORY**

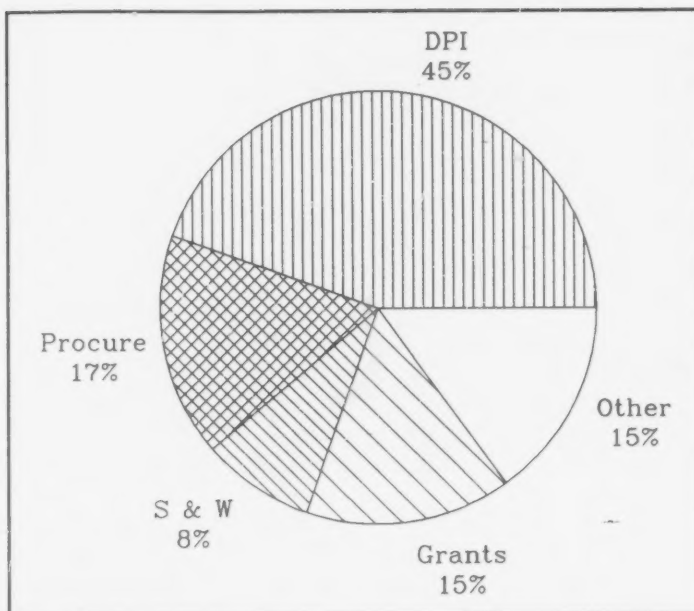
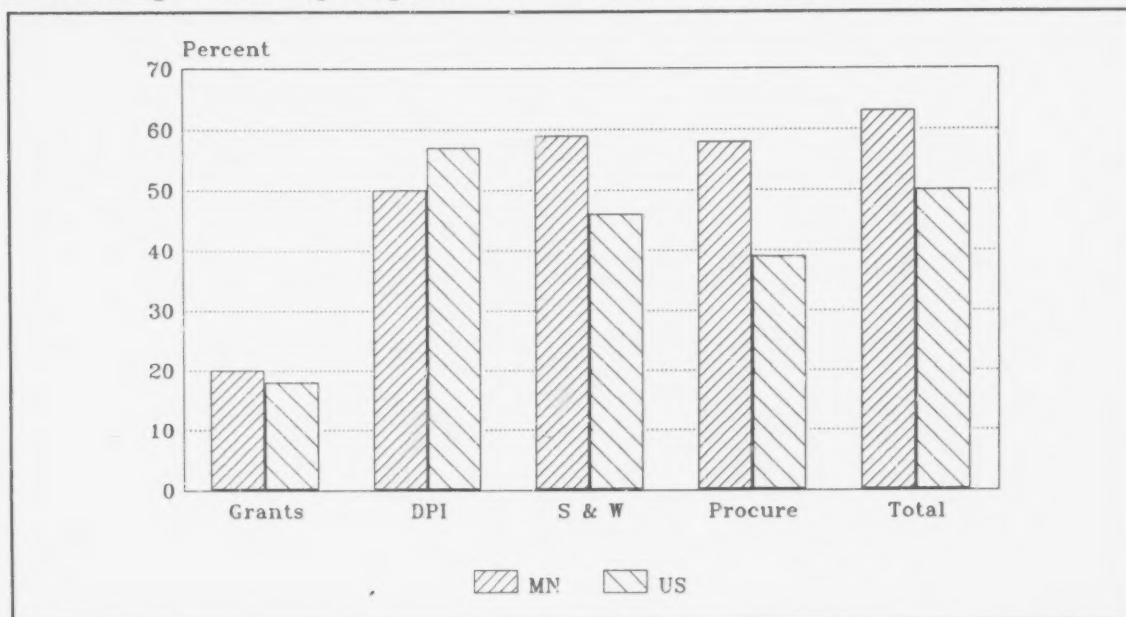


Figure 1.3
Federal Spending in MINNESOTA by Major Category (FY 88)

Figure 1.4
Percent Change in Federal Spending in MINNESOTA and the U.S. By Major Category (FY 81 - FY 88)



	<u>FY 1981</u>			<u>FY 1988</u>			<u>Percentage Change</u>	
	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>FY 1981 - FY 1988</u>	
							<u>MN</u>	<u>US</u>
Grants	1,774	1.9	1.06	2,120	1.9	1.08	20	18
DPI	4,114	1.6	0.89	6,168	1.5	0.86	50	57
S & W	731	0.8	0.44	1,163	0.9	0.49	59	46
Procure	1,455	1.2	0.68	2,306	1.4	0.79	58	39
<u>Other</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>3.37</u>	<u>2,084</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>3.14</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>470</u>
TOTAL	8,470	1.5	0.83	13,840	1.6	0.91	63	50

¹ In millions of dollars

Table 20.1

Federal Spending in MINNESOTA By Major Category For FY 81 and FY 88

Table 20.2

What If Federal Funds Had Been Distributed to MINNESOTA in FY 1988 on the Basis Of...?

	<u>...Tax Burden</u>		<u>...Population</u>	
	<u>What If?</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>From Actual¹</u>	<u>What If?</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>From Actual¹</u>
Grants	1,956	-164	1,924	-196
DPI	7,203	+1,035	7,084	+916
S & W	2,375	+1,212	2,336	+1,173
Procure	2,932	+626	2,884	+578
<u>Other</u>	<u>664</u>	<u>-1,420</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>-1,431</u>
TOTAL	15,130	+1,290	14,881	+1,041

¹ In millions of dollars

**MINNESOTA:
GRANTS
TO STATE
AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT**

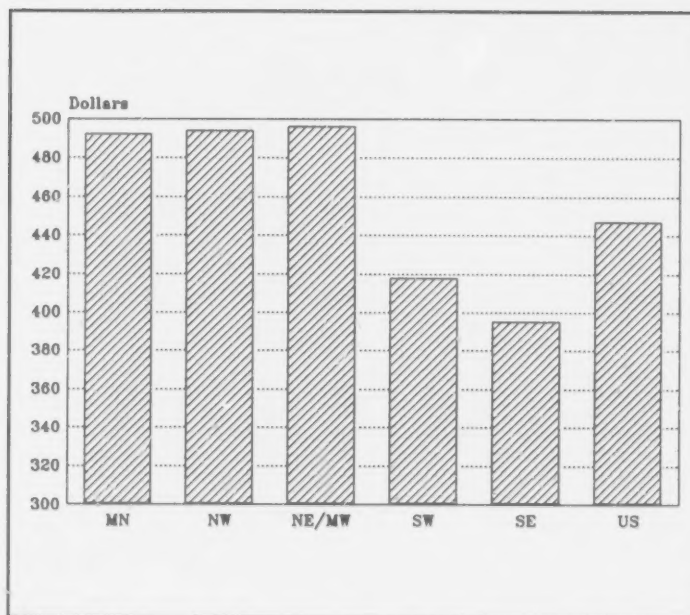


Figure 1.5
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government (FY 88)

Figure 1.6
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government for MINNESOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

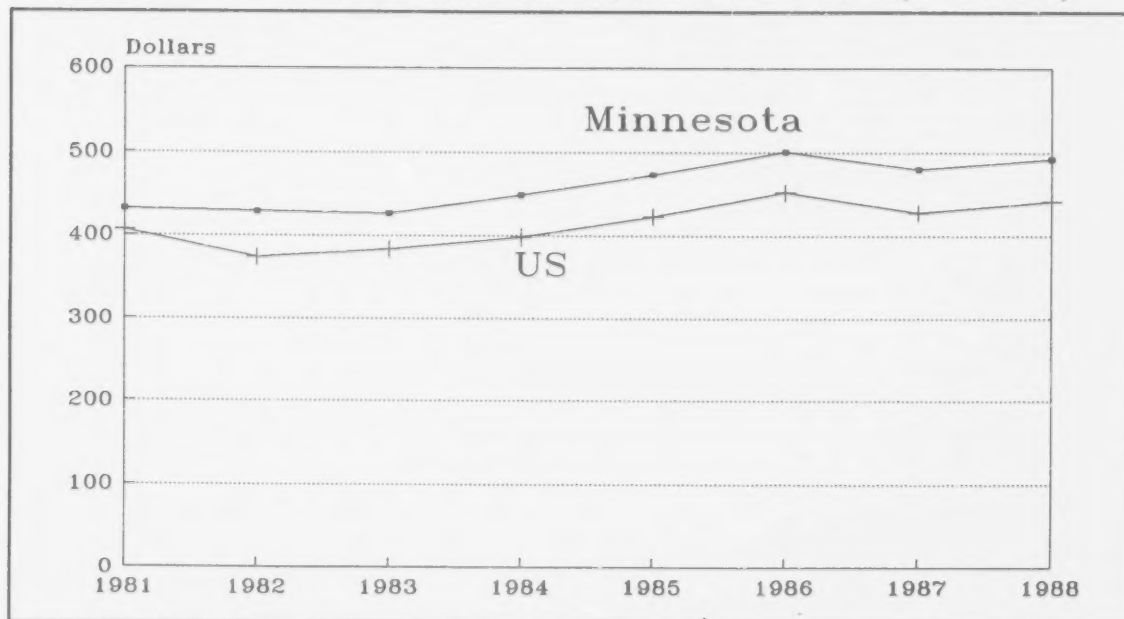


Table 20.3

Federal Grants to MINNESOTA By Selected Agencies and Programs For FY 81 and FY 88

Agency ²	FY 1981 ¹			FY 1988			Percentage Change	
	Funding	% of	Return	Funding	% of	Return	FY 1981 ¹ - FY 1988	
	Level ³	US	on \$	Level ³	US	on \$	MN	US
DOC	9,018	1.5	0.85	5,566	1.5	0.86	-38	-38
DoEd	107,137	1.4	0.80	153,621	1.7	0.94	43	24
DOI	12,334	1.2	0.64	13,492	1.2	0.65	9	10
DOL	112,840	1.3	0.72	89,205	1.7	0.94	-21	-39
DOT	227,034	1.7	0.95	294,430	1.8	1.00	30	24
EPA	81,655	2.0	1.10	63,289	2.2	1.23	-22	-29
HHS	180,935	0.5	0.29	1,074,224	2.1	1.18	494	49
HUD	186,926	2.0	1.09	191,484	1.7	0.96	2	18
USDA	110,827	1.9	1.04	198,562	1.9	1.09	79	72
<u>Program^{1,2}</u>								
AFDC	156,723	2.0	1.12	207,622	2.0	1.10	32	36
AGEXSV	7,378	2.8	1.54	8,996	2.8	1.59	22	19
CDBG	74,742	1.9	1.06	50,808	1.7	0.97	-32	-25
COMPED ⁴	16,448	0.8	0.45	45,376	1.2	0.66	176	85
EDA	6,797	1.4	0.80	4,174	2.2	1.26	-39	-61
EPAWWT	76,864	2.0	1.11	51,504	2.1	1.17	-33	-36
FAATF	7,007	1.6	0.87	9,683	1.2	0.67	38	80
GRS	104,112	2.0	1.13	0	NA	NA	-100	-100
HWAYTF	182,550	2.1	1.18	253,157	2.1	1.17	39	41
JTPA ⁵	37,188	1.5	0.85	42,942	1.5	0.84	15	15
LIHEAP	72,793	4.0	2.22	62,884	4.0	2.23	-14	-13
MDCAID	403,979	2.3	1.29	677,988	2.2	1.26	68	74
PUBHSG ⁴	12,044	0.8	0.46	37,632	1.8	1.00	212	41
SEC ⁴	90,082	2.2	1.25	79,946	1.9	1.06	-11	3
UDAG	7,905	2.2	1.23	2,180	1.2	0.65	-72	-47
UMTA	24,343	0.6	0.36	26,721	0.8	0.46	10	-13
VOCED	16,705	2.2	1.22	28,869	2.3	1.31	73	62
WIC	16,003	1.8	0.98	27,489	1.6	0.90	72	89

¹ Some programs began after FY 1981. See footnotes.
² Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
³ In thousands of dollars
⁴ First year funding levels are for FY 1983
⁵ First year funding levels are for FY 1984

**MINNESOTA:
DIRECT
PAYMENTS
TO
INDIVIDUALS**

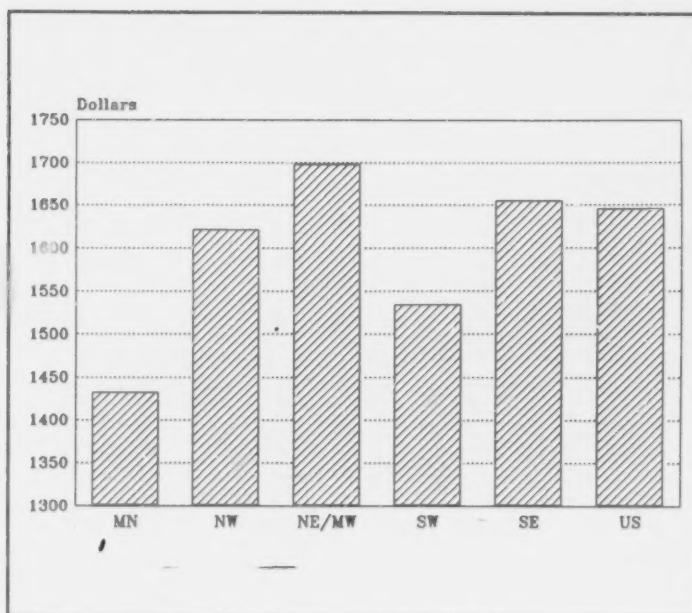
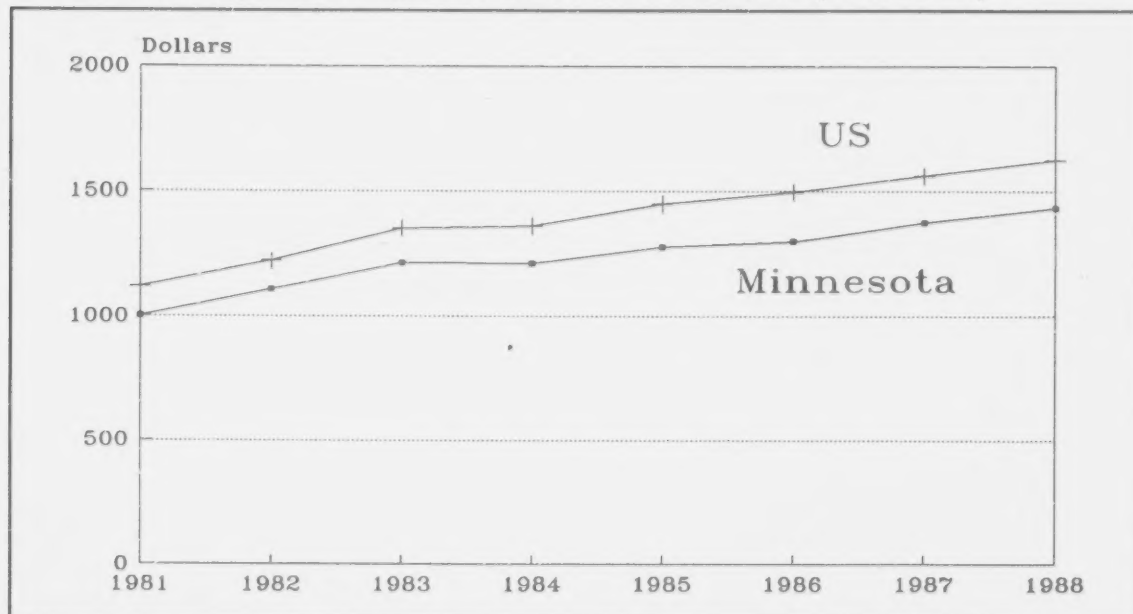


Figure 1.7
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals (FY 88)

Figure 1.8
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals for MINNESOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



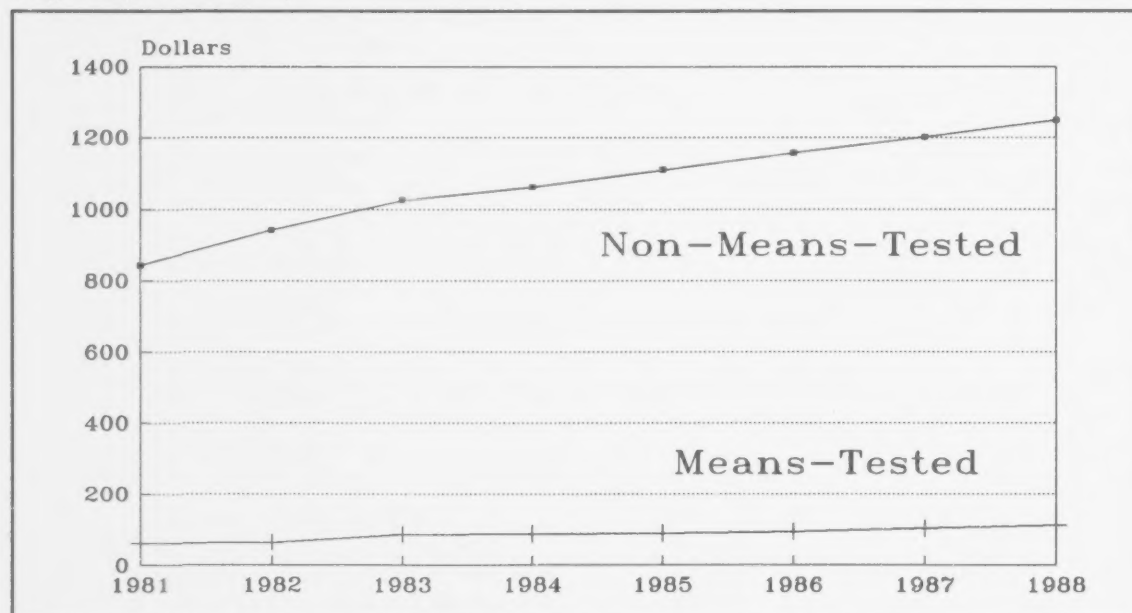
Program ¹	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	MN	US
EITC ³	12,857	0.9	0.52	23,324	0.8	0.44	81	117
FEDRET								
-MLTRY	86,762	0.7	0.38	116,219	0.6	0.35	34	46
-CIVLN	192,388	1.1	0.61	288,609	1.0	0.58	50	59
FDSTMP ³	83,023	0.8	0.43	118,912	1.1	0.60	43	4
HSGAST ^{3,4}	53,393	2.2	1.23	89,434	1.8	1.02	68	105
MDCARE	684,798	1.7	0.93	1,234,798	1.4	0.81	80	107
PELL ³	47,129	2.1	1.15	91,425	2.5	1.39	94	62
SOCSEC	2,348,056	1.7	0.96	3,573,963	1.7	0.95	52	56
SSI ³	45,918	0.7	0.40	92,821	0.8	0.46	102	75
VETBEN ⁵	219,116	1.6	0.88	232,465	1.5	0.87	6	9

¹ Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
² In thousands of dollars
³ Means-tested program
⁴ First year data from FY 1983
⁵ See "Methodology"

Table 20.4

Selected Directed Payments to Individuals in MINNESOTA For FY 81 and FY 88

Figure 1.9 Per Capita Spending in MINNESOTA for Selected Means-Tested and Non-Means-Tested Programs (FY 81 - FY 88)



MINNESOTA:

SALARIES AND WAGES

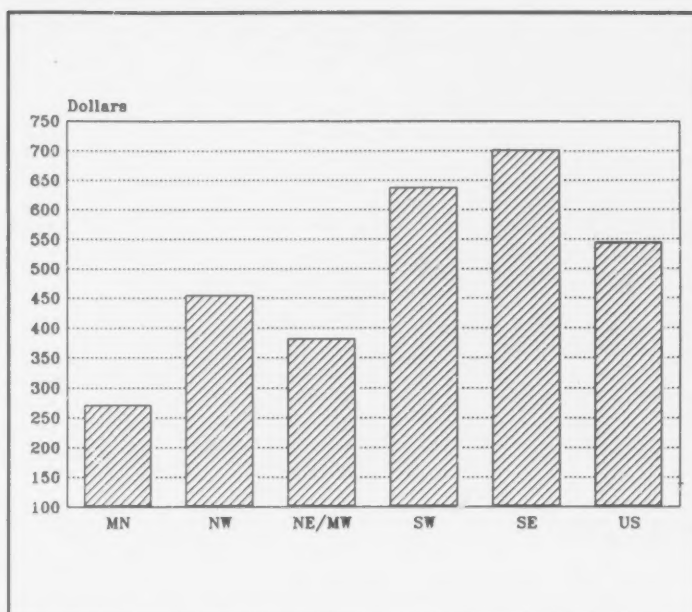


Figure 1.10
Federal Salaries and Wages on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 20.5

Federal Salaries and Wages in MINNESOTA for FY 81 and FY 88

	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	MN	US
DOD								
-MLTRY	67,115	0.3	0.14	111,269	0.3	0.16	66	49
-CIVLN	60,928	0.3	0.18	83,833	0.3	0.17	38	42
-TOTAL	128,043	0.3	0.16	195,102	0.3	0.16	52	46
NONDOD²	240,672	0.9	0.48	380,254	1.0	0.59	58	30

¹ In thousands of dollars

² Excluding the Postal Service

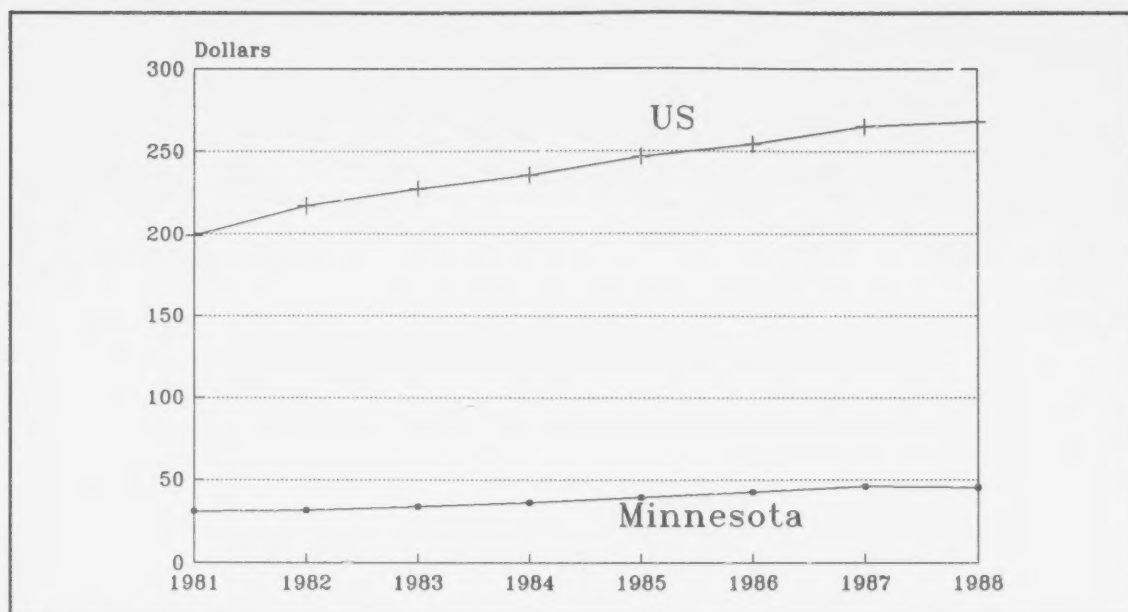
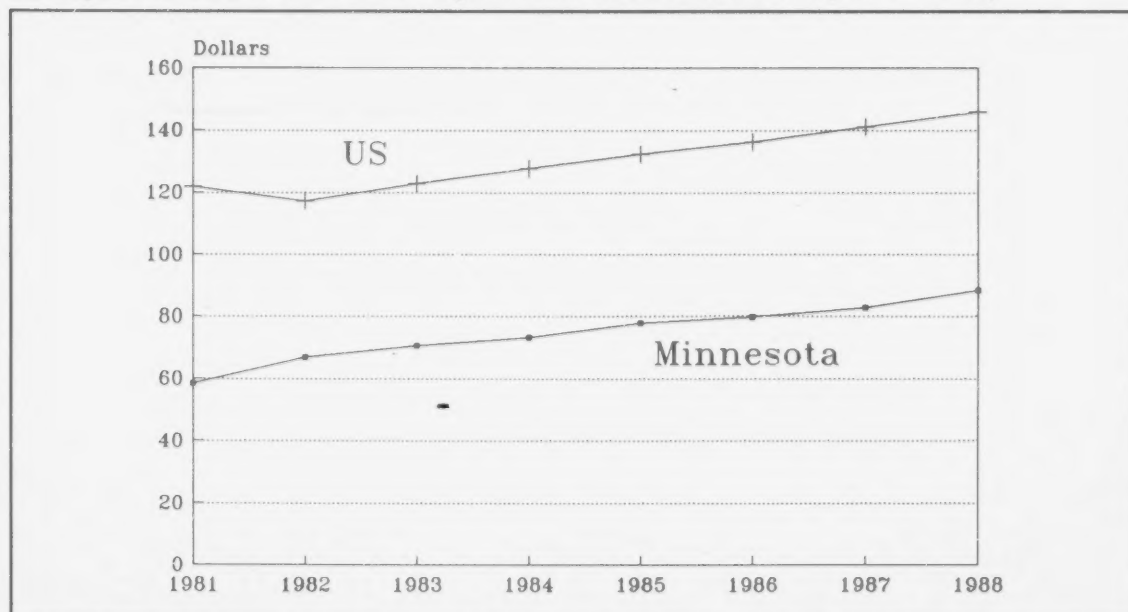


Figure 1.11
Per Capita Department of Defense Salaries and Wages in MINNESOTA and the U.S. (FY81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.12
Per Capita Non-Defense Salaries and Wages in MINNESOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



MINNESOTA: PROCUREMENT

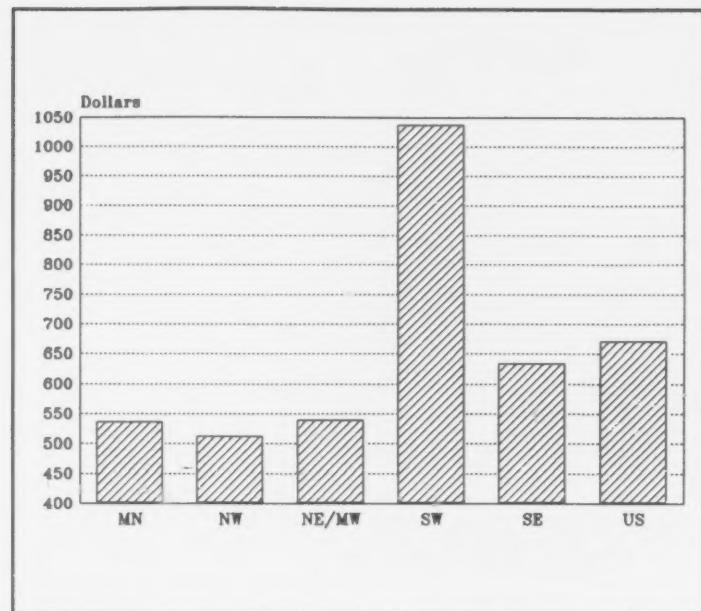


Figure 1.13
Federal Procurement on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 20.6
Federal Procurement in MINNESOTA for FY 81 and FY 88

	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	MN	US
DOD	1,185,039	1.4	0.75	2,077,227	1.7	0.93	75	43
NONDOD ²	225,171	0.8	0.44	228,285	0.6	0.32	1	40

¹ In thousands of dollars
² Excluding the Postal Service

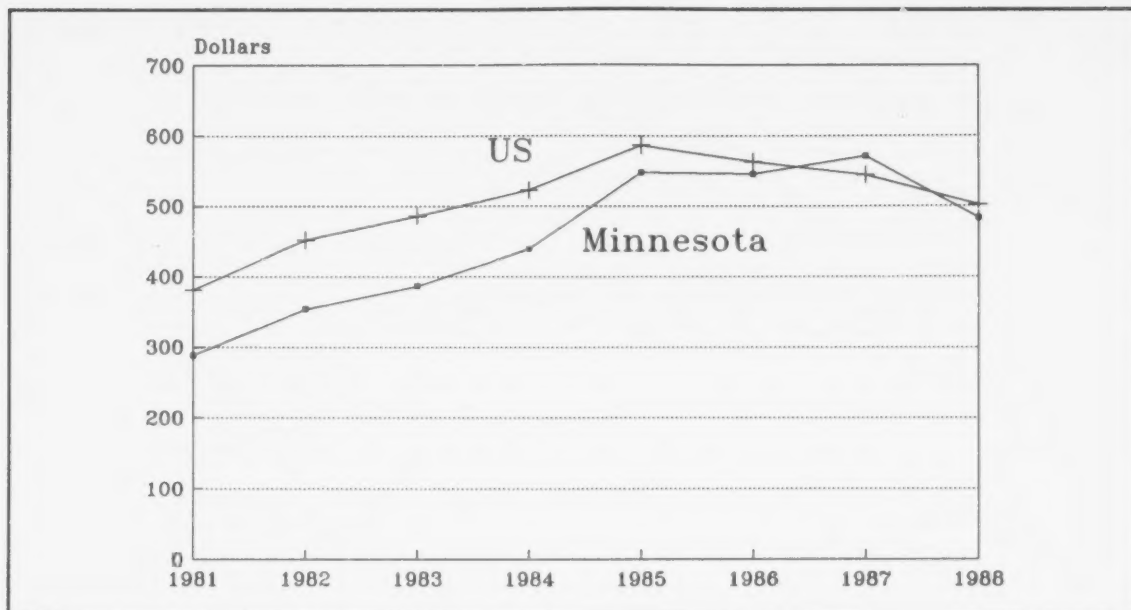
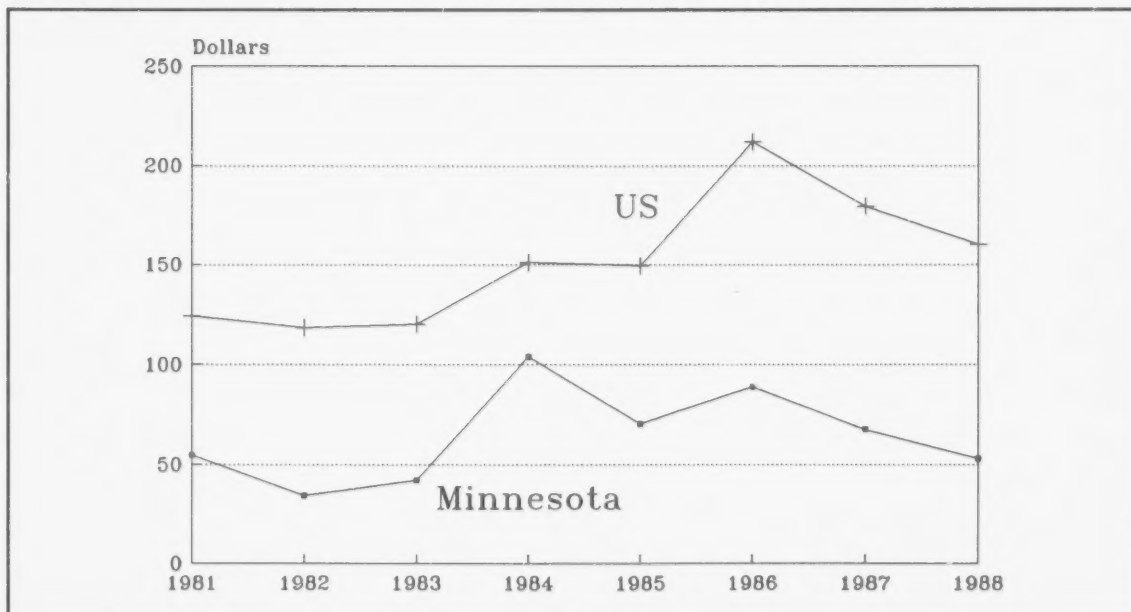


Figure 1.14
Per Capita Department of Defense Procurement in MINNESOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.15
Per Capita Non-Defense Procurement in MINNESOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



MONTANA:

**TOTAL
FEDERAL
SPENDING**

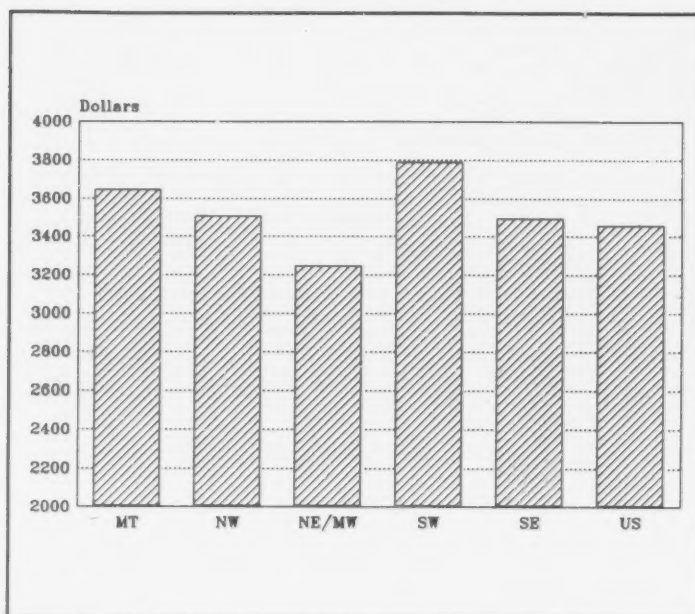
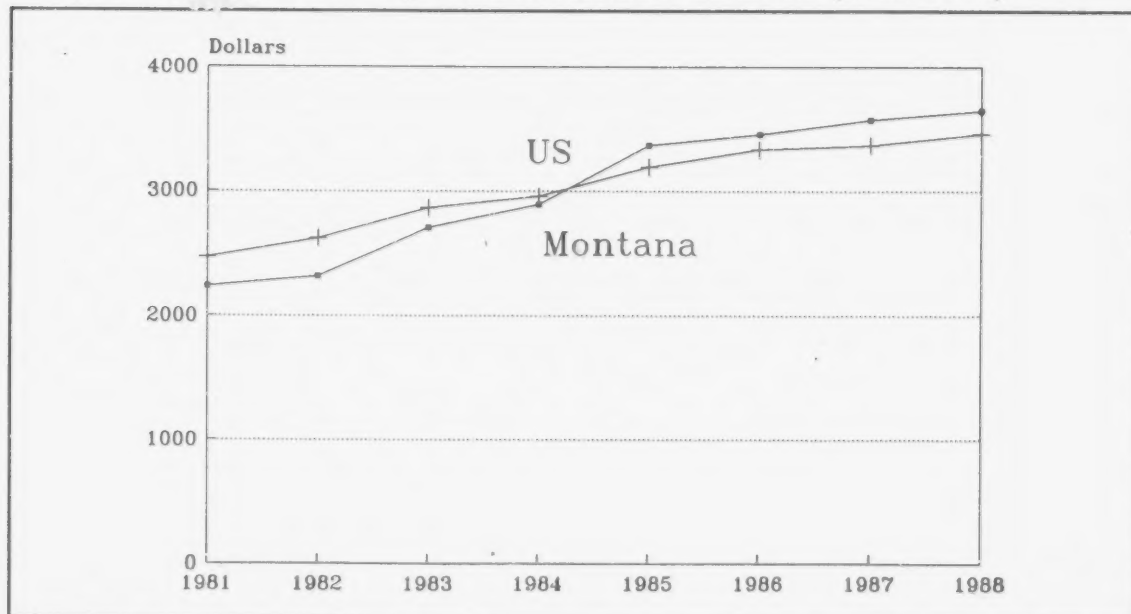


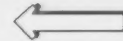
Figure 1.1
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Figure 1.2
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis for MONTANA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)





MONTANA HIGHLIGHTS



- From FY1981 through FY1988, MONTANA, on average, received 0.3% of federal spending, shouldered 0.3% of the nation's tax burden, and was home to 0.3% of the nation's population.
- If MONTANA'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's tax burden during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, the state would have received \$3.4 billion less in federal spending. If MONTANA'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's population, the state would have received \$69 million more.
- Federal spending in MONTANA increased by 64.7% from FY1981 to FY1988, exceeding the 49.9% increase in total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- MONTANA'S return on dollar for total federal spending rose from \$1.01 (30th) in FY1981 to \$1.43 (7th) in FY1988. MONTANA registered an average return on dollar of \$1.21 (14th) during the FY1981 to FY1988 period.
- Per capita total federal spending in MONTANA rose from \$2,234 (31st) in FY1981 to \$3,643 (13th) in FY1988, compared with national per capita levels of \$2,468 and \$3,456, respectively. From FY1981 through FY1988, MONTANA received \$24,185 (22nd) in per capita total federal spending, compared to the U.S. per capita level of \$24,309.
- DOD spending accounted for 9.8% of federal spending in MONTANA during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, while DOD spending accounted for 26.8% of total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- MONTANA had an average return on dollar for DOD spending of \$0.44 (44th) during the FY1981 through FY1988 period. The state had a return on dollar for non-DOD spending of \$1.49 (4th) during the same period.
- MONTANA received \$2,366 (44th) in per capita DOD spending and \$21,817 (5th) in per capita non-DOD spending during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, compared with national per capita levels of \$6,520 and \$17,787, respectively.

MONTANA AT A GLANCE: (In Percent)

FY81 FY88

Share of Federal Spending	0.3	0.3
---------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Federal Tax Burden	0.3	0.2
-----------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Nation's Population	0.3	0.3
------------------------------------	-----	-----

MONTANA:

FEDERAL SPENDING BY MAJOR CATEGORY

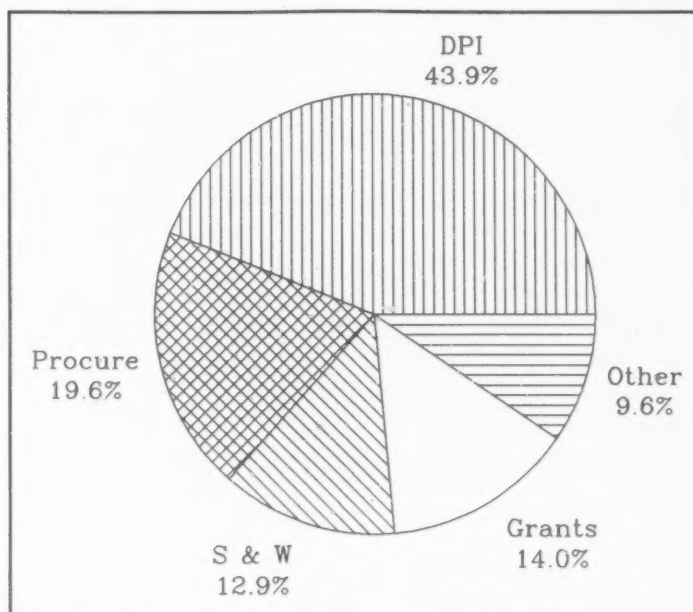
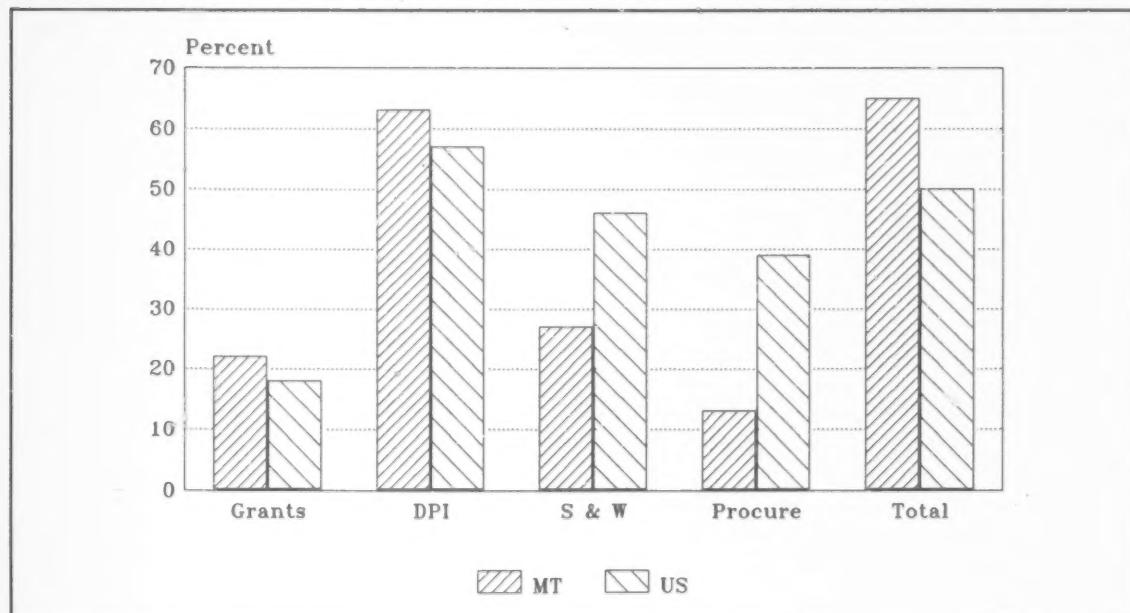


Figure 1.3
Federal Spending in MONTANA by Major Category (FY 88)

Figure 1.4

Percent Change in Federal Spending in MONTANA and the U.S. By Major Category (FY 81 - FY 88)



	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	MT	US
Grants	449	0.5	1.55	546	0.5	2.06	22	18
DPI	837	0.3	1.05	1,368	0.3	1.40	63	57
S & W	351	0.4	1.24	445	0.3	1.38	27	46
Procure	132	0.1	0.36	149	0.1	0.37	13	39
<u>Other</u>	10	0.2	0.49	421	1.1	4.67	4,110	470
TOTAL	1,778	0.3	1.01	2,929	0.3	1.43	65	50

¹ In millions of dollars

Table 1.1

Federal Spending in MONTANA By Major Category For FY 81 and FY 88

Table 1.2

What If Federal Funds Had Been Distributed to MONTANA in FY 1988 on the Basis Of...?

	...Tax Burden		...Population	
	What If? Level ¹	Difference From Actual ¹	What If? Level ¹	Difference From Actual ¹
Grants	266	-280	359	-187
DPI	978	-390	1,323	-45
S & W	323	-122	436	-9
Procure	398	249	539	390
<u>Other</u>	90	-331	122	-299
TOTAL	2,055	-874	2,779	-150

¹ In millions of dollars

**MONTANA:
GRANTS
TO STATE
AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT**

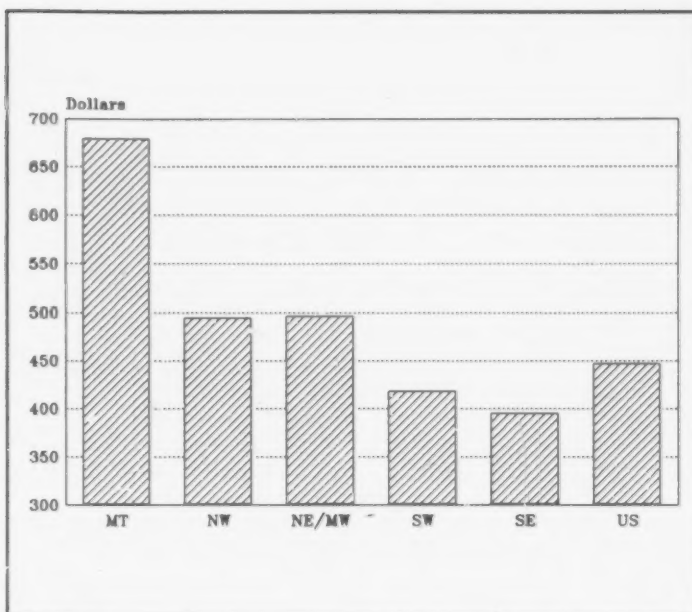


Figure 1.5
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government (FY 88)

Figure 1.6
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government for MONTANA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

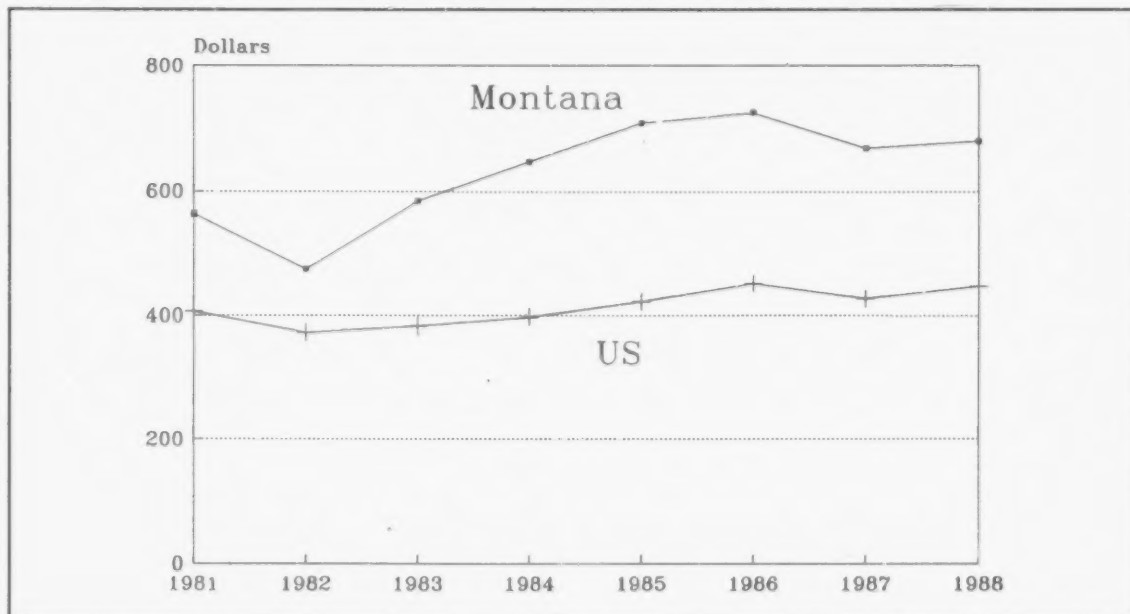


Table 1.3

Federal Grants to MONTANA By Selected Agencies and Programs For FY 81 and FY 88

Agency ²	FY 1981 ¹			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 ¹ - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	MT	US
DOC	4,502	0.8	2.47	1,995	0.6	2.27	-56	-38
DoEd	32,483	0.4	1.42	68,772	0.7	3.09	112	24
DOI	28,419	2.7	8.62	48,818	4.2	17.21	72	10
DOL	29,995	0.3	1.12	23,502	0.4	1.82	-22	-39
DOT	133,490	1.0	3.24	113,117	0.7	2.84	-15	24
EPA	13,166	0.3	1.03	14,248	0.5	2.03	8	-29
HHS	107,072	0.3	1.01	171,748	0.3	1.39	60	49
HUD	31,441	0.3	1.07	46,587	0.4	1.72	48	18
USDA	31,963	0.5	1.73	49,199	0.5	1.99	54	72
Program^{1,2}								
AFDC	14,274	0.2	0.59	30,711	0.3	1.20	115	36
AGEXSV	1,982	0.7	2.40	2,597	0.8	3.39	31	19
CDBG	11,319	0.3	0.93	10,191	0.3	1.44	-10	-25
COMPED ⁴	25,901	1.2	4.17	21,224	0.5	2.27	-18	85
EDA	3,369	0.7	2.30	1,669	0.9	3.71	-50	-61
EPAWWT	10,350	0.3	0.87	8,749	0.4	1.46	-15	-36
FAATF	2,926	0.7	2.10	6,715	0.8	3.43	129	80
GRS	20,237	0.4	1.27	0	NA	NA	-100	-100
HWAYTF	124,589	1.4	4.66	101,322	0.8	3.45	-19	41
JTPA ⁵	11,033	0.4	1.47	12,739	0.4	1.84	15	15
LIHEAP	13,746	0.8	2.43	11,649	0.7	3.05	-15	-13
MDCAMT	49,388	0.3	0.92	103,667	0.3	1.42	110	74
PUBHSG ⁴	2,703	0.2	0.61	18,968	0.9	3.70	602	41
SEC8 ⁴	17,873	0.4	1.46	11,352	0.3	1.11	-36	3
UDAG	636	0.2	0.58	0	0.0	0.00	-100	-47
UMTA	2,615	0.1	0.22	2,448	0.1	0.31	-6	-13
VOCED	2,700	0.4	1.14	5,855	0.5	1.96	117	62
WIC	4,494	0.5	1.60	6,383	0.4	1.54	42	89

¹ Some programs began after FY 1981. See footnotes.
² Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
³ In thousands of dollars
⁴ First year funding levels are for FY 1983
⁵ First year funding levels are for FY 1984

**MONTANA:
DIRECT
PAYMENTS
TO
INDIVIDUALS**

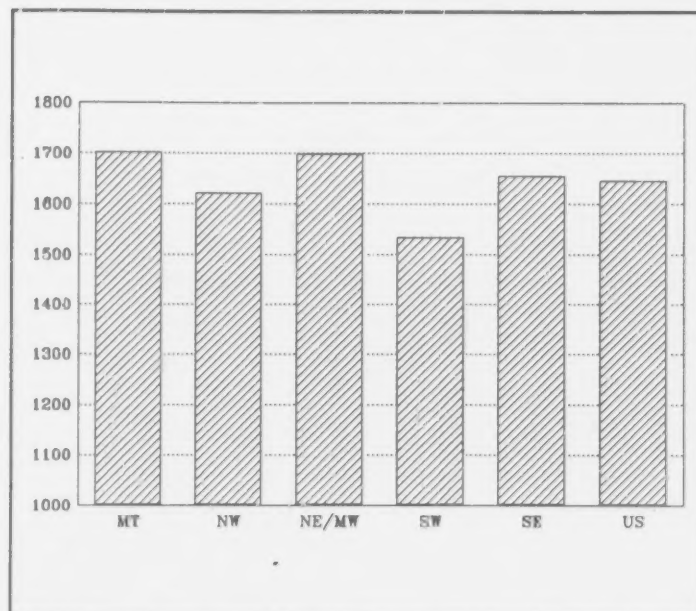
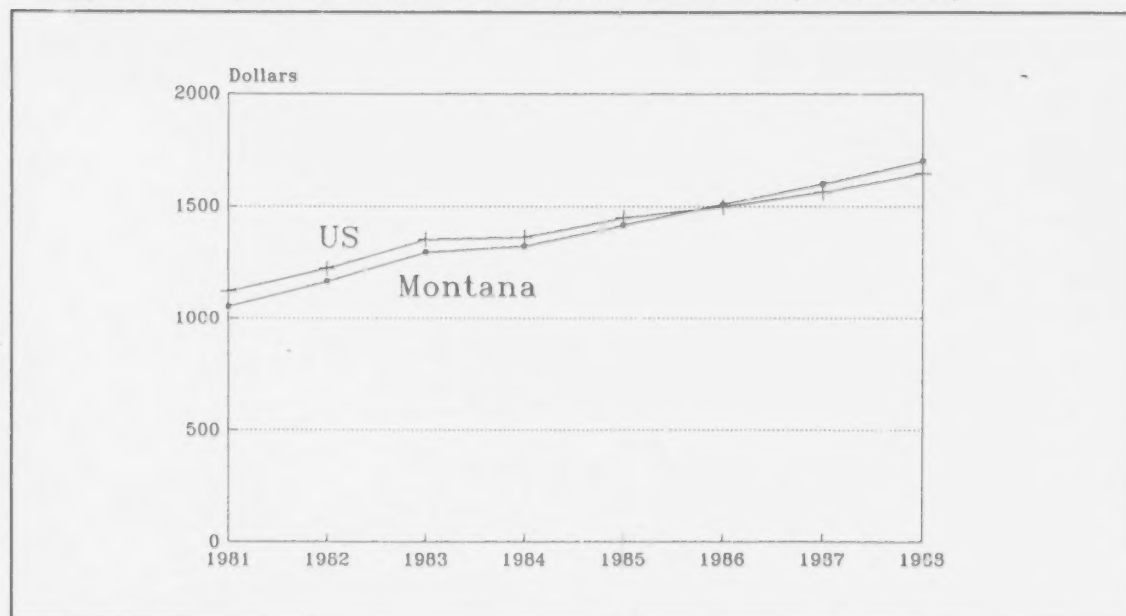


Figure 1.7
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals (FY 88)

Figure 1.8
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals for MONTANA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



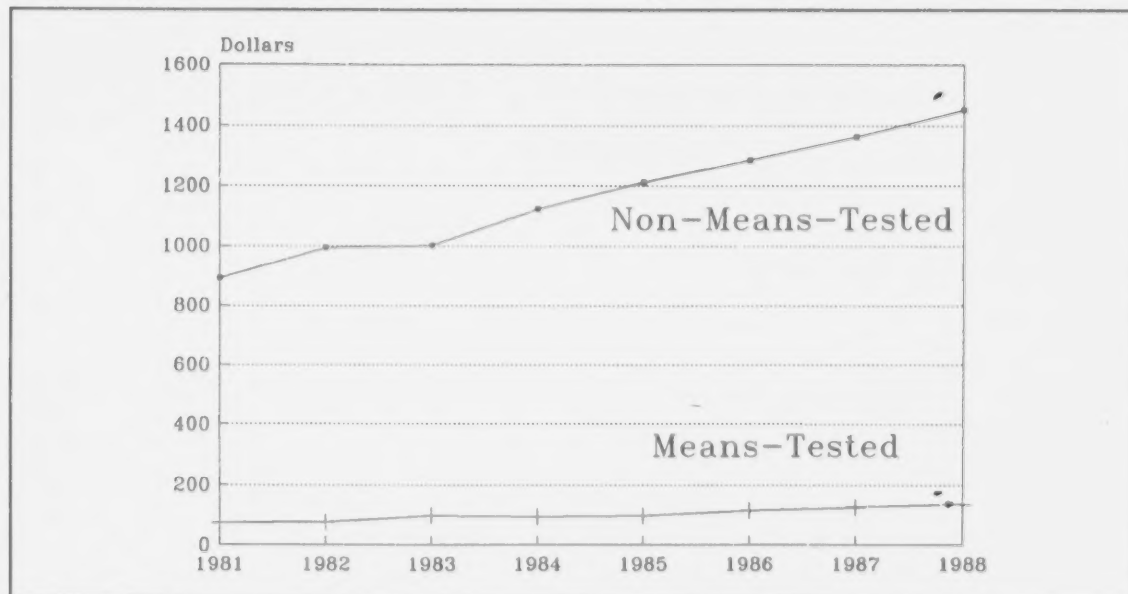
Program ¹	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	MT	US
EITC ³	4,693	0.3	1.11	7,254	0.2	1.01	55	117
FEDRET								
-MLTRY	37,155	0.3	0.94	53,821	0.3	1.20	45	46
-CIVLN	66,229	0.4	1.22	109,115	0.4	1.62	65	59
FDSTMP ³	22,745	0.2	0.69	35,325	0.3	1.32	55	4
HSGAST ^{3,4}	10,191	0.4	1.37	13,111	0.3	1.10	29	105
MDCARE	110,049	0.3	0.86	239,546	0.3	1.16	118	107
PELL ³	8,147	0.4	1.16	19,020	0.5	2.13	133	62
SOCSEC	458,794	0.3	1.09	720,955	0.3	1.41	57	56
SSI ³	11,186	0.2	0.56	22,902	0.2	0.84	105	75
VETBEN ⁵	49,537	0.4	1.16	55,534	0.4	1.52	12	9

¹ Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
² In thousands of dollars
³ Means-tested program
⁴ First year data from FY 1983
⁵ See "Methodology"

Table 1.4

Selected Directed Payments to Individuals in MONTANA For FY 81 and FY 88

Figure 1.9 Per Capita Spending in MONTANA for Selected Means-Tested and Non-Means-Tested Programs (FY 81 - FY 88)



MONTANA:

SALARIES AND WAGES

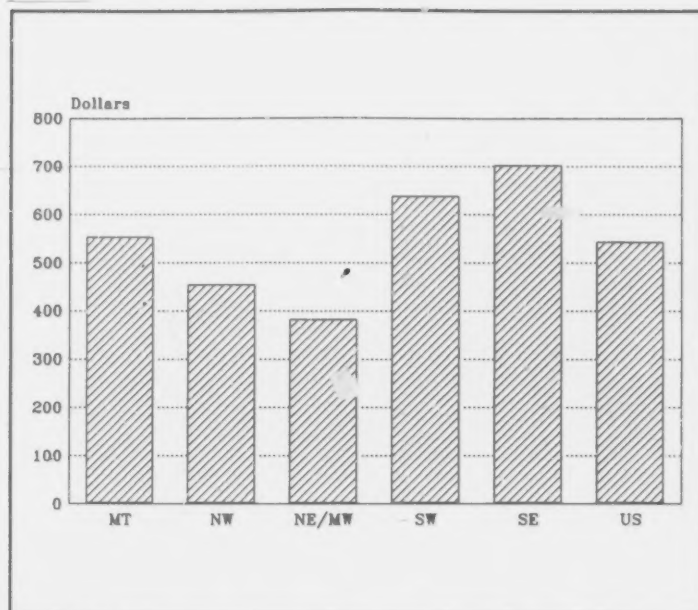


Figure 1.10

Federal Salaries and Wages on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 1.5

Federal Salaries and Wages in MONTANA for FY 81 and FY 88

	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	MT	US
DOD								
-MLTRY	90,196	0.3	1.09	93,867	0.2	0.98	4	49
-CIVLN	25,319	0.1	0.43	36,142	0.1	0.55	43	42
-TOTAL	115,515	0.3	0.82	130,009	0.2	0.81	13	46
NONDOD²								
	172,081	0.6	1.99	223,597	0.6	2.55	30	30

¹ In thousands of dollars

² Excluding the Postal Service

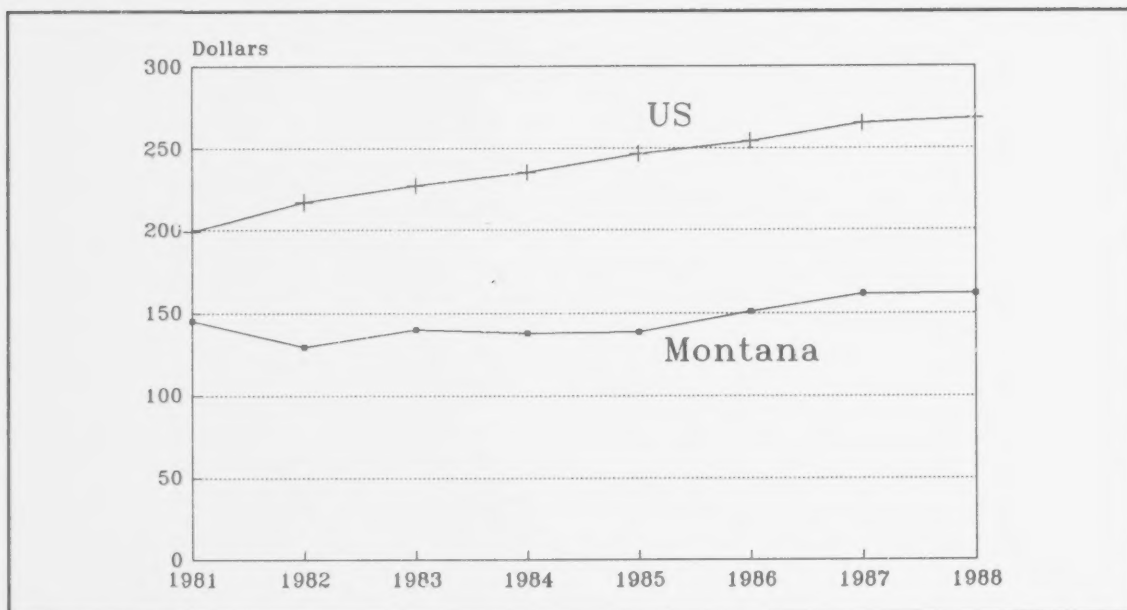
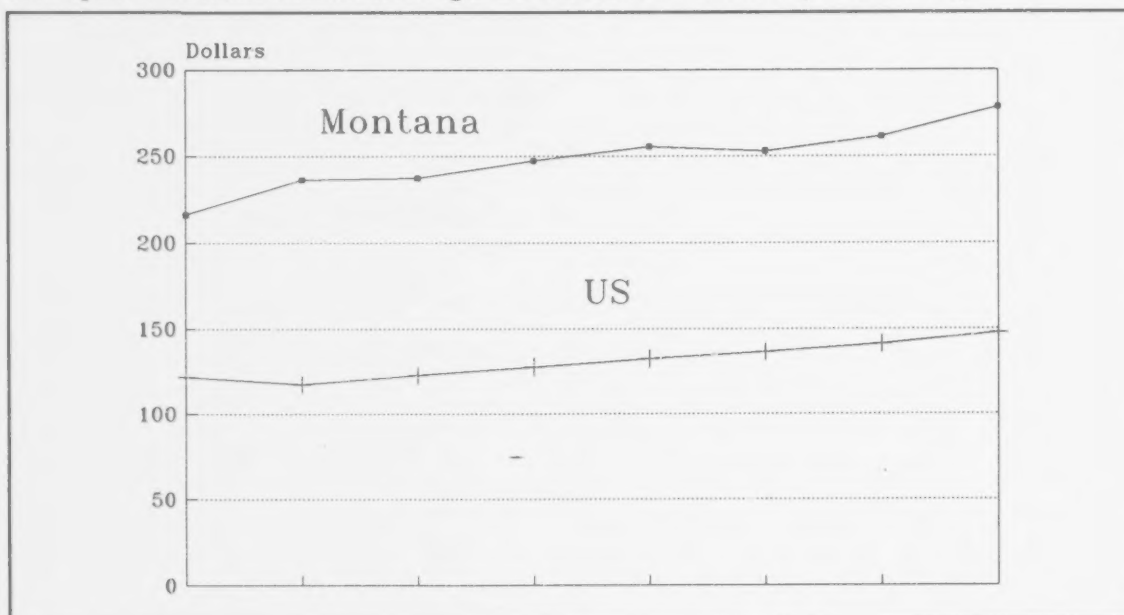


Figure 1.11
Per Capita Department of Defense Salaries and Wages in MONTANA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.12
Per Capita Non-Defense Salaries and Wages in MONTANA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



**MONTANA:
PROCUREMENT**

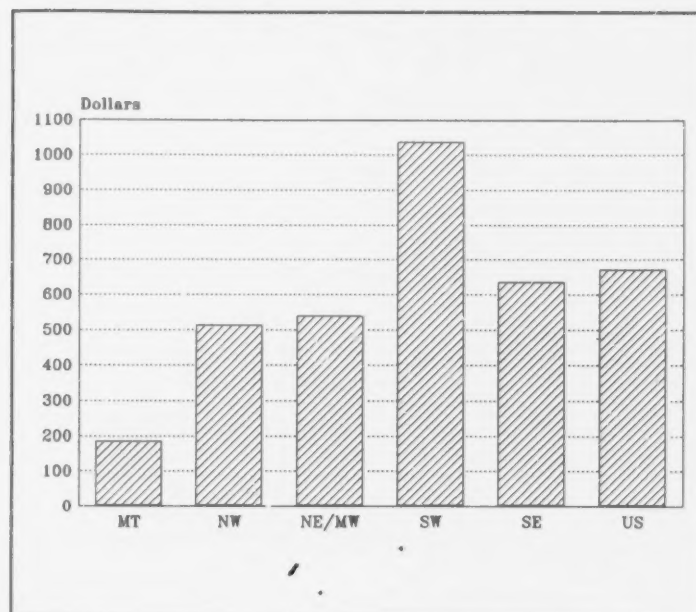


Figure 1.13
Federal Procurement on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 1.6
Federal Procurement in MONTANA for FY 81 and FY 88

	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	MT	US
DOD	45,836	0.1	0.17	80,113	0.1	0.27	75	43
NONDOD ²	77,867	0.3	0.88	68,892	0.2	0.72	-12	40

¹ In thousands of dollars
² Excluding the Postal Service

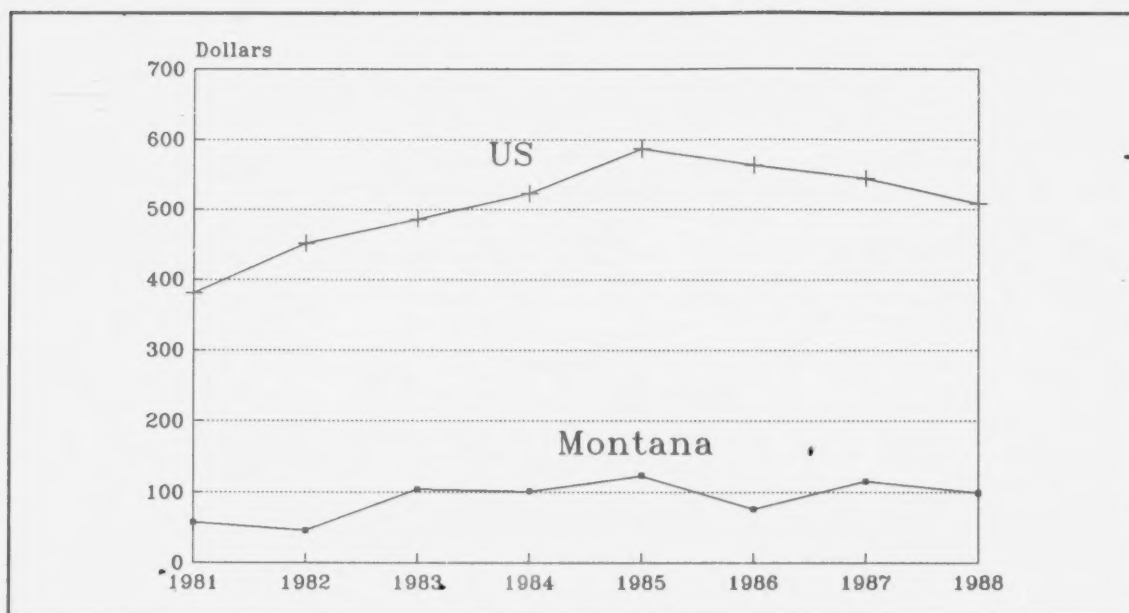
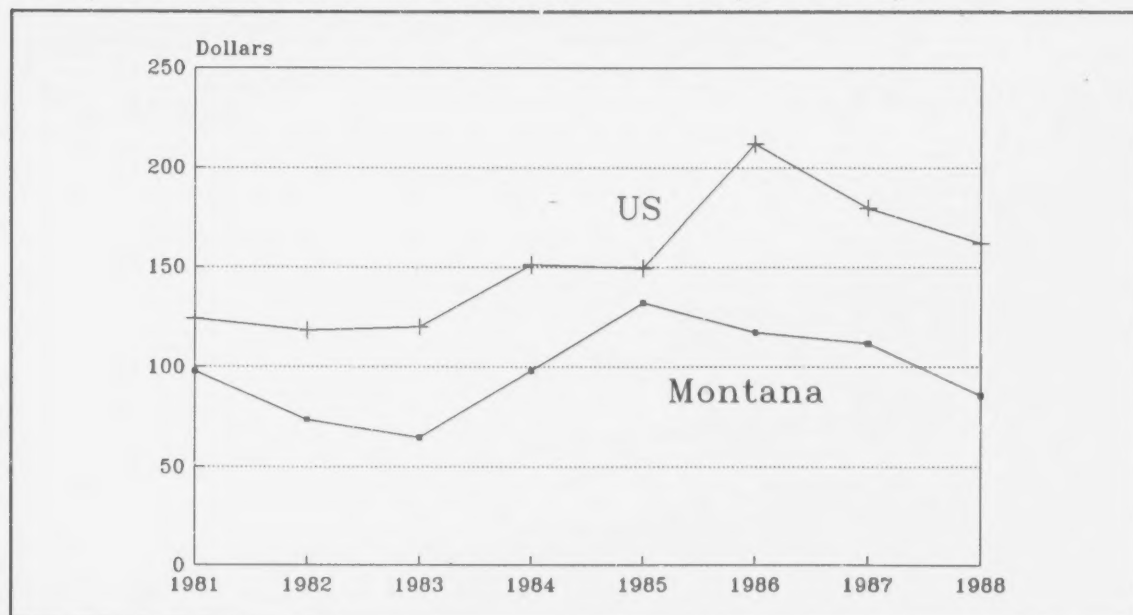


Figure 1.14
Per Capita Department of Defense Procurement in MONTANA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.15
Per Capita Non-Defense Procurement in MONTANA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



NORTH DAKOTA:

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING

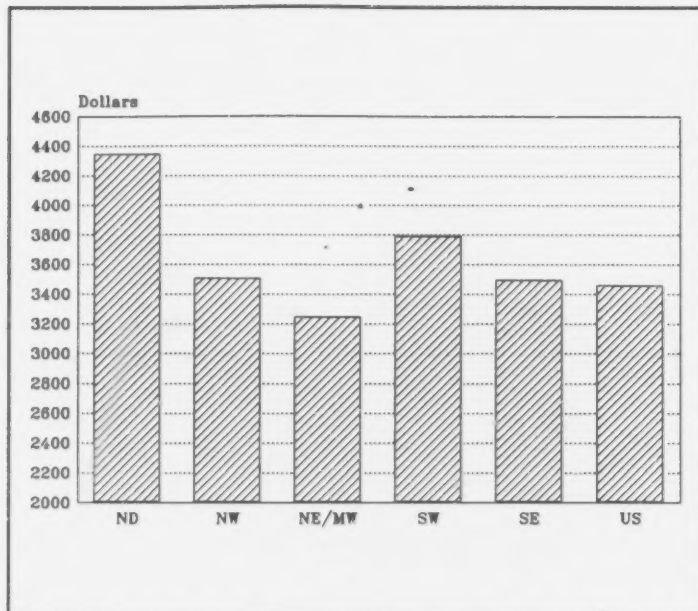
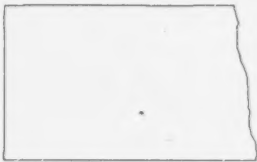
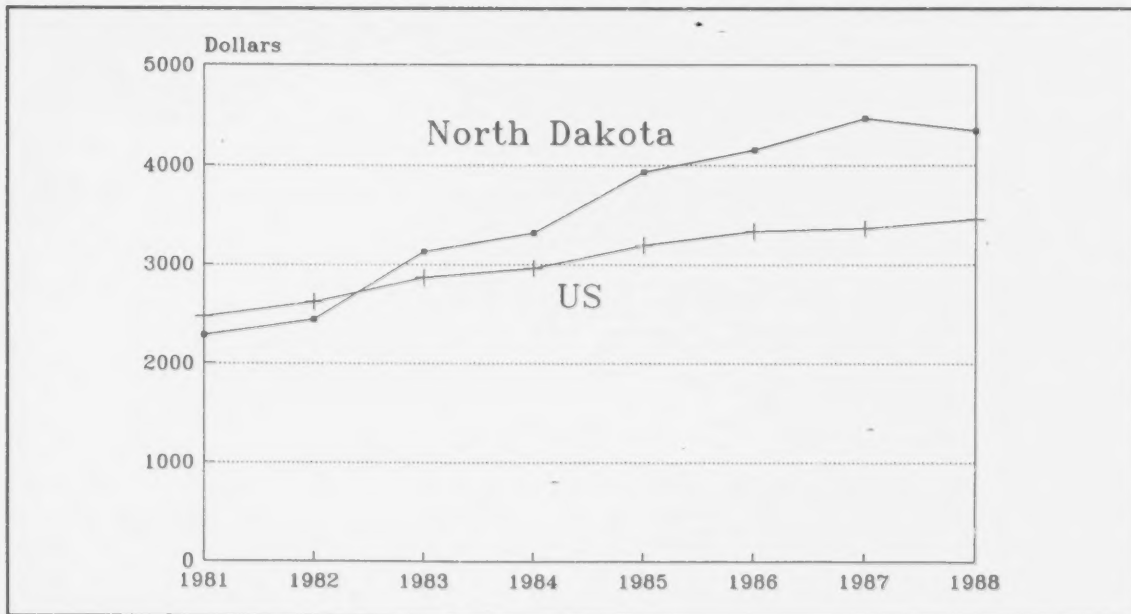


Figure 1.1
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Figure 1.2
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis for NORTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)





NORTH DAKOTA HIGHLIGHTS



- From FY1981 through FY1988, NORTH DAKOTA, on average, received 0.3% of federal spending, shouldered 0.3% of the nation's tax burden, and was home to 0.3% of the nation's population.
- If NORTH DAKOTA'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's tax burden during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, the state would have received \$4.4 billion less in federal spending. If NORTH DAKOTA'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's population, the state would have received \$2.6 billion less.
- Federal spending in NORTH DAKOTA increased by 90.8% from FY1981 to FY1988--second in the nation--exceeding the 49.9% increase in total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- NORTH DAKOTA'S return on dollar for total federal spending increased from \$1.02 (28th) in FY1981 to \$1.57 (4th) in FY1988. NORTH DAKOTA registered an average return on dollar of \$1.30 (9th) during the FY1981 to FY1988 period.
- Per capita total federal spending in NORTH DAKOTA rose from \$2,284 (27th) in FY1981 to \$4,345 (6th) in FY1988, compared with national per capita levels of \$2,468 and \$3,456, respectively. From FY1981 through FY1988, NORTH DAKOTA received \$28,068 (10th) in per capita total federal spending, compared to the U.S. per capita level of \$24,309.
- DOD spending accounted for 17.9% of federal spending in NORTH DAKOTA during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, while DOD spending accounted for 26.8% of total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- NORTH DAKOTA had an average return on dollar for DOD spending of \$0.87 (27th) during the FY1981 through FY1988 period. The state had a return on dollar for non-DOD spending of \$1.46 (7th) during the same period.
- NORTH DAKOTA received \$5,027 (27th) in per capita DOD spending and \$23,044 (3rd) in per capita non-DOD spending during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, compared with national per capita levels of \$6,520 and \$17,787, respectively.

NORTH DAKOTA AT A GLANCE: (In Percent)

FY81 FY88

Share of Federal Spending	0.3	0.3
---------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Federal Tax Burden	0.3	0.2
-----------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Nation's Population	0.3	0.3
------------------------------------	-----	-----

NORTH DAKOTA:

**FEDERAL
SPENDING
BY MAJOR
CATEGORY**

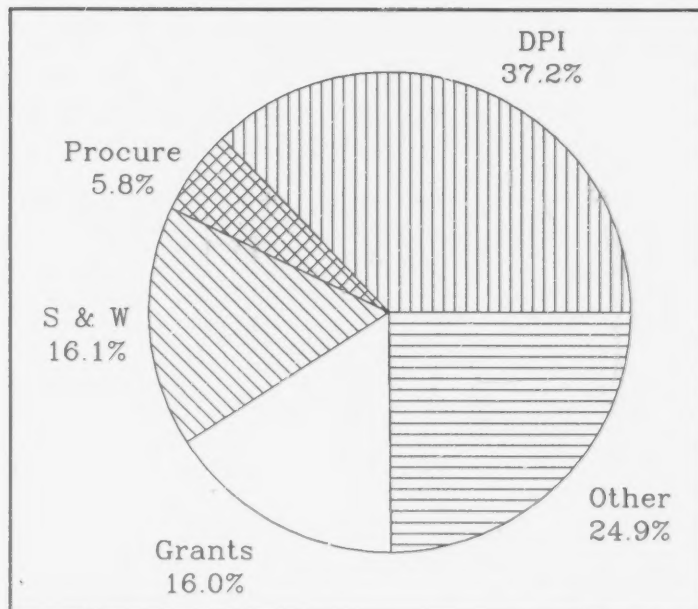
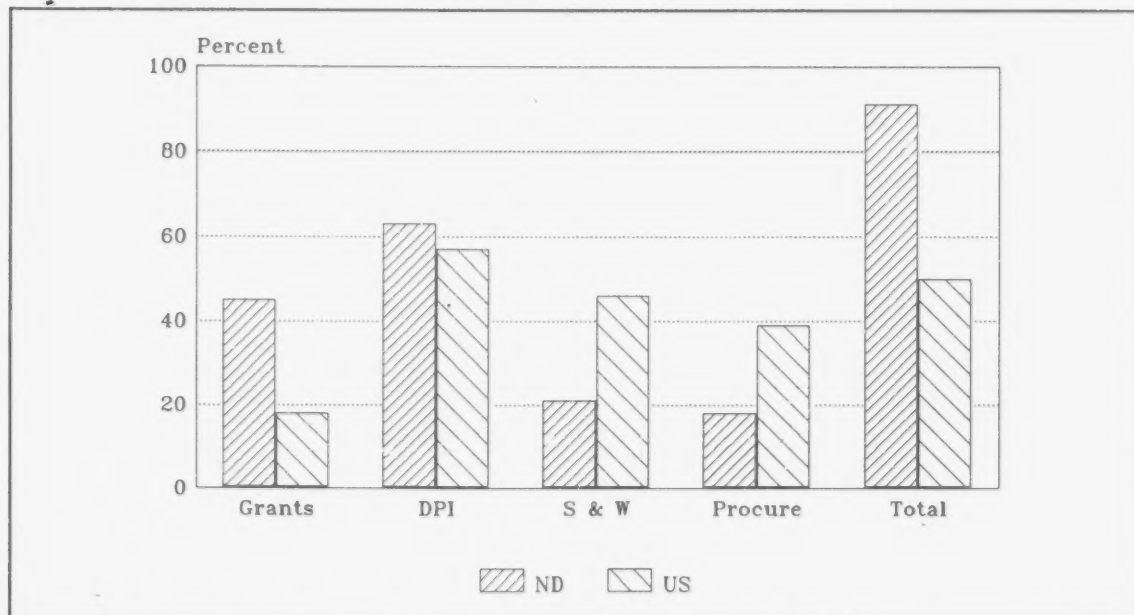


Figure 13
Federal Spending in NORTH DAKOTA by Major Category
(FY 88)

Figure 14
Percent Change in Federal Spending in NORTH DAKOTA and the U.S. By Major Category
(FY 81 - FY 88)



	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	ND	US
Grants	318	0.3	1.31	462	0.4	1.95	45	18
DPI	656	0.3	0.98	1,071	0.3	1.23	63	57
S & W	382	0.4	1.60	464	0.3	1.61	21	46
Procure	141	0.1	0.46	166	0.1	0.47	18	39
Other	13	0.2	0.77	717	1.9	8.90	5,415	470
TOTAL	1,510	0.3	1.02	2,881	0.3	1.57	91	50

¹ In millions of dollars

Table 1.1
Federal Spending in NORTH DAKOTA By Major Category For FY 81 and FY 88

Table 1.2
What If Federal Funds Had Been Distributed to NORTH DAKOTA in FY 1988 on the Basis Of...?

	...Tax Burden		...Population	
	What If? Level ¹	Difference From Actual ¹	What If? Level ¹	Difference From Actual ¹
Grants	237	-225	296	-166
DPI	874	-197	1,091	20
S & W	288	-176	360	-104
Procure	356	190	444	278
Other	81	-636	101	-616
TOTAL	1,836	-1,045	2,291	-590

¹ In millions of dollars

NORTH DAKOTA:

GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

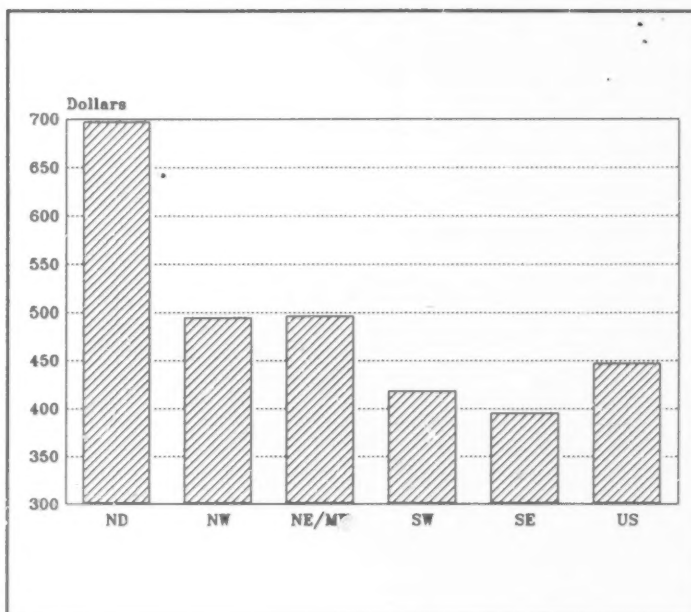


Figure 1.5
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government (FY 88)

Figure 1.6
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government for NORTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

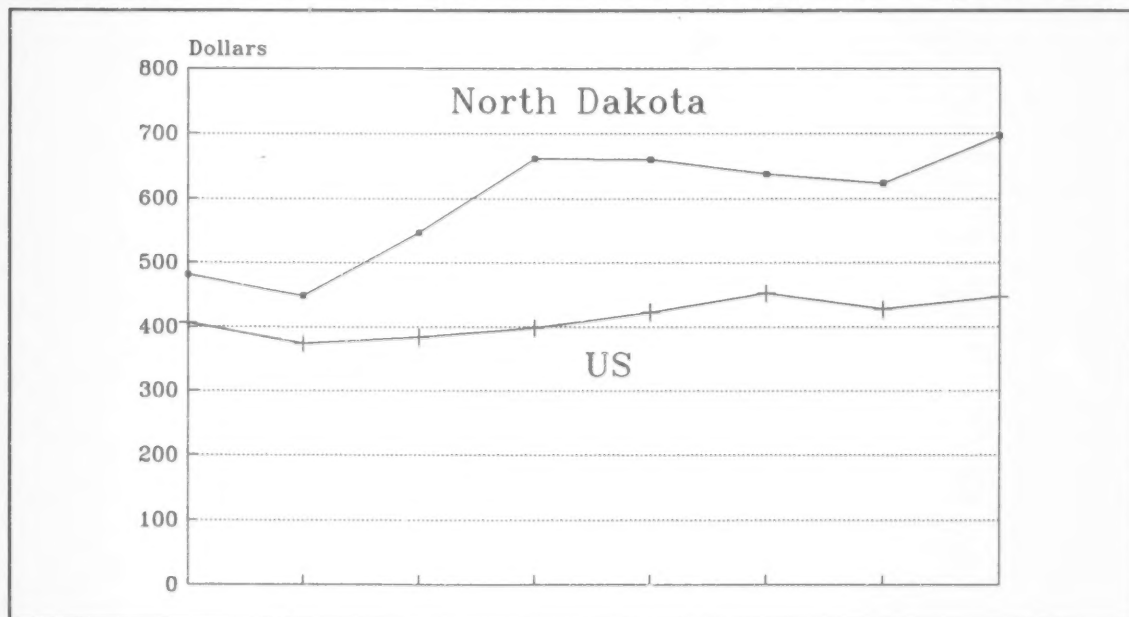


Table 1.3

Federal Grants to NORTH DAKOTA By Selected Agencies and Programs For FY 81 and FY 88

Agency ²	FY 1981 ¹			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 ¹ - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	ND	US
DOC	4,688	0.8	3.07	2,257	0.6	2.88	-52	-38
DoEd	20,759	0.3	1.08	48,336	0.5	2.43	133	24
DOI	12,037	1.1	4.35	13,401	1.1	5.29	11	10
DOL	20,232	0.2	0.90	23,070	0.4	2.00	14	-39
DOT	71,825	0.5	2.08	93,684	0.6	2.63	30	24
EPA	14,501	0.4	1.36	9,730	0.3	1.55	-33	-29
HHS	82,407	0.2	0.93	179,264	0.4	1.63	118	49
HUD	29,851	0.3	1.21	36,050	0.3	1.49	21	18
USDA	29,110	0.5	1.88	47,139	0.5	2.14	62	72
<u>Program^{1,2}</u>								
AFDC	11,124	0.1	0.55	17,793	0.2	0.78	60	36
AGEXSV	3,200	1.2	4.63	3,851	1.2	5.62	20	19
CDBG	9,006	0.2	0.89	6,937	0.2	1.09	-23	-25
COMPED ⁴	25,901	1.2	4.55	8,927	0.2	1.07	-66	85
EDA	3,718	0.8	3.02	1,277	0.7	3.18	-66	-61
EPAWWT	12,890	0.3	1.29	7,391	0.3	1.38	-43	-36
FAATF	2,460	0.5	2.11	3,486	0.4	1.99	42	80
GRS	14,468	0.3	1.08	0	NA	NA	-100	-100
HWAYTF	64,946	0.8	2.90	84,808	0.7	3.23	31	41
JTPA ⁵	7,576	0.3	1.06	8,748	0.3	1.41	15	15
LIHEAP	9,698	0.5	2.04	12,655	0.8	3.70	30	-13
MDCAND	40,843	0.2	0.90	120,983	0.4	1.85	196	74
PUBHSG ⁴	3,959	0.3	0.97	12,763	0.6	2.79	222	41
SEC ⁸	14,824	0.4	1.32	12,047	0.3	1.31	-19	3
UDAG	565	0.2	0.61	0	0.0	0.00	-100	-47
UMTA	1,449	0.0	0.15	2,061	0.1	0.29	42	-13
VOCED	2,729	0.4	1.38	6,149	0.5	2.30	125	62
WIC	3,689	0.4	1.57	6,841	0.4	1.85	85	89

¹ Some programs began after FY 1981. See footnotes.
² Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
³ In thousands of dollars
⁴ First year funding levels are for FY 1983
⁵ First year funding levels are for FY 1984

NORTH DAKOTA:

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS

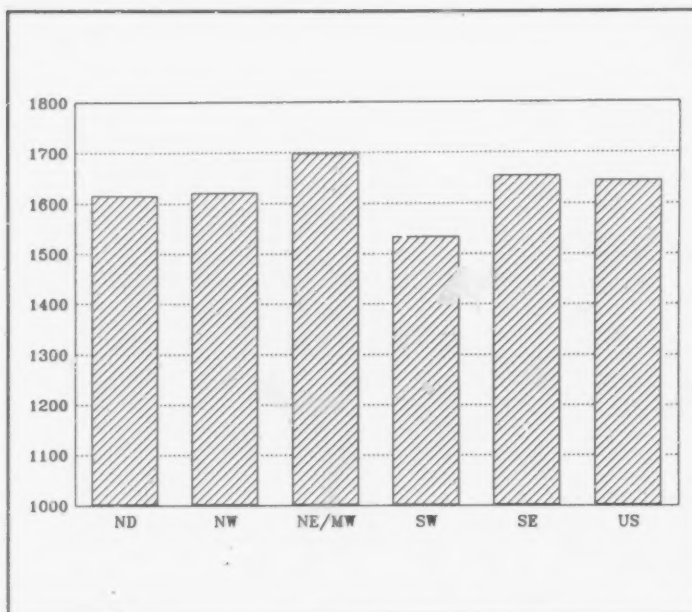
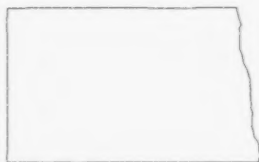
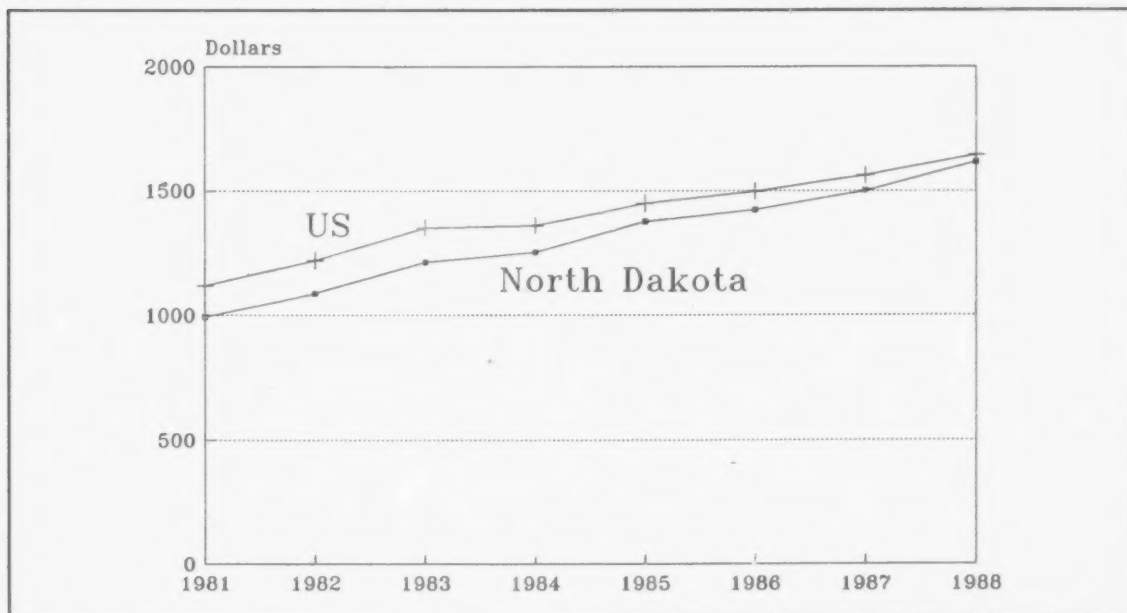


Figure 1.7

Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals (FY 88)

Figure 1.8

Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals for NORTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



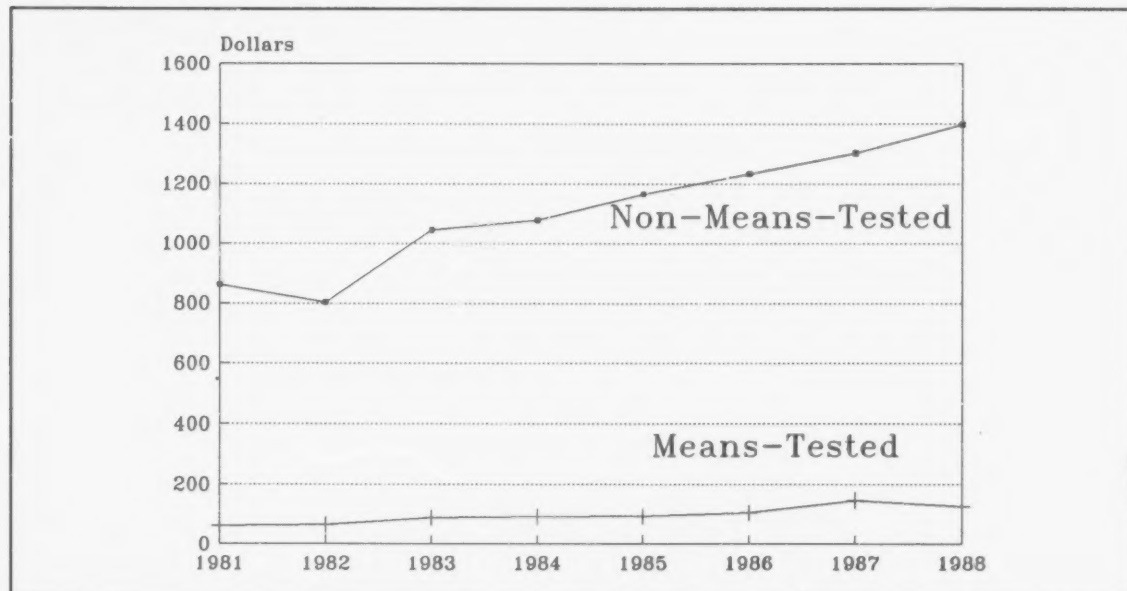
Program ¹	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	ND	US
EITC ³	1,850	0.1	0.52	4,003	0.1	0.62	116	117
FEDRET								
-MLTRY	15,165	0.1	0.46	23,771	0.1	0.59	57	46
-CIVLN	33,583	0.2	0.74	55,456	0.2	0.92	65	59
FDSTMP ³	12,064	0.1	0.44	20,024	0.2	0.84	66	4
HSGAST ^{3,4}	8,453	0.4	1.35	13,520	0.3	1.27	60	105
MDCARE	122,104	0.3	1.14	252,281	0.3	1.37	107	107
PELL ³	9,302	0.4	1.57	20,822	0.6	2.61	124	62
SOCSEC	375,586	0.3	1.07	569,202	0.3	1.24	52	56
SSI ³	9,306	0.1	0.55	16,627	0.1	0.68	79	75
VETBEN ⁵	31,391	0.2	0.88	35,159	0.2	1.08	12	9

¹ Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
² In thousands of dollars
³ Means-tested program
⁴ First year data from FY 1983
⁵ See "Methodology"

Table 1.4

Selected Directed Payments to Individuals in NORTH DAKOTA For FY 81 and FY 88

Figure 1.9 Per Capita Spending in NORTH DAKOTA for Selected Means-Tested and Non-Means-Tested Programs (FY 81 - FY 88)



NORTH DAKOTA:

SALARIES AND WAGES

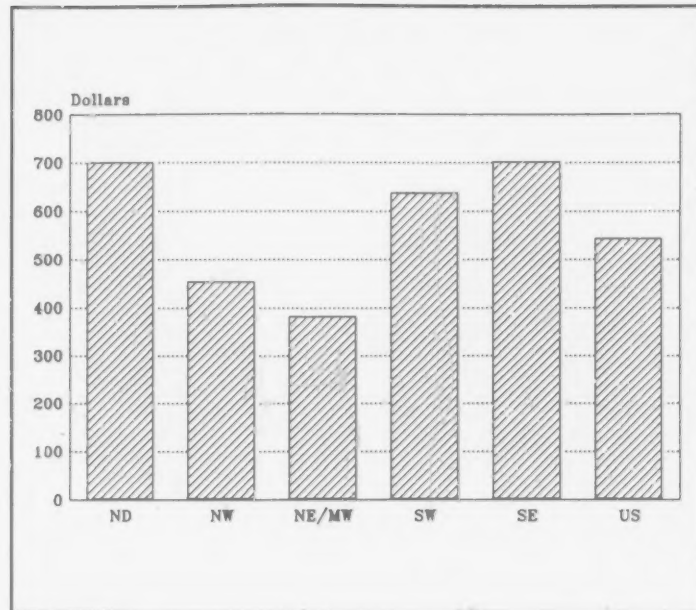


Figure 1.10
Federal Salaries and Wages on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 1.5
Federal Salaries and Wages in NORTH DAKOTA for FY 81 and FY 88

	<u>FY 1981</u>			<u>FY 1988</u>			<u>Percentage Change</u> <u>FY 1981 - FY 1988</u>	
	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>ND</u>	<u>US</u>
DOD								
-MLTRY	205,262	0.8	2.97	217,570	0.6	2.55	6	49
-CIVLN	33,850	0.2	0.68	49,069	0.2	0.84	45	42
-TOTAL	239,112	0.5	2.01	266,639	0.4	1.85	12	46
NONDOD²								
	83,350	0.3	1.15	108,591	0.3	1.38	30	30

¹ In thousands of dollars

² Excluding the Postal Service

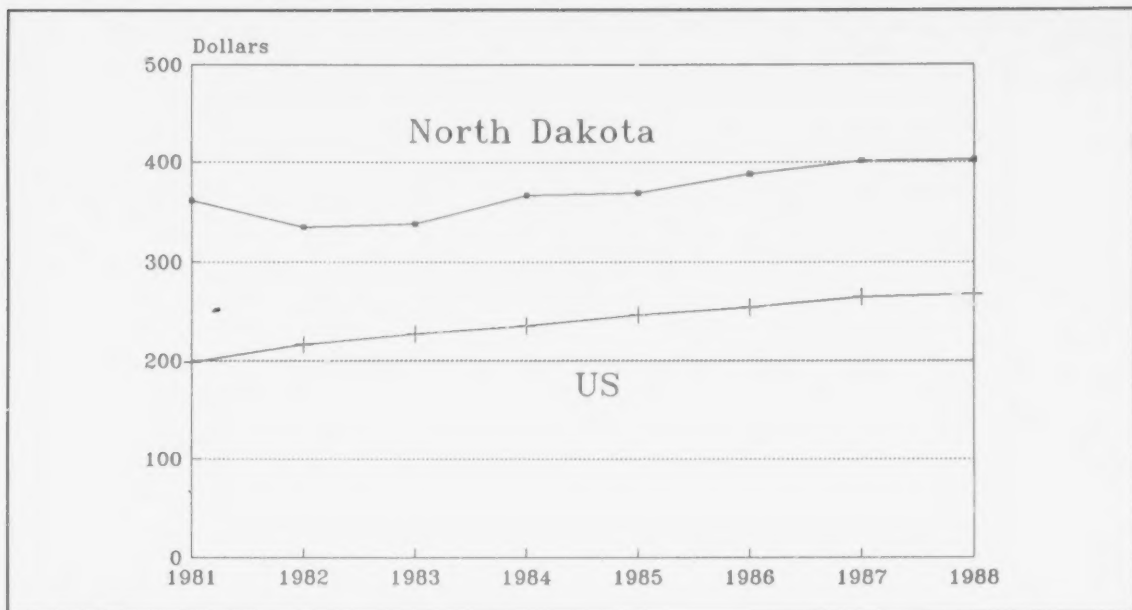
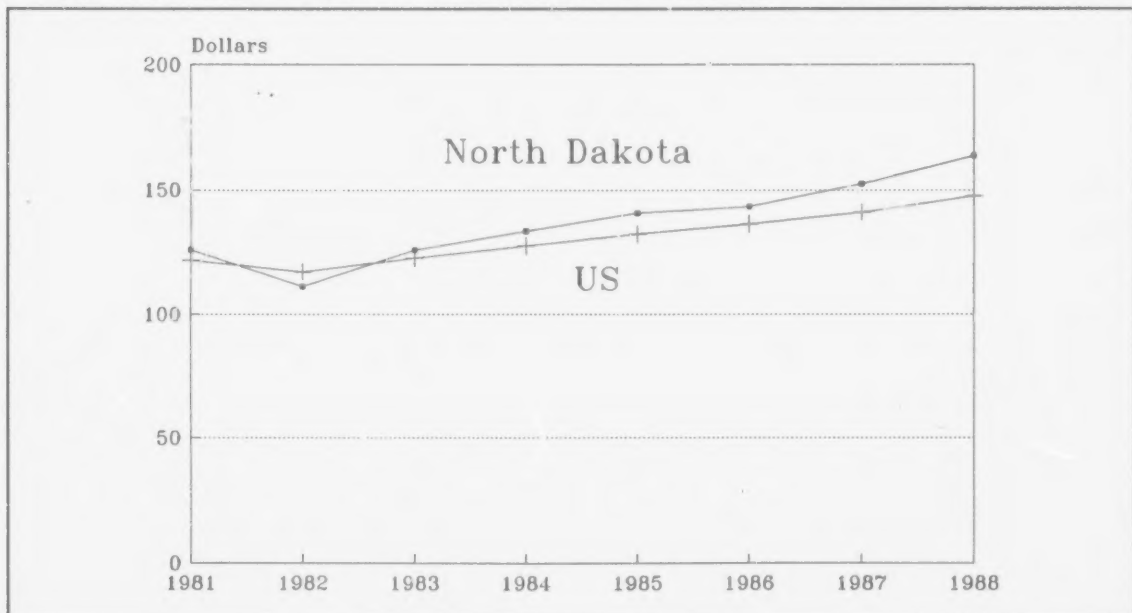


Figure 1.11
Per Capita Department of Defense Salaries and Wages in NORTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.12
Per Capita Non-Defense Salaries and Wages in NORTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



NORTH DAKOTA:

PROCUREMENT

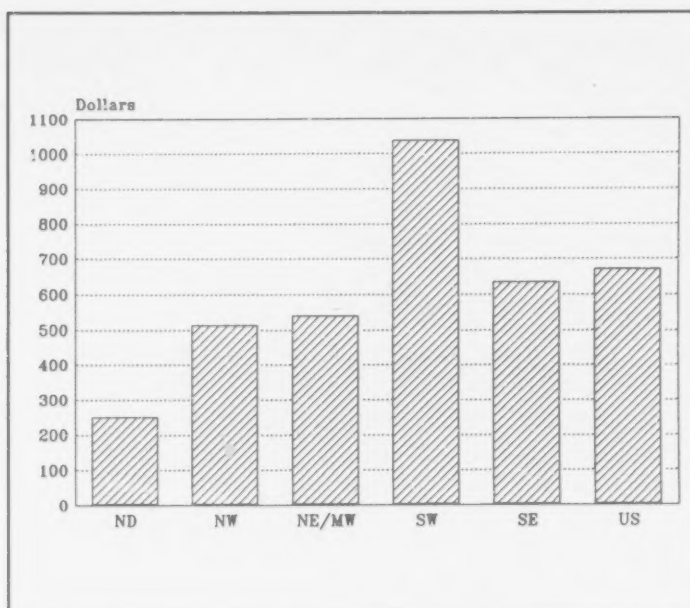


Figure 1.13

Federal Procurement on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 1.6

Federal Procurement in NORTH DAKOTA for FY 81 and FY 88

	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	ND	US
DOD	105,556	0.1	0.46	117,197	0.1	0.43	11	43
NONDOD ²	28,522	0.1	0.38	48,584	0.1	0.56	70	40

¹ In thousands of dollars

² Excluding the Postal Service

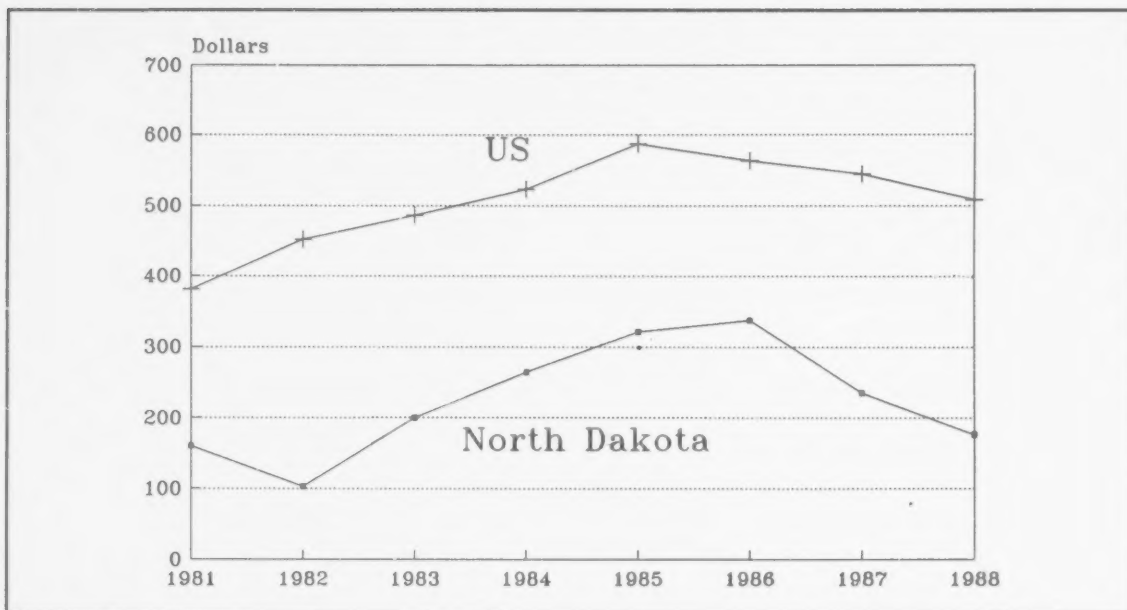
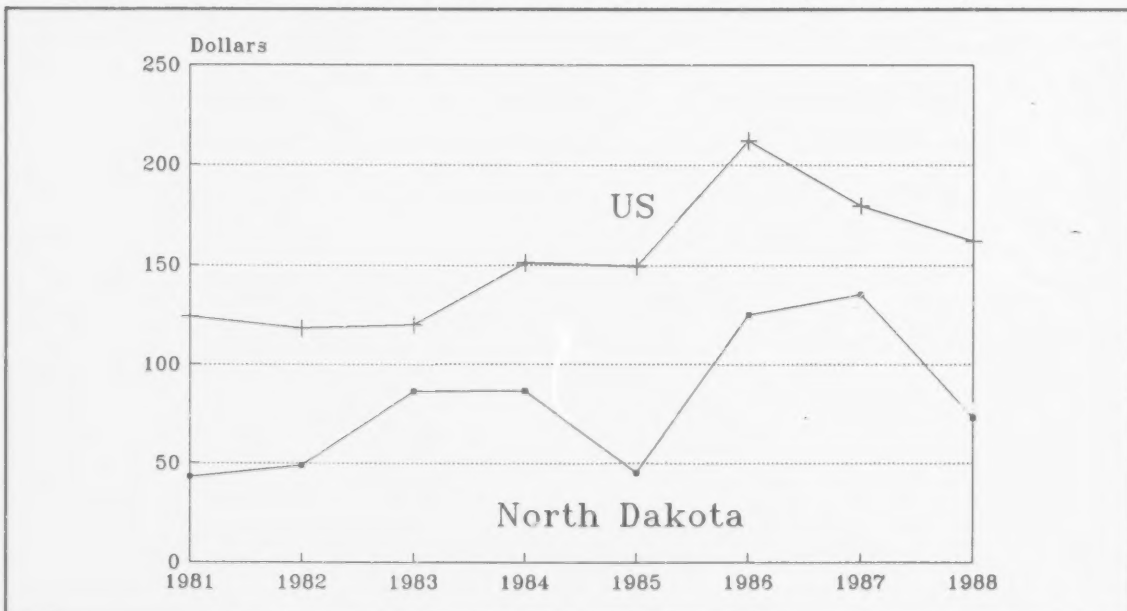


Figure 1.14
Per Capita Department of Defense Procurement in NORTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.15
Per Capita Non-Defense Procurement in NORTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



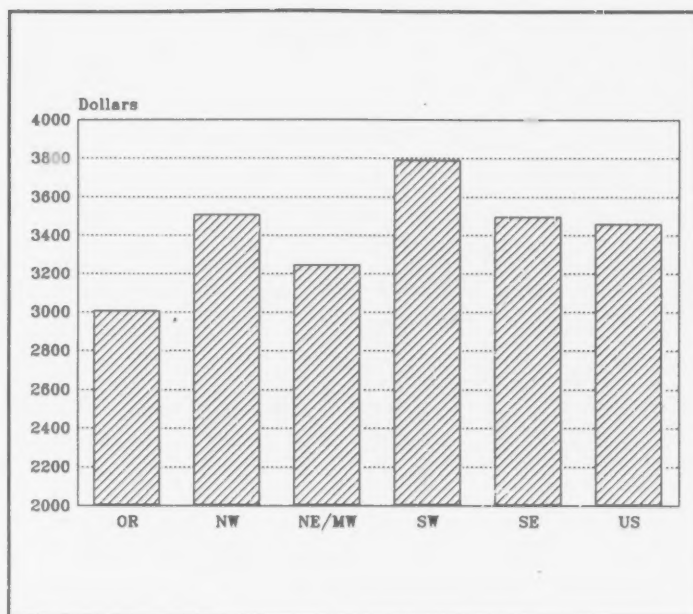
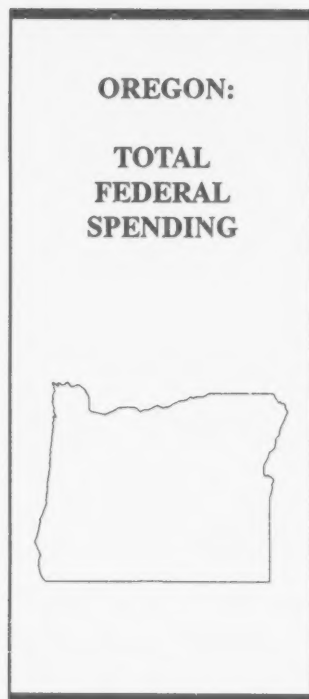
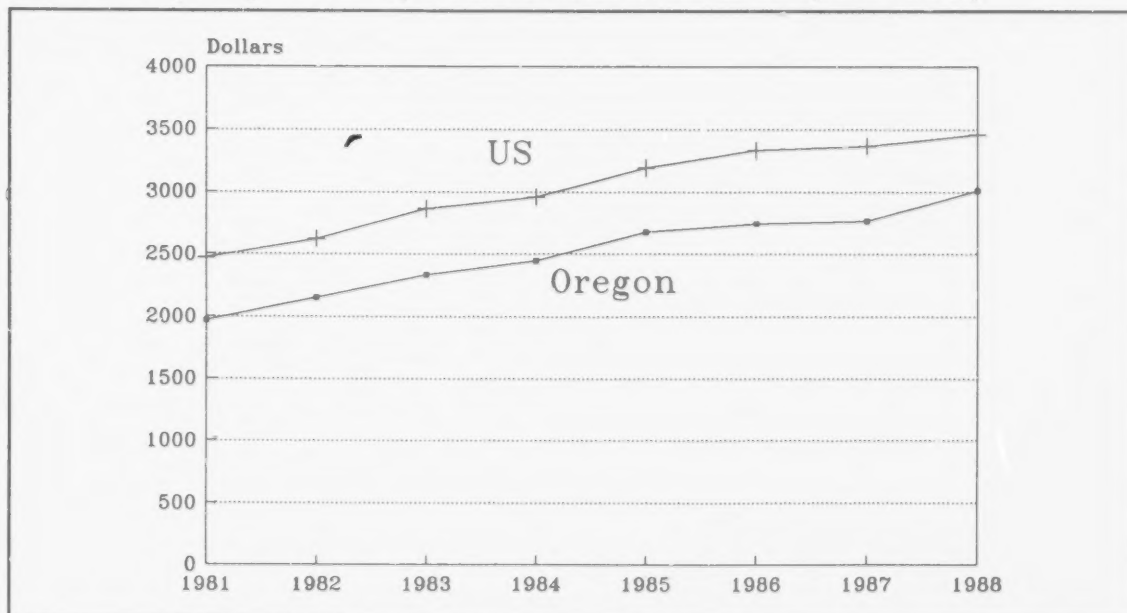
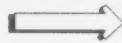


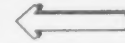
Figure 1.1
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Figure 1.2
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis for OREGON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)





OREGON HIGHLIGHTS



- From FY1981 through FY1988, OREGON, on average, received 0.9% of federal spending, shouldered 1.0% of the nation's tax burden, and was home to 1.1% of the nation's population.
- If OREGON'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's tax burden during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, the state would have received \$4.6 billion more in federal spending. If OREGON'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's population, the state would have received \$10.9 billion more.
- Federal spending in OREGON increased by 56.7% from FY1981 to FY1988, exceeding the 49.9% increase in total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- OREGON'S return on dollar for total federal spending improved \$0.79 (43rd) in FY1981 to \$0.99 (29th) in FY1988. OREGON registered an average return on dollar of \$0.92 (38th) during the FY1981 to FY1988 period.
- Per capita total federal spending in OREGON rose from \$1,967 (46th) in FY1981 to \$3,005 (39th) in FY1988, compared with national per capita levels of \$2,468 and \$3,456, respectively. From FY1981 through FY1988, OREGON received \$20,222 (44th) in per capita total federal spending, compared to the U.S. per capita level of \$24,309.
- DOD spending accounted for 8.6% of federal spending in OREGON during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, while DOD spending accounted for 26.8% of total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- OREGON had an average return on dollar for DOD spending of \$0.29 (49th) during the FY1981 through FY1988 period. The state had a return on dollar for non-DOD spending of \$1.14 (19th) during the same period.
- OREGON received \$1,732 (49th) in per capita DOD spending and \$18,371 (20th) in per capita non-DOD spending during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, compared with national per capita levels of \$6,520 and \$17,787, respectively.

OREGON AT A GLANCE: (In Percent)

FY81 FY88

Share of Federal Spending	0.9	1.0
---------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Federal Tax Burden	1.2	1.0
-----------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Nation's Population	1.2	1.1
------------------------------------	-----	-----

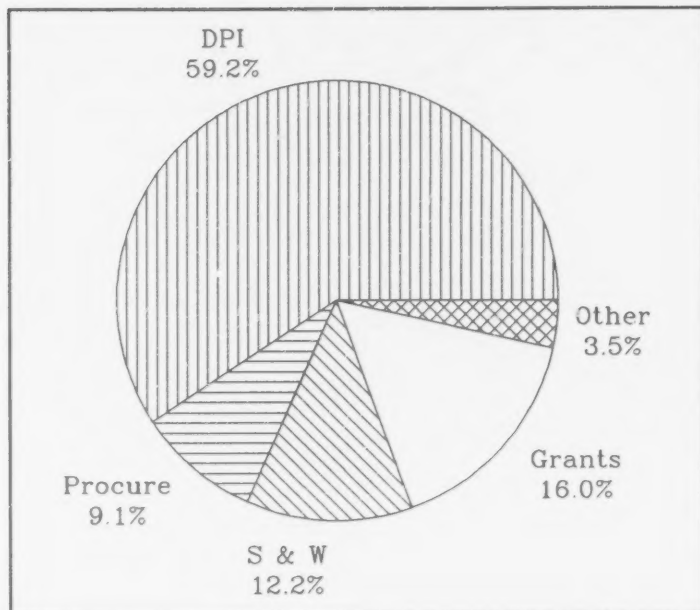
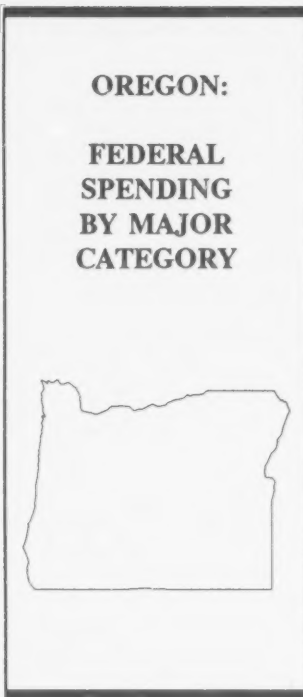
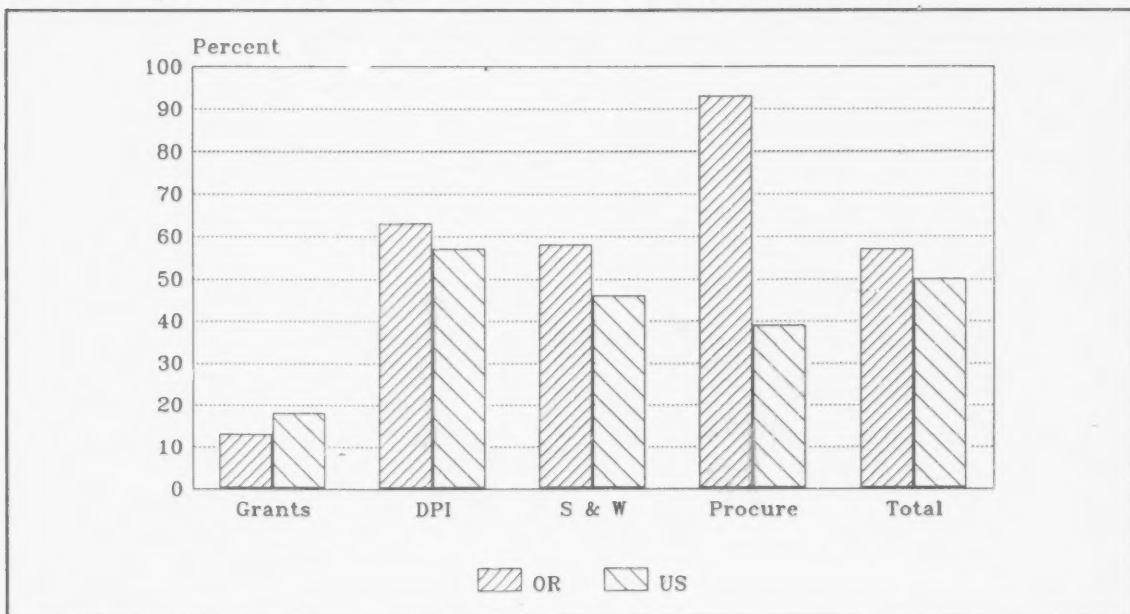


Figure 1.3
Federal Spending in OREGON by Major Category (FY 88)

Figure 1.4
Percent Change in Federal Spending in OREGON and the U.S. By Major Category (FY 81 - FY 88)



	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	OR	US
Grants	1,175	1.3	1.08	1,322	1.2	1.23	13	18
DPI	2,998	1.2	1.00	4,878	1.2	1.23	63	57
S & W	635	0.7	0.59	1,001	0.8	0.77	58	46
Procure	389	0.3	0.28	749	0.5	0.46	93	39
<u>Other</u>	58	0.9	0.76	287	0.8	0.79	395	470
TOTAL	5,255	0.9	0.79	8,237	1.0	0.99	57	50

¹ In millions of dollars

Table 1.1
Federal Spending in OREGON By Major Category For FY 81 and FY 88

Table 1.2
What If Federal Funds Had Been Distributed to OREGON in FY 1988 on the Basis Of...?

	...Tax Burden		r	...Population	
	What If? Level ¹	Difference From Actual ¹		What If? Level ¹	Difference From Actual ¹
Grants	1,075	-247		1,225	-97
DPI	3,960	-918		4,509	-369
S & W	1,306	305		1,487	486
Procure	1,612	863		1,836	1,087
<u>Other</u>	365	78		416	129
TOTAL	8,317	80		9,473	1,236

¹ In millions of dollars

OREGON:

**GRANTS
TO STATE
AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT**

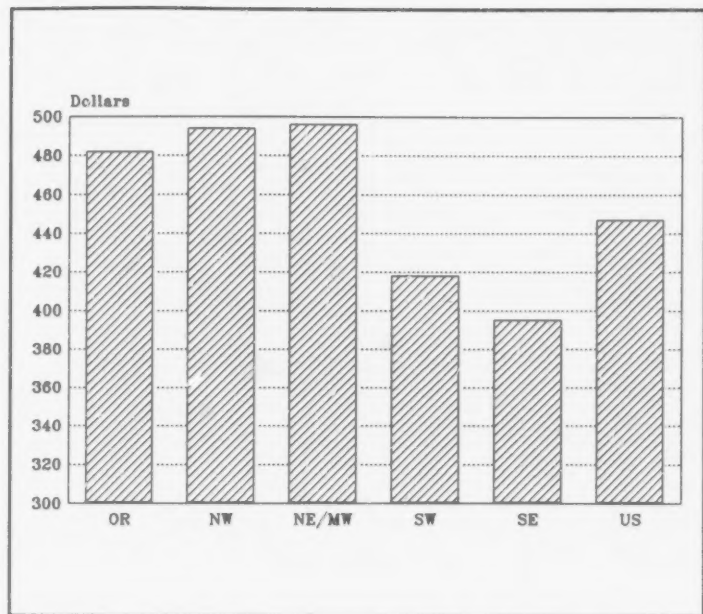


Figure 1.5
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government (FY 88)

Figure 1.6
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government for OREGON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

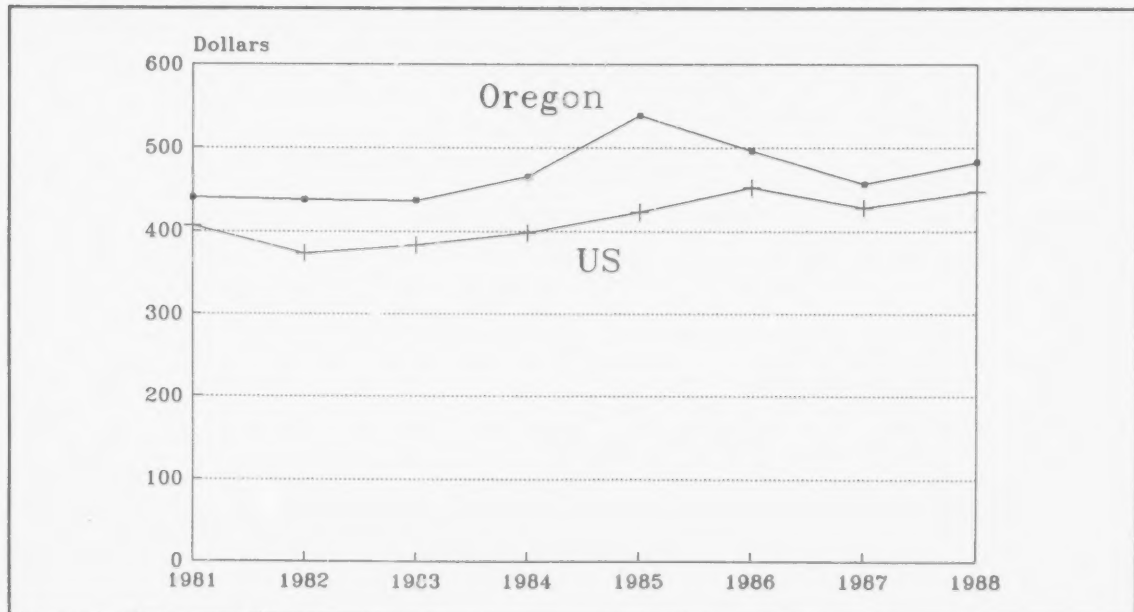


Table 1.3

Federal Grants to OREGON By Selected Agencies and Programs For FY 81 and FY 88

Agency ²	FY 1981 ¹			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 ¹ - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	OR	US
DOC	14,518	2.5	2.11	15,781	4.4	4.44	9	-38
DoEd	67,900	0.9	0.78	103,482	1.1	1.15	52	24
DOI	108,390	10.2	8.71	81,951	7.0	7.14	-24	10
DOL	124,764	1.4	1.23	78,908	1.5	1.51	-37	-39
DOT	186,325	1.4	1.20	198,983	1.2	1.23	7	24
EPA	40,466	1.0	0.84	23,919	0.8	0.84	-41	-29
HHS	323,156	0.9	0.81	471,860	0.9	0.95	46	49
HUD	75,643	0.8	0.68	87,513	0.8	0.80	16	18
USDA	154,367	2.6	2.22	242,973	2.4	2.43	57	72
Program^{1,2}								
AFDC	69,195	0.9	0.76	106,211	1.0	1.02	53	36
AGEXSV	3,920	1.5	1.26	4,161	1.3	1.34	6	19
CDBG	29,990	0.8	0.66	24,336	0.8	0.85	-19	-25
COMPED ⁴	90,239	4.3	4.19	40,737	1.1	1.08	-55	85
EDA	9,301	2.0	1.68	4,375	2.4	2.40	-53	-61
EPAWWT	35,382	0.9	0.79	18,989	0.8	0.78	-46	-36
FAATF	4,593	1.0	0.87	10,963	1.4	1.38	139	80
GRS	59,794	1.2	1.00	0	NA	NA	-100	-100
HWAYTF	152,580	1.8	1.51	148,028	1.2	1.24	-3	41
JTPA ⁵	33,873	1.4	1.34	39,113	1.4	1.39	15	15
LIHEAP	22,836	1.3	1.07	19,734	1.2	1.28	-14	-13
MDCAOR	124,626	0.7	0.61	251,761	0.8	0.85	102	74
PUBHSG ⁴	4,523	0.3	0.29	12,532	0.6	0.60	177	41
SEC8 ⁴	38,658	0.9	0.91	41,844	1.0	1.01	8	3
UDAG	805	0.2	0.19	7	0.0	0.00	-99	-47
UMTA	24,232	0.6	0.55	31,243	1.0	0.98	29	-13
VOCED	6,789	0.9	0.76	13,541	1.1	1.12	99	62
WIC	10,226	1.1	0.97	16,760	1.0	1.00	64	89

¹ Some programs began after FY 1981. See footnotes.
² Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
³ In thousands of dollars
⁴ First year funding levels are for FY 1983
⁵ First year funding levels are for FY 1984

**OREGON:
DIRECT
PAYMENTS
TO
INDIVIDUALS**

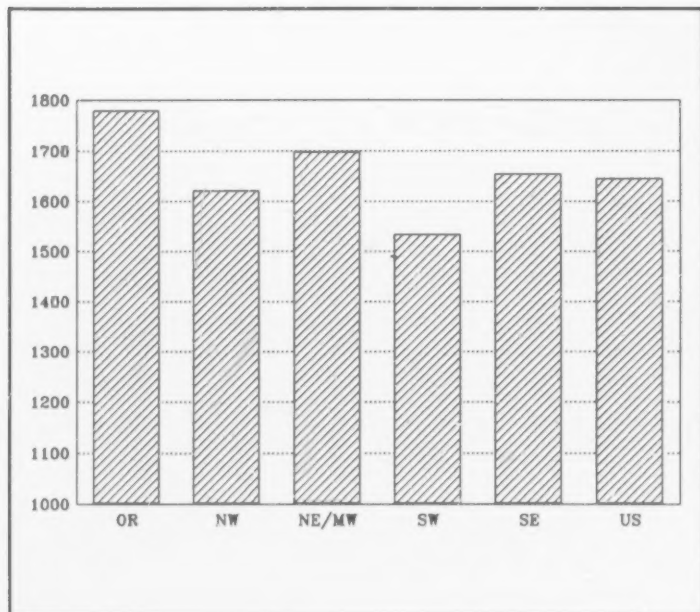
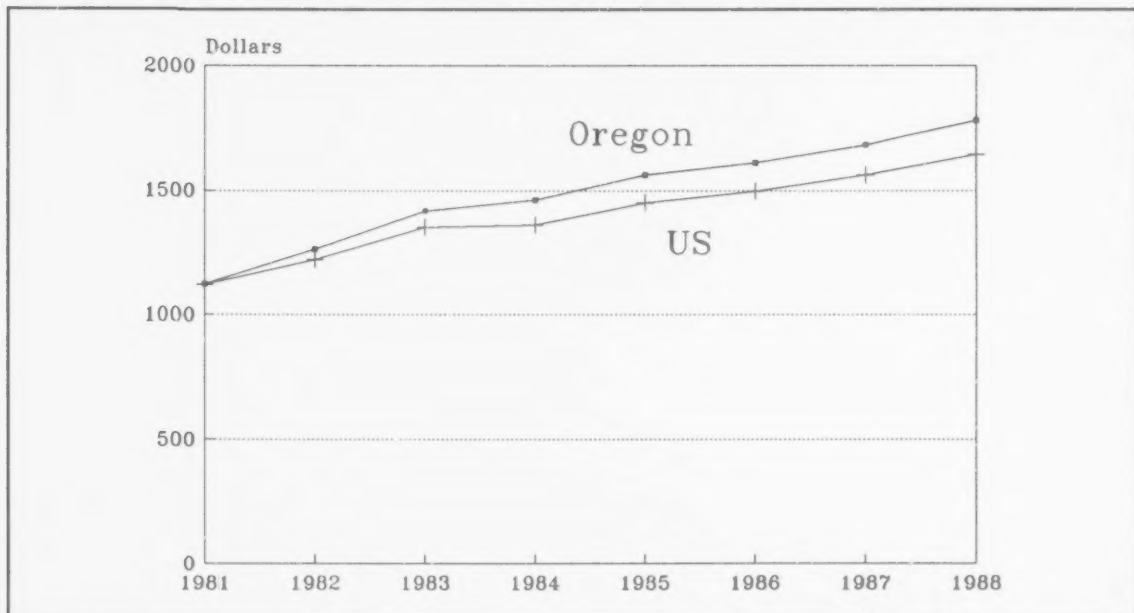


Figure 1.7
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals (FY 88)

Figure 1.8
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals for OREGON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

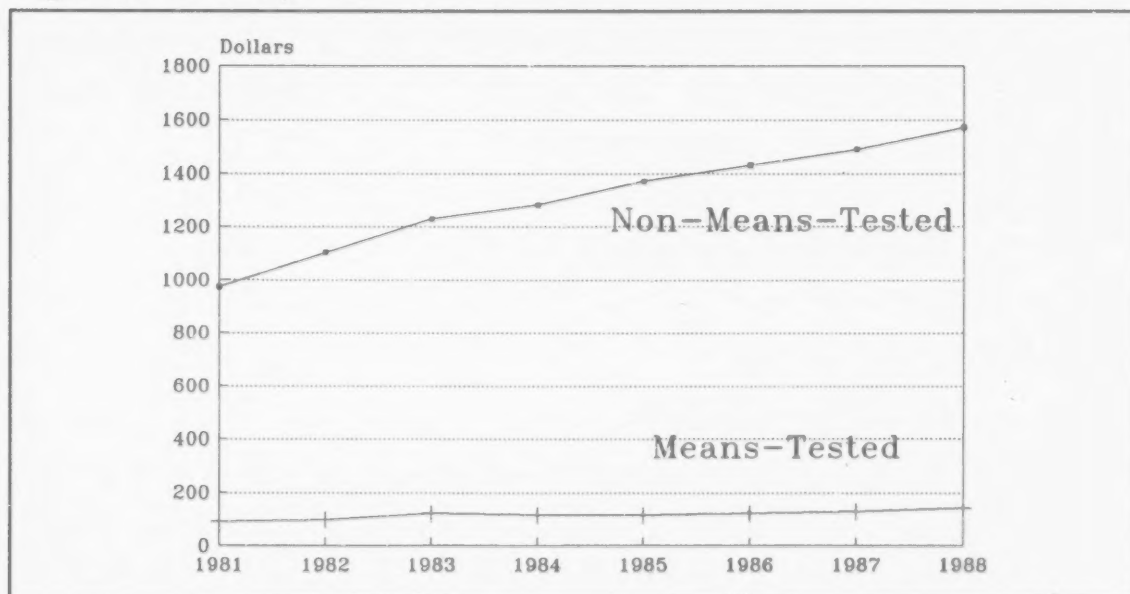


Program ¹	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	OR	US
EITC ³	9,050	0.7	0.56	30,931	1.0	1.06	242	117
FEDRET								
-MLTRY	139,575	1.1	0.94	192,798	1.0	1.06	38	46
-CIVLN	220,575	1.3	1.08	345,349	1.2	1.27	57	59
FDSTMP ³	130,574	1.2	1.05	140,333	1.3	1.29	7	4
HSGAST ^{3,4}	22,237	0.9	0.79	46,873	1.0	0.97	111	105
MDCARE	434,852	1.1	0.90	914,151	1.1	1.10	110	107
PELL ³	26,110	1.1	0.98	45,111	1.2	1.25	73	62
SOCSEC	1,680,776	1.2	1.06	2,710,564	1.3	1.31	61	56
SSI ³	36,747	0.6	0.49	77,331	0.7	0.70	110	75
VETBEN ⁵	169,994	1.2	1.05	194,202	1.3	1.32	14	9

¹ Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
² In thousands of dollars
³ Means-tested program
⁴ First year data from FY 1983
⁵ See "Methodology"

Table 1.4
Selected Directed Payments to Individuals in OREGON For FY 81 and FY 88

Figure 1.9 Per Capita Spending in OREGON for Selected Means-Tested and Non-Means-Tested Programs (FY 81 - FY 88)



**OREGON:
SALARIES
AND
WAGES**

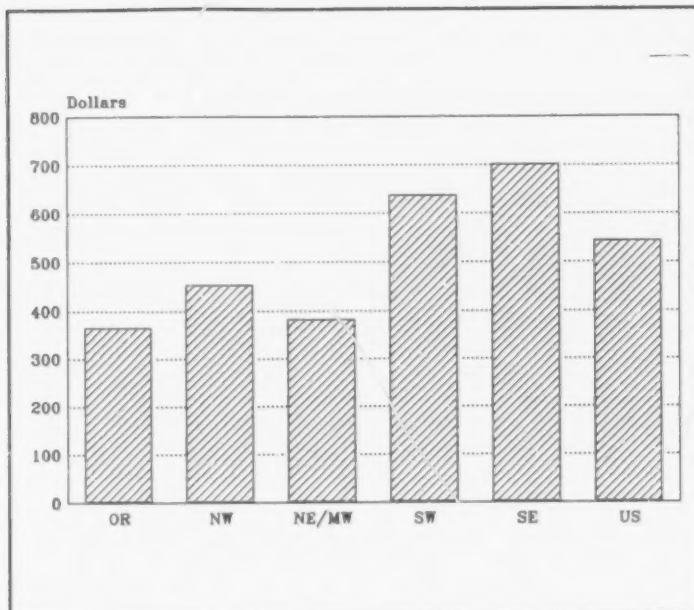


Figure 1.10
Federal Salaries and Wages on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 1.5
Federal Salaries and Wages in OREGON for FY 81 and FY 88

	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	OR	US
DOD								
-MLTRY	33,428	0.1	0.11	71,462	0.2	0.18	114	49
-CIVLN	66,297	0.3	0.30	98,781	0.4	0.37	49	42
-TOTAL	99,725	0.2	0.19	170,243	0.3	0.26	71	46
NONDOL								
	353,703	1.3	1.08	531,866	1.5	1.50	50	30

¹ In thousands of dollars
² Excluding the Postal Service

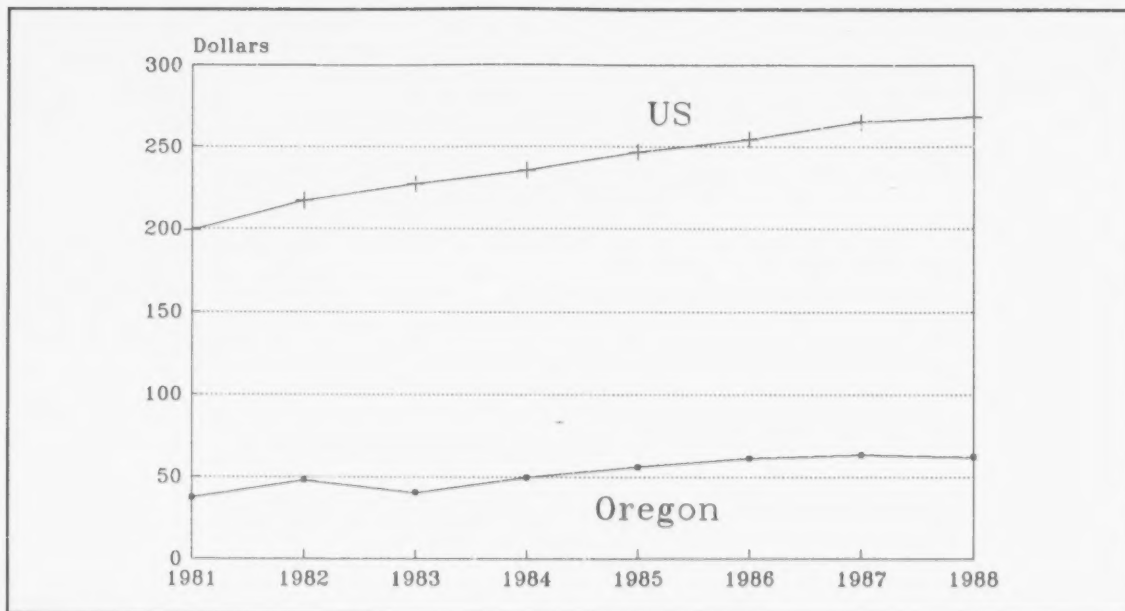
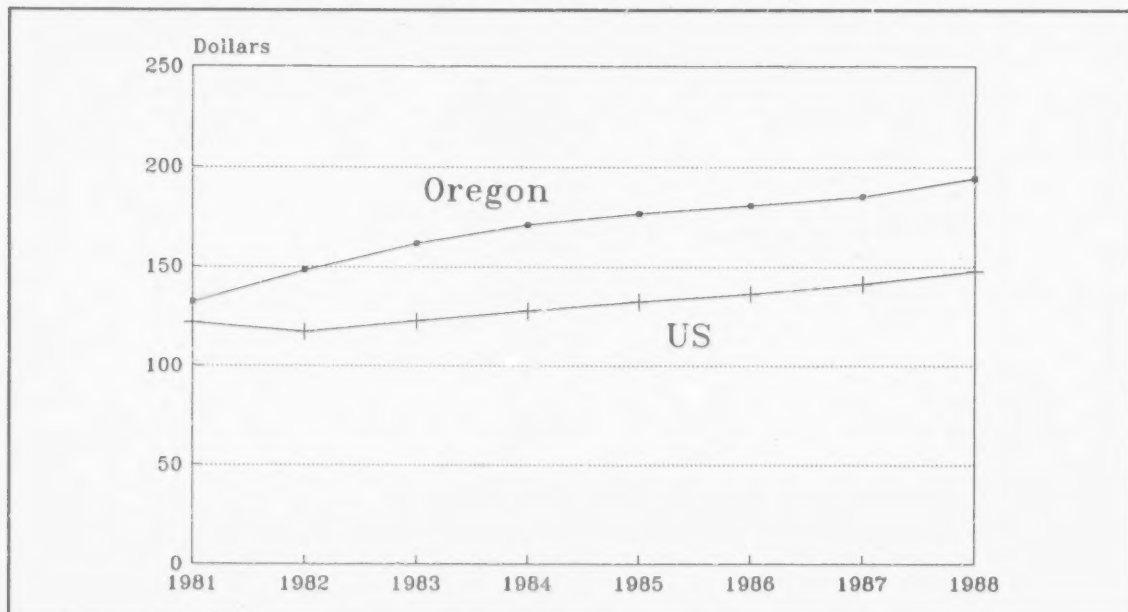


Figure 1.11
Per Capita Department of Defense Salaries and Wages in OREGON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.12
Per Capita Non-Defense Salaries and Wages in OREGON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



**OREGON:
PROCUREMENT**

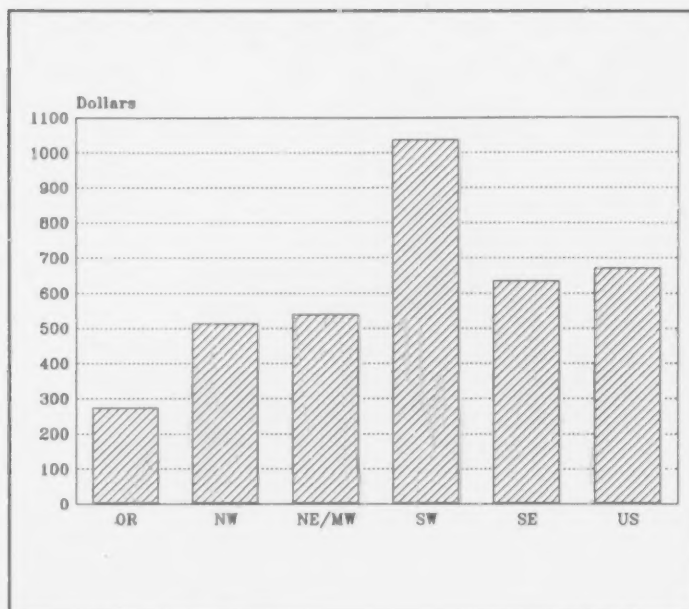


Figure 1.13
Federal Procurement on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 1.6
Federal Procurement in OREGON for FY 81 and FY 88

	<u>FY 1981</u>			<u>FY 1988</u>			<u>Percentage Change</u> <u>FY 1981 - FY 1988</u>	
	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>US</u>
DOD	163,569	0.2	0.16	450,404	0.4	0.37	175	43
NONDOD ²	203,247	0.7	0.61	298,256	0.7	0.76	47	40

¹ In thousands of dollars
² Excluding the Postal Service

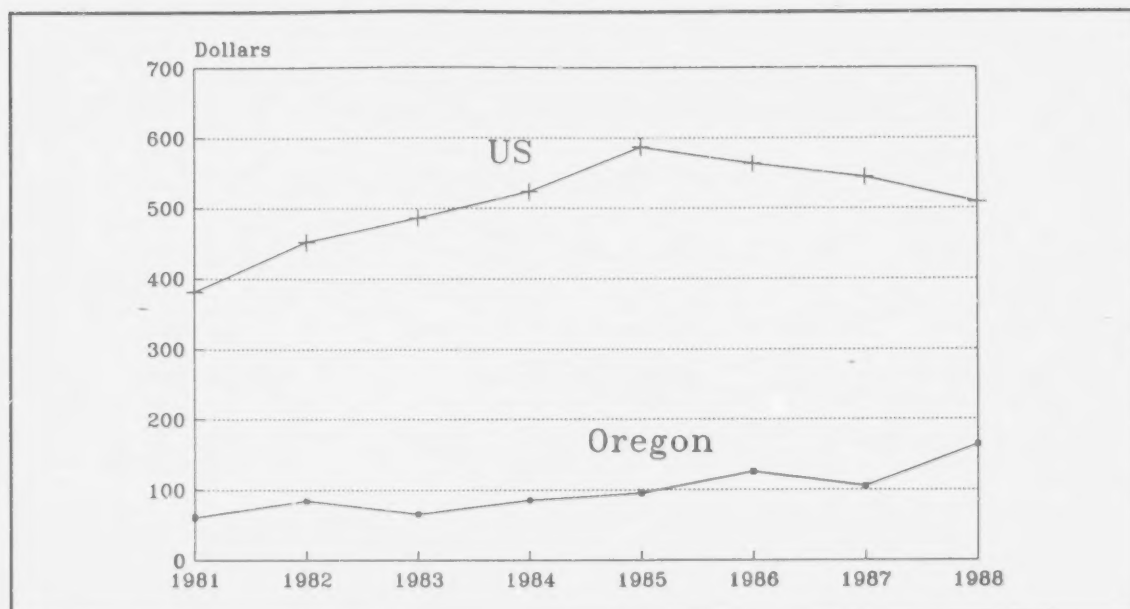
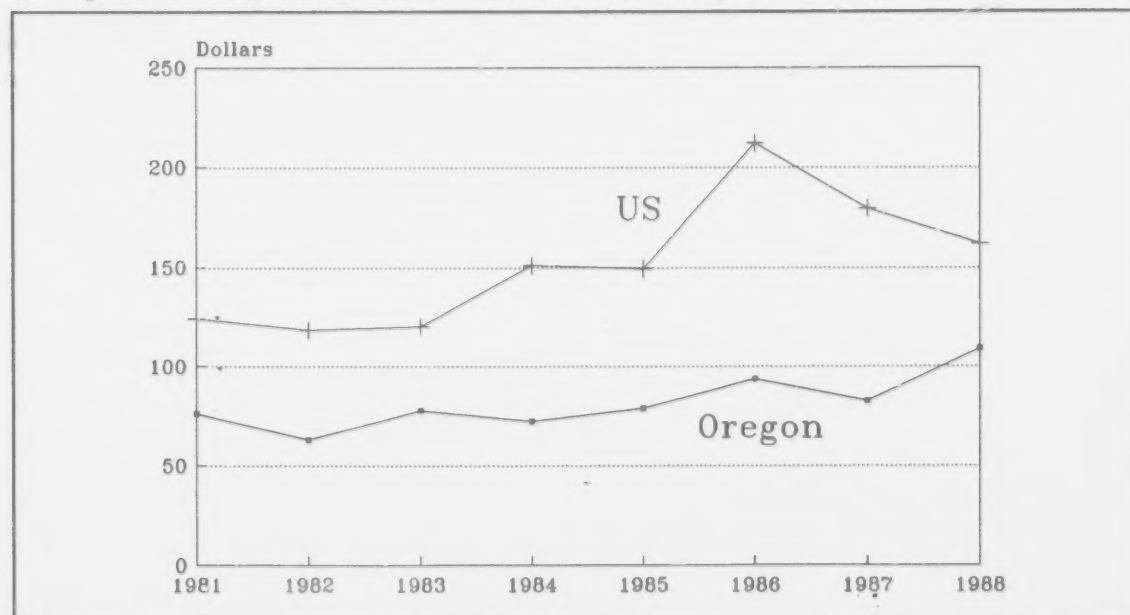


Figure 1.14
Per Capita Department of Defense Procurement in OREGON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.15
Per Capita Non-Defense Procurement in OREGON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



SOUTH DAKOTA:

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING

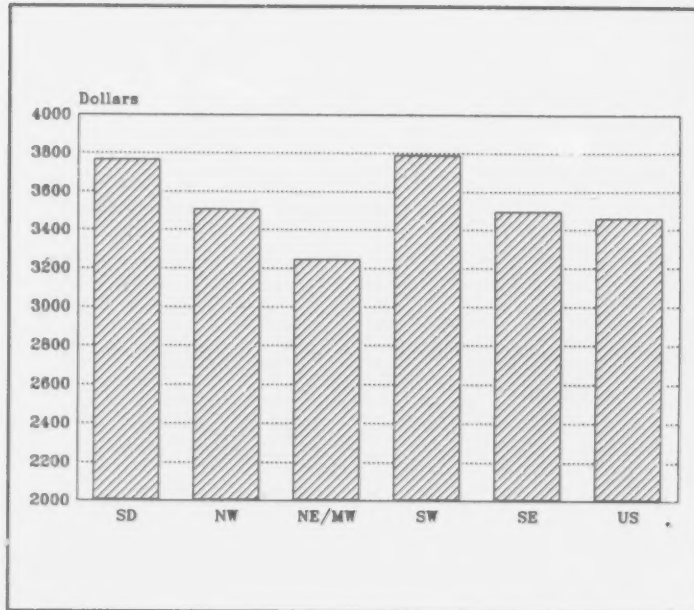
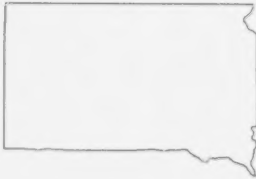
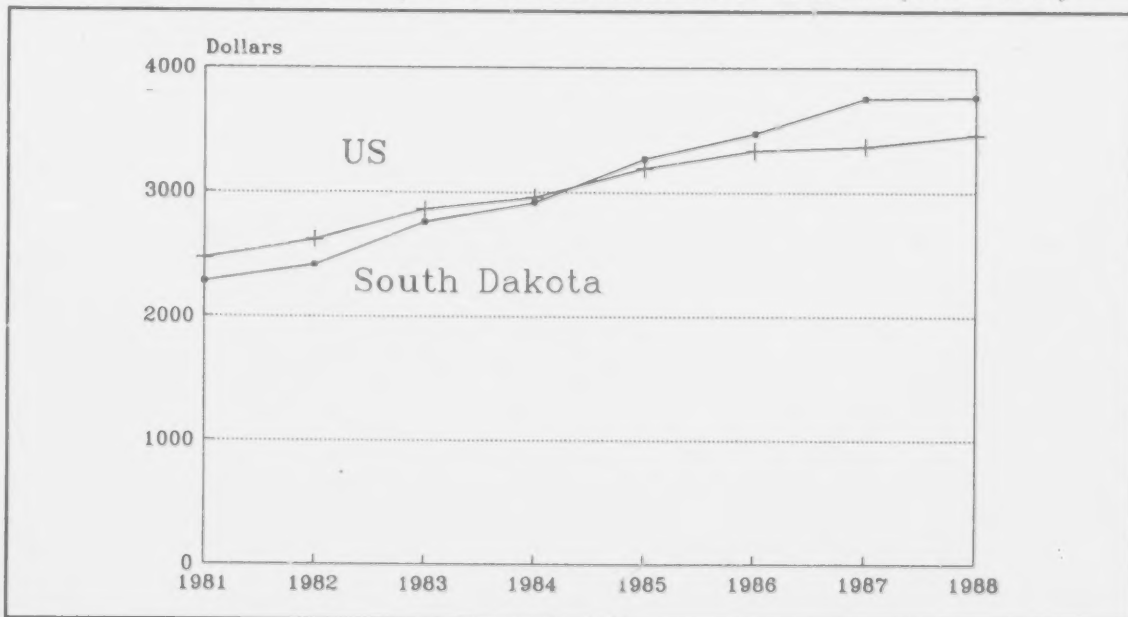
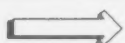


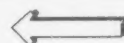
Figure 1.1
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Figure 1.2
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis for SOUTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)





SOUTH DAKOTA HIGHLIGHTS



- From FY1981 through FY1988, SOUTH DAKOTA, on average, received 0.3% of federal spending, shouldered 0.2% of the nation's tax burden, and was home to 0.3% of the nation's population.
- If SOUTH DAKOTA'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's tax burden during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, the state would have received \$4.5 billion less in federal spending. If SOUTH DAKOTA'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's population, the state would have received \$272 million less.
- Federal spending in SOUTH DAKOTA increased by 70.6% from FY1981 to FY1988, falling short of the 49.9% increase in total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- SOUTH DAKOTA'S return on dollar for total federal spending rose from \$1.16 (16th) in FY1981 to \$1.53 (5th) in FY1988. SOUTH DAKOTA registered an average return on dollar of \$1.35 (6th) during the FY1981 to FY1988 period.
- Per capita total federal spending in SOUTH DAKOTA rose from \$2,279 (28th) in FY1981 to \$3,764 (13th) in FY1988, compared with national per capita levels of \$2,468 and \$3,456, respectively. From FY1981 through FY1988, SOUTH DAKOTA received \$24,656 (19th) in per capita total federal spending, compared to the U.S. per capita level of \$24,309.
- DOD spending accounted for 11.7% of federal spending in SOUTH DAKOTA during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, while DOD spending accounted for 26.8% of total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- SOUTH DAKOTA had an average return on dollar for DOD spending of \$0.59 (36th) during the FY1981 through FY1988 period. The state had a return on dollar for non-DOD spending of \$1.63 (2nd) during the same period.
- SOUTH DAKOTA received \$2,893 (41st) in per capita DOD spending and \$21,764 (6th) in per capita non-DOD spending during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, compared with national per capita levels of \$6,520 and \$17,787, respectively.

SOUTH DAKOTA AT A GLANCE: (In Percent)

FY81 FY88

Share of Federal Spending	0.3	0.3
---------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Federal Tax Burden	0.2	0.2
-----------------------------------	-----	-----

Share of Nation's Population	0.3	0.3
------------------------------------	-----	-----

SOUTH DAKOTA:

FEDERAL SPENDING BY MAJOR CATEGORY

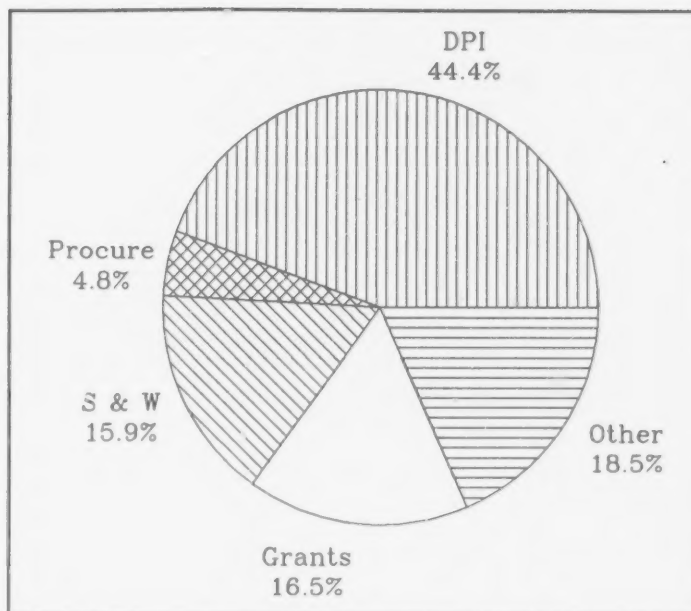
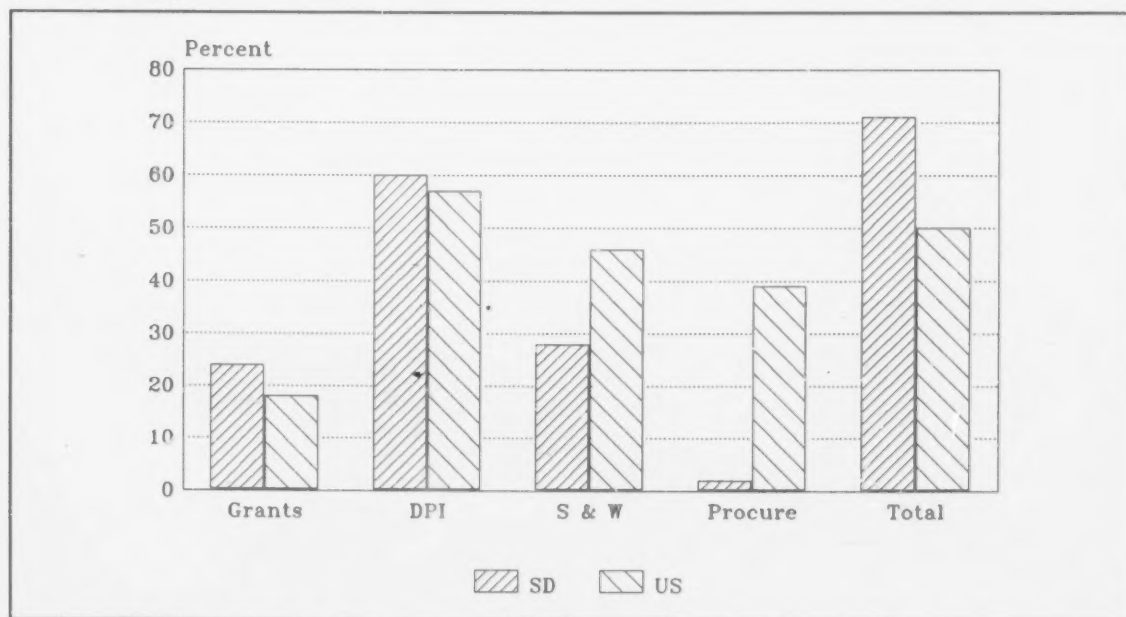


Figure 1.3
Federal Spending in SOUTH DAKOTA by Major Category (FY 88)

Figure 1.4
Percent Change in Federal Spending in SOUTH DAKOTA and the U.S. By Major Category
(FY 81 - FY 88)



	<u>FY 1981</u>			<u>FY 1988</u>			<u>Percentage Change</u> <u>FY 1981 - FY 1988</u>	
	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>US</u>
Grants	356	0.4	1.59	443	0.4	1.94	24	18
DPI	747	0.3	1.21	1,195	0.3	1.42	60	57
S & W	334	0.4	1.52	428	0.3	1.55	28	46
Procure	125	0.1	0.44	128	0.1	0.37	2	39
<u>Other</u>	15	0.2	0.96	497	1.3	6.42	3,213	470
TOTAL	1,577	0.3	1.16	2,691	0.3	1.53	71	50

¹ In millions of dollars

Table 1.1

Federal Spending in SOUTH DAKOTA By Major Category For FY 81 and FY 88

Table 1.2

What If Federal Funds Had Been Distributed to SOUTH DAKOTA in FY 1988 on the Basis Of...?

	<u>...Tax Burden</u>		<u>...Population</u>	
	<u>What If?</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>From Actual¹</u>	<u>What If?</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>From Actual¹</u>
Grants	228	-215	319	-124
DPI	840	-355	1,176	-19
S & W	277	-151	388	-40
Procure	342	214	479	351
<u>Other</u>	77	-420	108	-389
TOTAL	1,765	-926	2,471	-220

¹ In millions of dollars

SOUTH DAKOTA:

GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

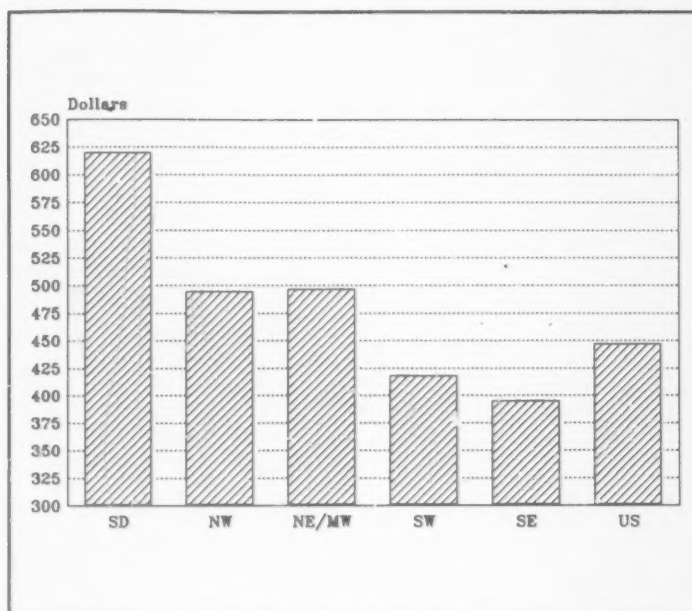


Figure 1.5
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government (FY 88)

Figure 1.6
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government for SOUTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

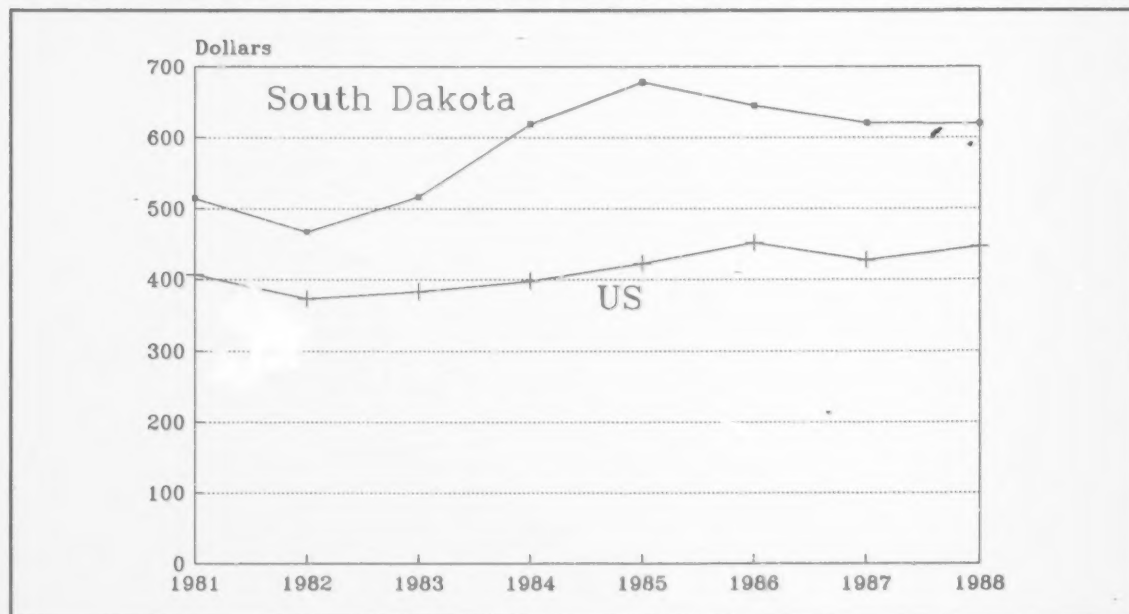


Table 1.3

Federal Grants to SOUTH DAKOTA By Selected Agencies and Programs For FY 81 and FY 88

Agency ²	FY 1981 ¹			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 ¹ - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	SD	US
DOC	3,150	0.5	2.24	1,776	0.5	2.36	-44	-38
DoEd	30,508	0.4	1.72	67,046	0.7	3.51	120	24
DOI	8,312	0.8	3.26	6,705	0.6	2.75	-19	10
DOL	19,305	0.2	0.93	20,922	0.4	1.89	8	-39
DOT	70,353	0.5	2.21	87,512	0.5	2.56	24	24
EPA	20,670	0.5	2.09	9,044	0.3	1.50	-56	-29
HHS	97,573	0.3	1.19	149,479	0.3	1.41	53	49
HUD	37,338	0.4	1.64	45,188	0.4	1.95	21	18
USDA	38,281	0.6	2.68	48,997	0.5	2.31	28	72
<u>Program^{1,2}</u>								
AFDC	13,531	0.2	0.72	16,899	0.2	0.77	25	36
AGEXSV	2,904	1.1	4.55	3,298	1.0	5.01	14	19
CDBG	9,703	0.2	1.03	9,678	0.3	1.59	0	-25
COMPED ⁴	25,901	1.2	5.44	10,618	0.3	1.32	-59	85
EDA	2,178	0.5	1.92	1,432	0.8	3.71	-34	-61
EPAWWT	19,093	0.5	2.07	7,168	0.3	1.40	-62	-36
FAATF	1,705	0.4	1.58	6,312	0.8	3.75	270	80
GRS	17,857	0.3	1.45	0	NA	NA	-100	-100
IIWAYTF	61,772	0.7	2.98	78,044	0.6	3.09	26	41
JTPA ⁵	8,627	0.3	1.51	9,962	0.3	1.67	15	15
LIHEAP	11,648	0.6	2.66	10,278	0.7	3.13	-12	-13
MDCASD	46,645	0.3	1.12	92,547	0.3	1.47	98	74
PUBHSG ⁴	5,021	0.3	1.47	12,013	0.6	2.73	139	41
SEC8 ⁴	23,822	0.6	2.54	14,364	0.3	1.63	-40	3
UDAG	859	0.2	1.00	0	0.0	0.00	-100	-47
UMTA	1,372	0.0	0.15	1,722	0.1	0.25	26	-13
VOCED	2,030	0.3	1.11	3,768	0.3	1.47	86	62
WIC	4,699	0.5	2.16	7,853	0.5	2.21	67	89

¹ Some programs began after FY 1981. See footnotes.
² Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
³ In thousands of dollars
⁴ First year funding levels are for FY 1983
⁵ First year funding levels are for FY 1984

SOUTH DAKOTA:

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS

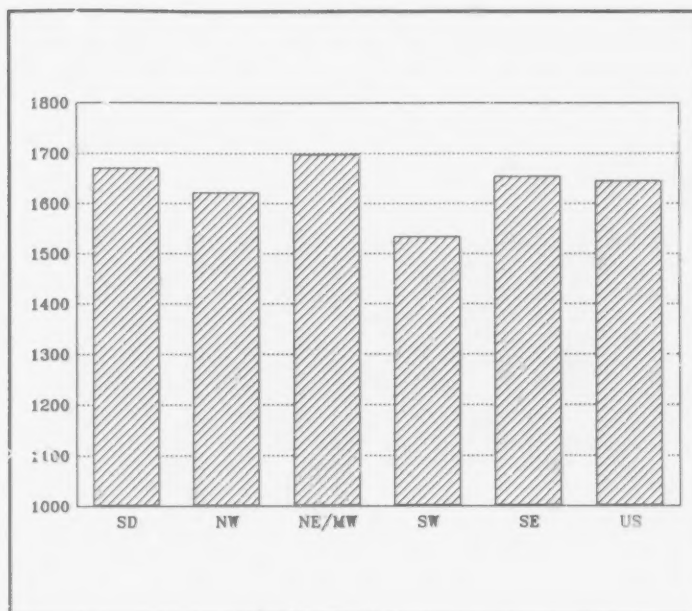
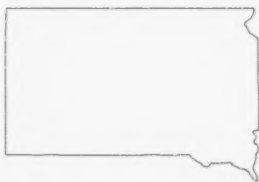
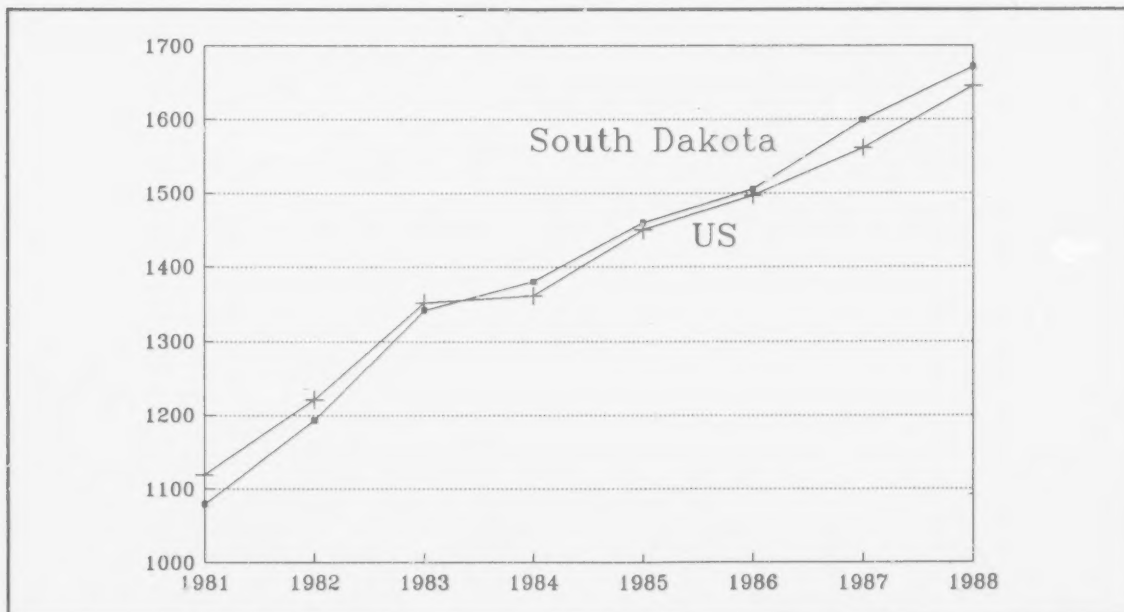


Figure 1.7
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals (FY 88)

Figure 1.8
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals for SOUTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

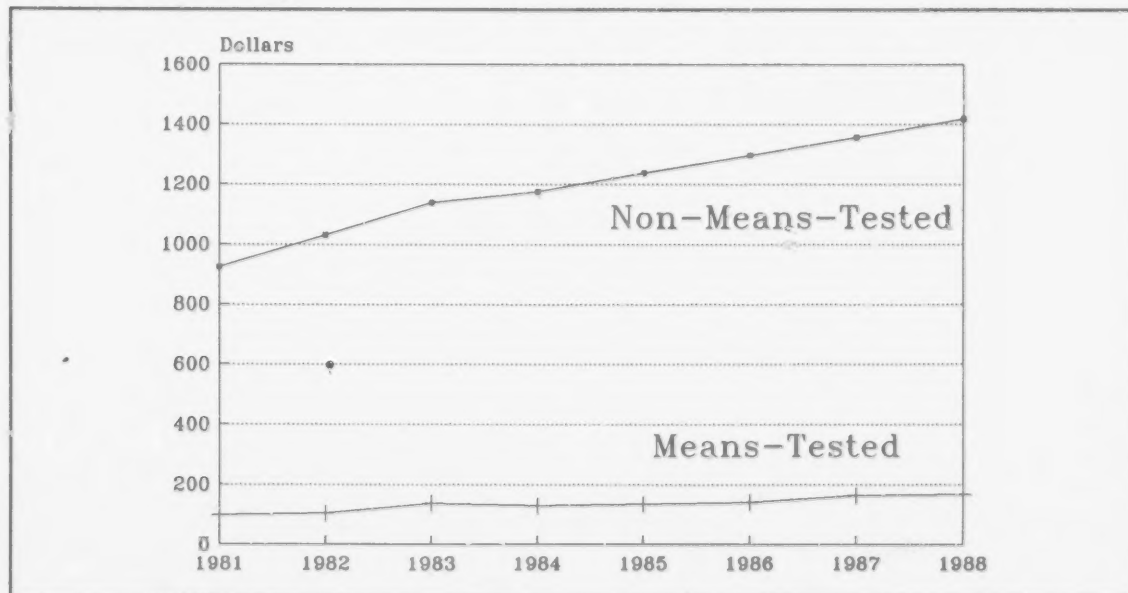


Program ¹	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	SD	US
EITC ³	6,586	0.5	2.00	7,759	0.3	1.26	18	117
FEDRET								
-MLTRY	23,850	0.2	0.78	36,857	0.2	0.96	55	46
-CIVLN	48,677	0.3	1.16	81,908	0.3	1.42	68	59
FDSTMP ³	20,998	0.2	0.82	30,959	0.3	1.34	47	4
HSGAST ^{3,4}	13,583	0.6	2.35	16,773	0.3	1.64	23	185
MDCARE	108,799	0.3	1.10	223,568	0.3	1.26	105	107
PELL ³	12,437	0.5	2.28	23,703	0.6	3.10	91	62
SOCSEC	424,864	0.3	1.31	635,051	0.3	1.44	49	56
SSI ³	11,143	0.2	0.72	22,091	0.2	0.94	98	75
VETBEN ⁵	48,395	0.4	1.46	53,885	0.4	1.72	11	9

¹ Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
² In thousands of dollars
³ Means-tested program
⁴ First year data from FY 1983
⁵ See "Methodology"

Table 1.4
Selected Directed Payments to Individuals in SOUTH DAKOTA For FY 81 and FY 88

Figure 1.9 Per Capita Spending in SOUTH DAKOTA for Selected Means-Tested and Non-Means-Tested Programs (FY 81 - FY 88)



SOUTH DAKOTA:

SALARIES AND WAGES

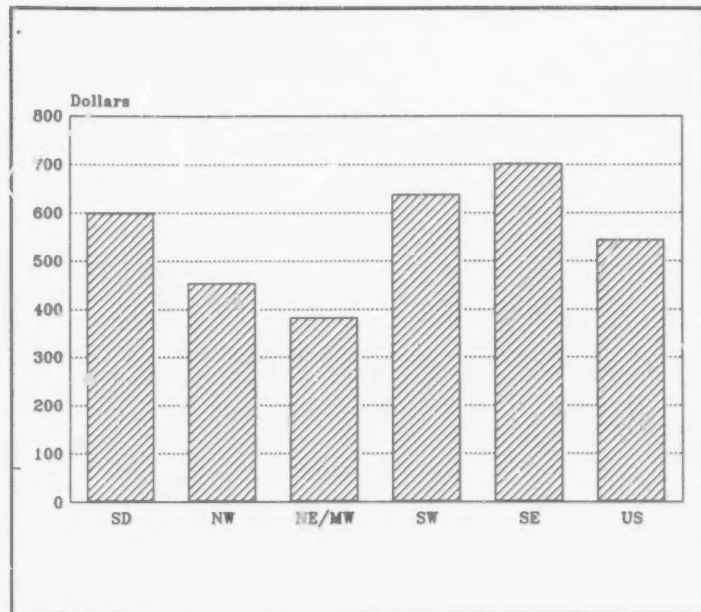


Figure 1.10
Federal Salaries and Wages on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 1.5
Federal Salaries and Wages in SOUTH DAKOTA for FY 81 and FY 88

	<u>FY 1981</u>			<u>FY 1988</u>			<u>Percentage Change</u> <u>FY 1981 - FY 1988</u>	
	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>Funding</u> <u>Level¹</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>US</u>	<u>Return</u> <u>on \$</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>US</u>
DOD								
-MLTRY	121,409	0.5	1.90	145,680	0.4	1.77	20	49
-CIVLN	24,815	0.1	0.54	38,782	0.1	0.69	56	42
-TOTAL	146,224	0.3	1.33	184,462	0.3	1.33	26	46
NONDOD²	127,985	0.5	1.91	157,459	0.4	2.09	23	30

¹ In thousands of dollars

² Excluding the Postal Service

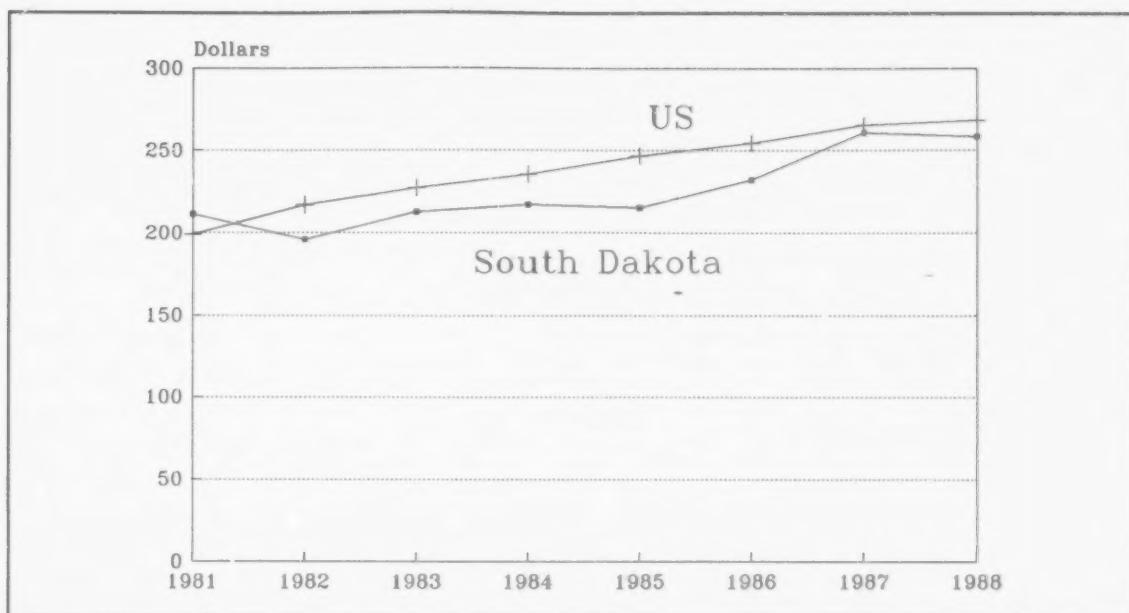
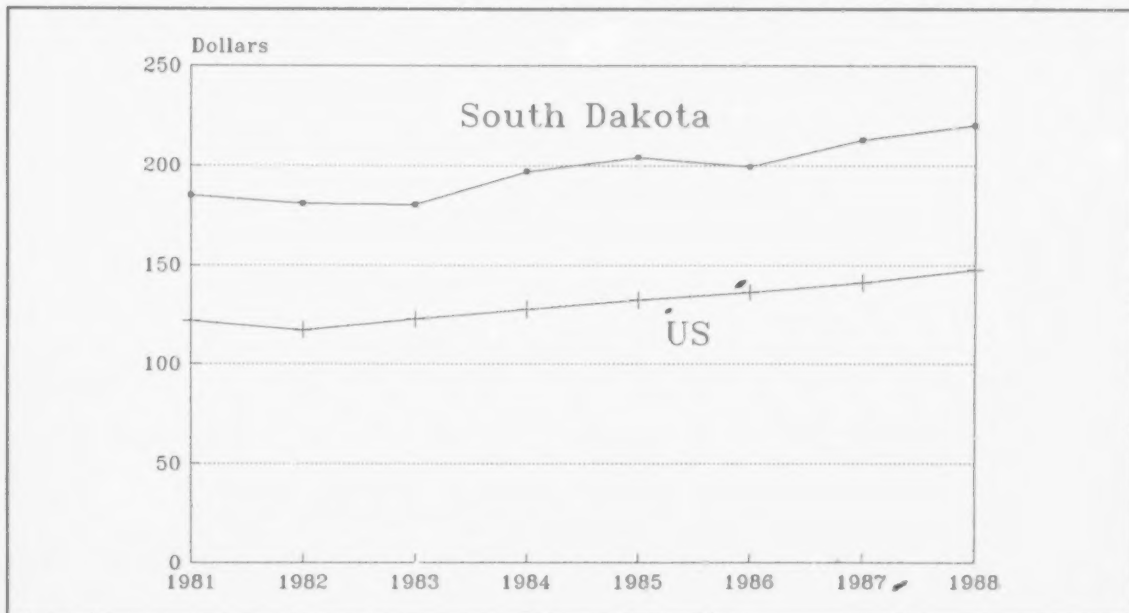


Figure 1.11
Per Capita Department of Defense Salaries and Wages in SOUTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.12
Per Capita Non-Defense Salaries and Wages in SOUTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



**SOUTH DAKOTA:
PROCUREMENT**

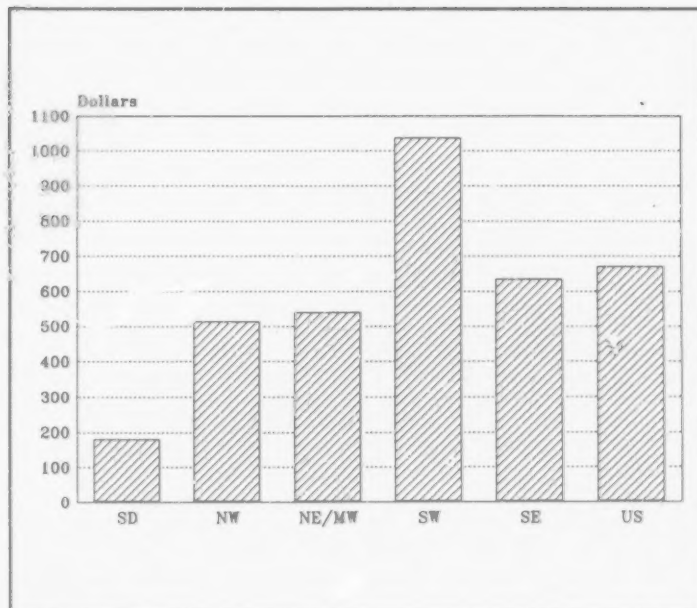


Figure 1.13
Federal Procurement on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 1.6
Federal Procurement in SOUTH DAKOTA for FY 81 and FY 88

	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	SD	US
DOD	54,440	0.1	0.26	52,841	0.0	0.20	-3	43
NONDOD ²	63,089	0.2	0.92	74,778	0.2	0.90	19	40

¹ In thousands of dollars
² Excluding the Postal Service

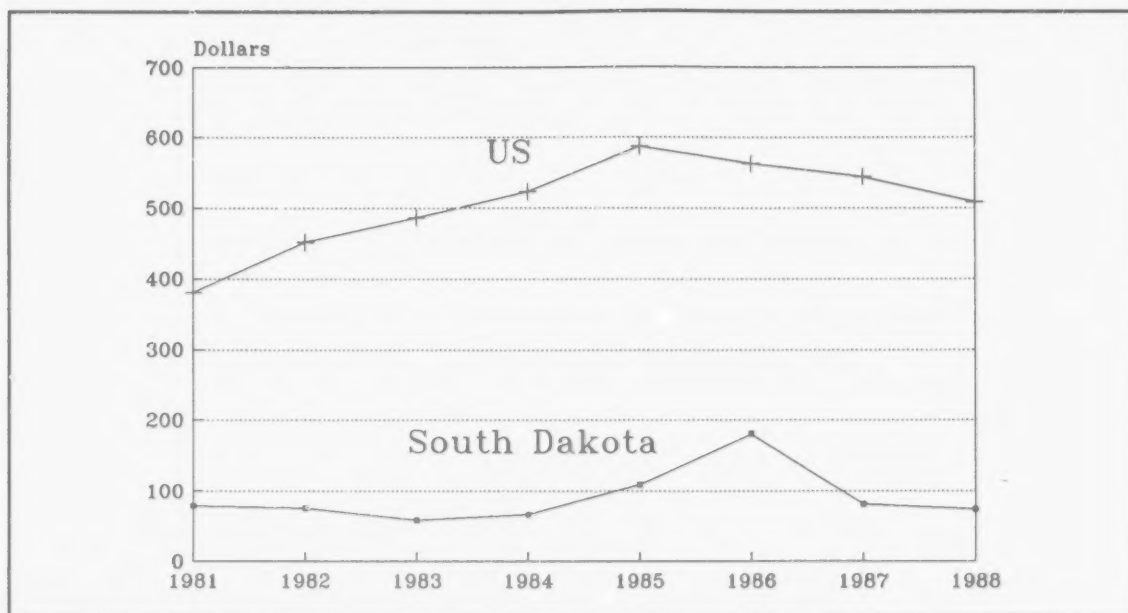
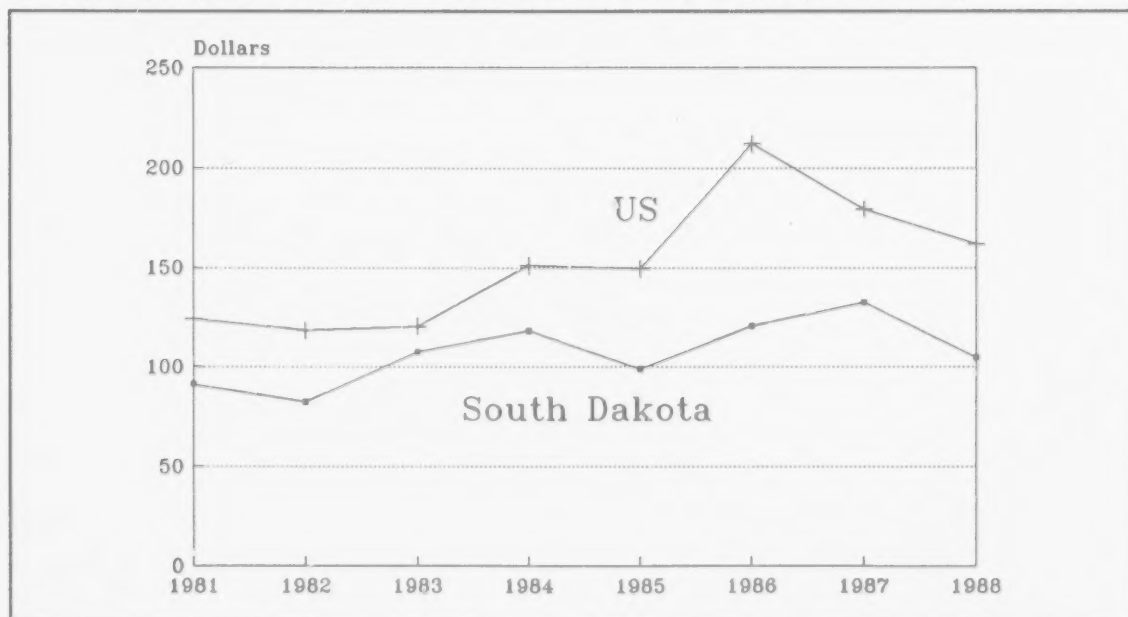


Figure 1.14
Per Capita Department of Defense Procurement in SOUTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.15
Per Capita Non-Defense Procurement in SOUTH DAKOTA and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



WASHINGTON:

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING

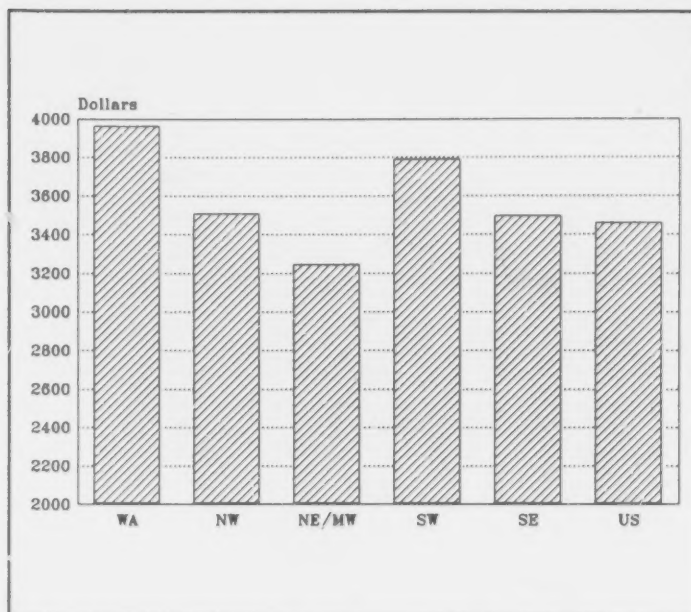
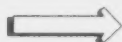


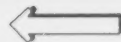
Figure 1.1
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Figure 1.2
Total Federal Spending on a Per Capita Basis for WASHINGTON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)





WASHINGTON HIGHLIGHTS



- From FY1981 through FY1988, WASHINGTON, on average, received 2.2% of federal spending, shouldered 1.9% of the nation's tax burden, and was home to 1.9% of the nation's population.
- If WASHINGTON'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's tax burden during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, the state would have received \$13.9 billion less in federal spending. If WASHINGTON'S share of total federal spending had equaled its share of the nation's population, the state would have received \$18.7 billion less.
- Federal spending in WASHINGTON increased by 46.0% from FY1981 to FY1988, falling short of the 49.9% increase in total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- WASHINGTON'S return on dollar for total federal spending increased from \$1.09 (23rd) in FY1981 to \$1.16 (23rd) in FY1988. WASHINGTON registered an average return on dollar of \$1.35 (20th) during the FY1981 to FY1988 period.
- Per capita total federal spending in WASHINGTON rose from \$2,690 (9th) in FY1981 to \$3,963 (10th) in FY1988, compared with national per capita levels of \$2,468 and \$3,456, respectively. From FY1981 through FY1988, WASHINGTON received \$28,525 (9th) in per capita total federal spending, compared to the U.S. per capita level of \$24,309.
- DOD spending accounted for 34.4% of federal spending in WASHINGTON during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, while DOD spending accounted for 26.8% of total U.S. federal spending during the same period.
- WASHINGTON had an average return on dollar for DOD spending of \$1.44 (10th) during the FY1981 through FY1988 period. The state had a return on dollar for non-DOD spending of \$1.01 (29th) during the same period.
- WASHINGTON received \$9,801 (9th) in per capita DOD spending and \$18,724 (19th) in per capita non-DOD spending during the FY1981 through FY1988 period, compared with national per capita levels of \$6,520 and \$17,787, respectively.

WASHINGTON AT A GLANCE: (In Percent)

FY81 FY88

Share of Federal Spending	2.2	2.2
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Share of Federal Tax Burden	2.0	1.9
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Share of Nation's Population	1.8	1.9
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WASHINGTON:

**FEDERAL
SPENDING
BY MAJOR
CATEGORY**

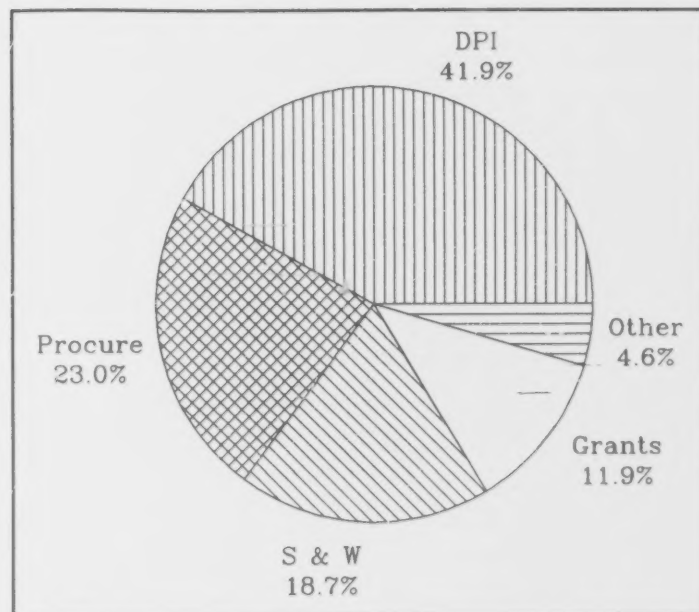
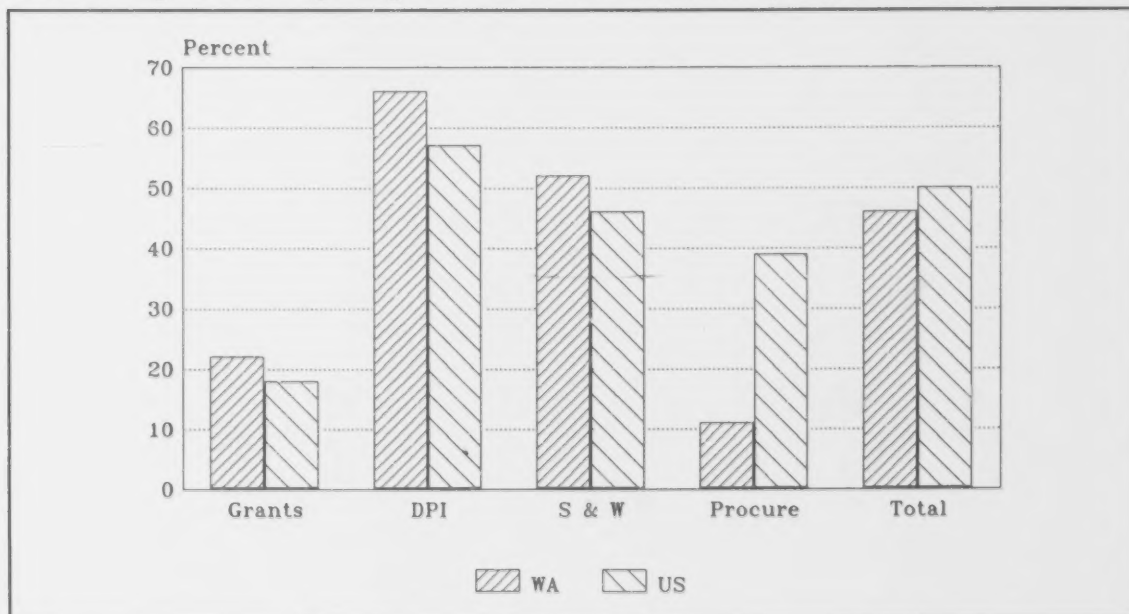


Figure 1.3
Federal Spending in WASHINGTON by Major Category (FY 88)

Figure 1.4
Percent Change in Federal Spending in WASHINGTON and the U.S. By Major Category (FY 81 - FY 88)



	<u>FY 1981</u>			<u>FY 1988</u>			<u>Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988</u>	
	<u>Funding Level¹</u>	<u>% of US</u>	<u>Return on \$</u>	<u>Funding Level¹</u>	<u>% of US</u>	<u>Return on \$</u>	<u>WA</u>	<u>US</u>
Grants	1,772	1.9	0.94	2,170	2.0	1.06	22	18
DPI	4,628	1.8	0.89	7,669	1.9	1.02	66	57
S & W	2,254	2.5	1.21	3,427	2.6	1.38	52	46
Procure	3,788	3.2	1.58	4,204	2.6	1.37	11	39
<u>Other</u>	99	1.5	0.75	836	2.2	1.21	744	470
TOTAL	12,540	2.2	1.09	18,306	2.2	1.16	46	50

¹ In millions of dollars

Table 1.1
Federal Spending in WASHINGTON By Major Category For FY 81 and FY 88

Table 1.2
What If Federal Funds Had Been Distributed to WASHINGTON in FY 1988 on the Basis Of...?

	<u>...Tax Burden</u>		<u>...Population</u>	
	<u>What If? Level¹</u>	<u>Difference From Actual¹</u>	<u>What If? Level¹</u>	<u>Difference From Actual¹</u>
Grants	2,041	-129	2,064	-106
DPI	7,513	-156	7,599	-70
S & W	2,477	-950	2,506	-921
Procure	3,059	-1,145	3,094	-1,110
<u>Other</u>	692	-144	700	-136
TOTAL	15,783	-2,523	15,963	-2,343

¹ In millions of dollars

WASHINGTON:

**GRANTS
TO STATE
AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT**

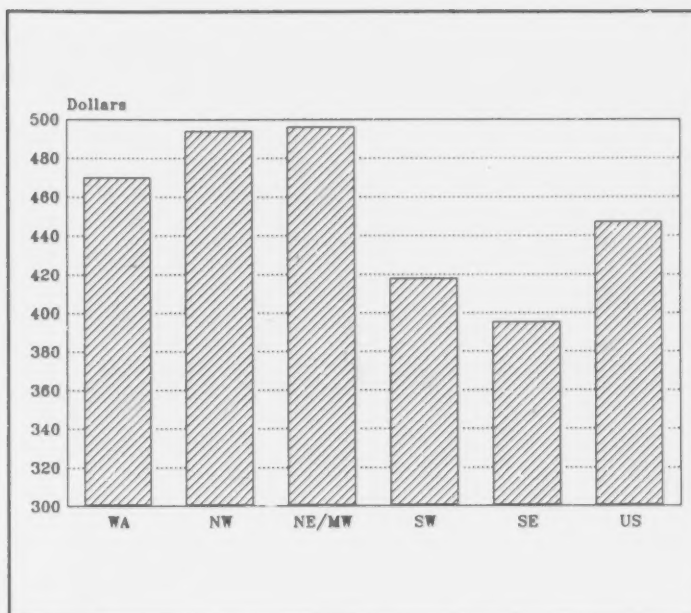


Figure 1.5
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government (FY 88)

Figure 1.6
Per Capita Grants to State and Local Government for WASHINGTON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

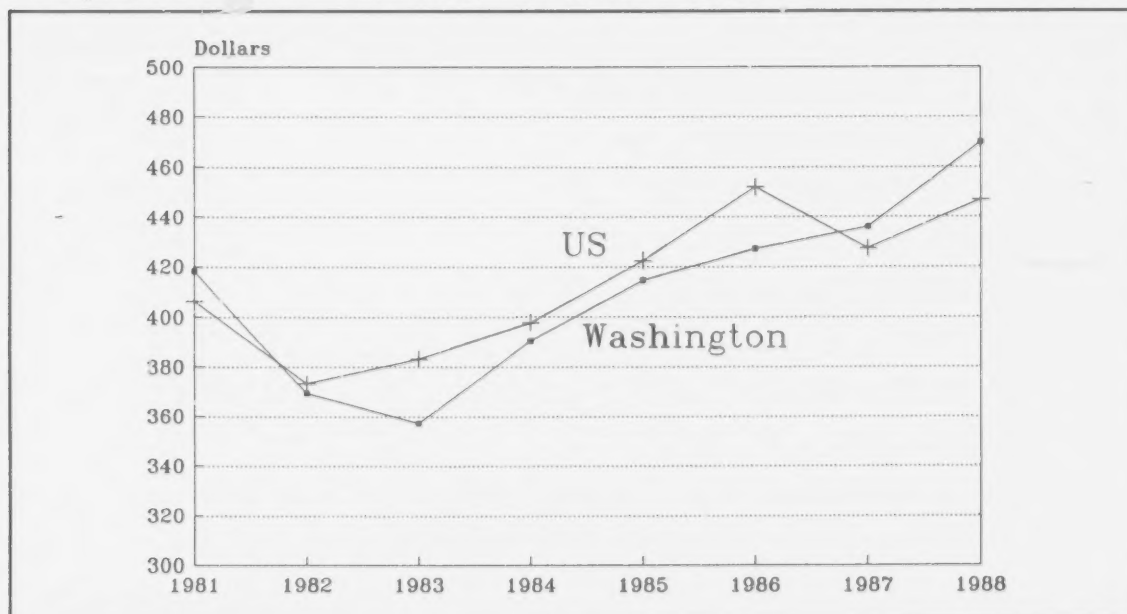


Table 1.3

Federal Grants to WASHINGTON By Selected Agencies and Programs For FY 81 and FY 88

Agency ²	FY 1981 ¹			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 ¹ - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ³	% of US	Return on \$	WA	US
DOC	14,722	2.5	1.24	20,086	5.5	2.98	36	-38
DoEd	140,598	1.9	0.94	145,429	1.6	0.85	3	24
DOI	11,168	1.1	0.52	9,884	0.8	0.45	-11	10
DOL	194,025	2.2	1.10	121,083	2.3	1.22	-38	-39
DOT	387,632	2.9	1.44	506,668	3.1	1.65	31	24
EPA	82,025	2.0	0.98	42,522	1.5	0.79	-48	-29
HHS	603,990	1.8	0.87	966,579	1.9	1.02	60	49
HUD	117,180	1.2	0.61	139,674	1.2	0.67	19	18
USDA	98,868	1.7	0.82	195,486	1.9	1.03	98	72
<u>Program^{1,2}</u>								
AFDC	123,545	1.6	0.78	251,239	2.4	1.27	103	36
AGEXSV	3,242	1.2	0.60	4,507	1.4	0.77	39	19
CDBG	55,381	1.4	0.70	48,283	1.6	0.89	-13	-25
COMPED ⁴	2,725	0.1	0.06	56,295	1.5	0.78	1,966	85
EDA	9,897	2.1	1.03	6,776	3.6	1.96	-32	-61
EPAAWT	75,064	2.0	0.96	31,828	1.3	0.69	-58	-36
FAATF	5,672	1.3	0.62	17,585	2.2	1.17	210	80
GRS	74,732	1.5	0.72	0	NA	NA	-100	-100
HWAYTF	306,142	3.6	1.75	372,107	3.1	1.65	22	41
JTPA ⁵	52,871	2.1	1.09	61,050	2.1	1.15	15	15
LIHEAP	34,192	1.9	0.92	32,460	2.1	1.11	-5	-13
MDCAWA	225,201	1.3	0.64	518,462	1.7	0.92	130	74
PUBHSG ⁴	8,283	0.6	0.27	21,035	1.0	0.53	154	41
SEC ⁴	64,765	1.6	0.78	51,609	1.2	0.65	-20	3
UDAG	2,479	0.7	0.34	603	0.3	0.17	-76	-47
UMTA	68,138	1.8	0.89	113,150	3.5	1.86	66	-13
VOCED	9,713	1.3	0.63	20,130	1.6	0.88	107	62
WIC	11,469	1.3	0.62	20,769	1.2	0.65	81	89

¹ Some programs began after FY 1981. See footnotes.
² Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
³ In thousands of dollars
⁴ First year funding levels are for FY 1983
⁵ First year funding levels are for FY 1984

WASHINGTON:

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS

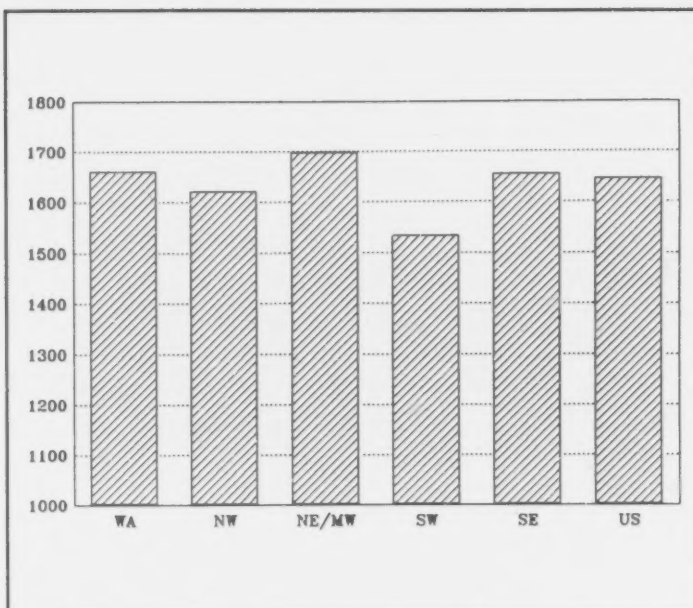
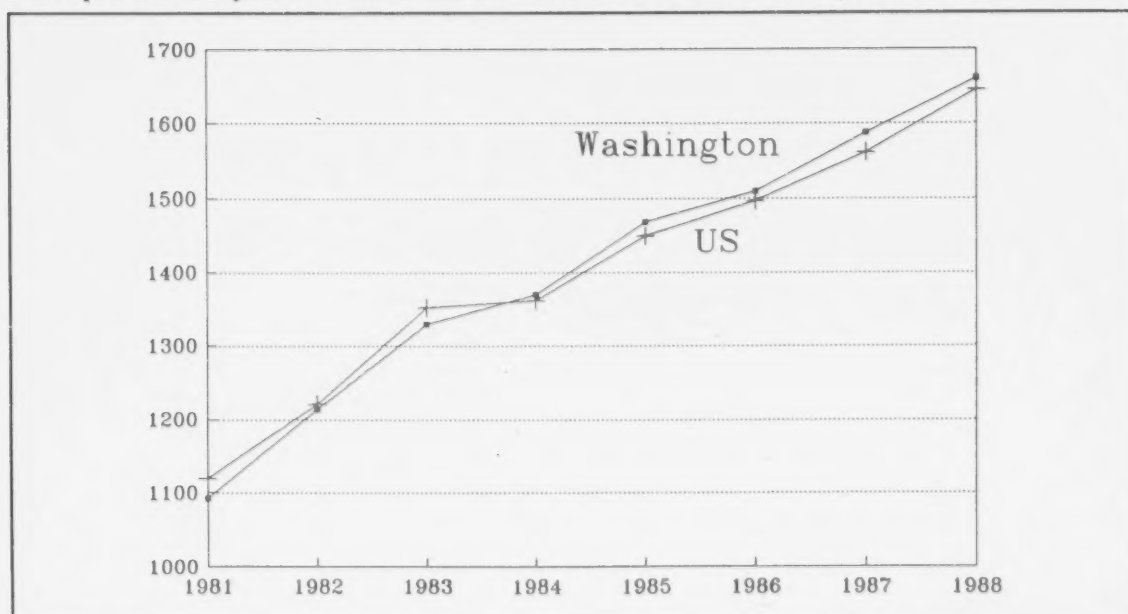


Figure 1.7
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals (FY 88)

Figure 1.8
Per Capita Direct Payments to Individuals for WASHINGTON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

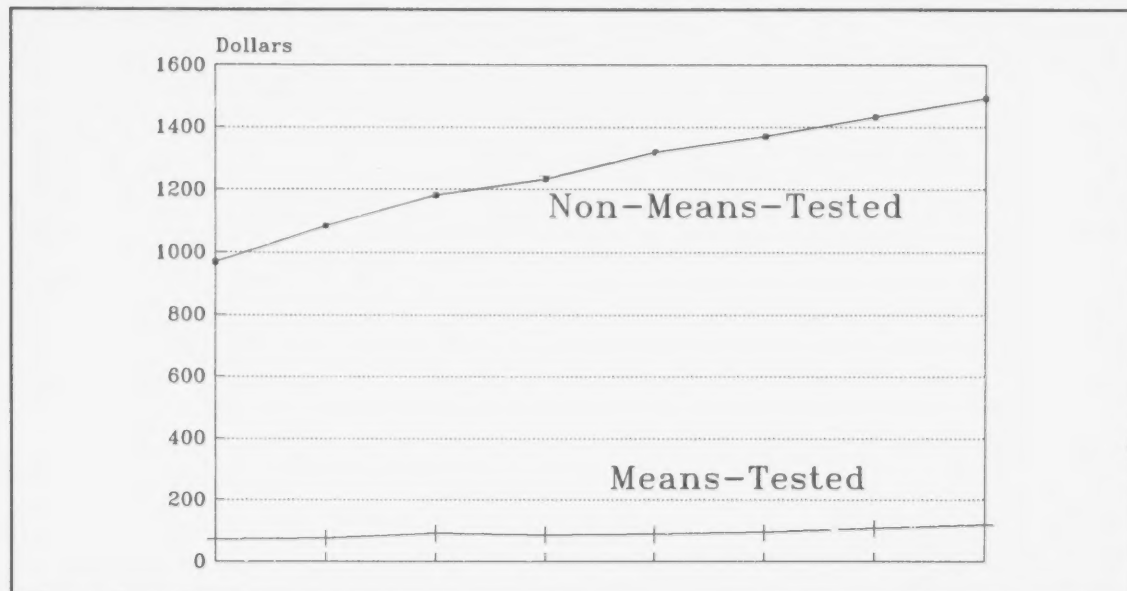


Program ¹	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ²	% of US	Return on \$	WA	US
EITC ³	16,843	1.2	0.61	32,229	1.1	0.58	91	117
FEDRET								
-MLTRY	437,389	3.4	1.69	655,785	3.5	1.90	50	46
-CIVLN	458,915	2.6	1.30	735,629	2.6	1.43	60	59
FDSTMP ³	135,159	1.3	0.63	176,676	1.6	0.86	31	4
HSGAST ^{3,4}	37,450	1.6	0.77	59,144	1.2	0.65	58	105
MDCARE	566,455	1.4	0.68	1,227,337	1.4	0.77	117	107
PELL ³	30,598	1.3	0.66	69,141	1.9	1.01	126	62
SOCSEC	2,404,827	1.8	0.87	3,983,286	1.9	1.01	66	56
SSI ³	71,968	1.1	0.55	149,606	1.3	0.71	108	75
VETBEN ⁵	279,003	2.0	1.00	338,431	2.2	1.21	21	9

¹ Abbreviations listed in Appendix A
² In thousands of dollars
³ Means-tested program
⁴ First year data from FY 1983
⁵ See "Methodology"

Table 1.4
Selected Directed Payments to Individuals in WASHINGTON For FY 81 and FY 88

Figure 1.9 Per Capita Spending in WASHINGTON for Selected Means-Tested and Non-Means-Tested Programs (FY 81 - FY 88)



WASHINGTON:

SALARIES AND WAGES

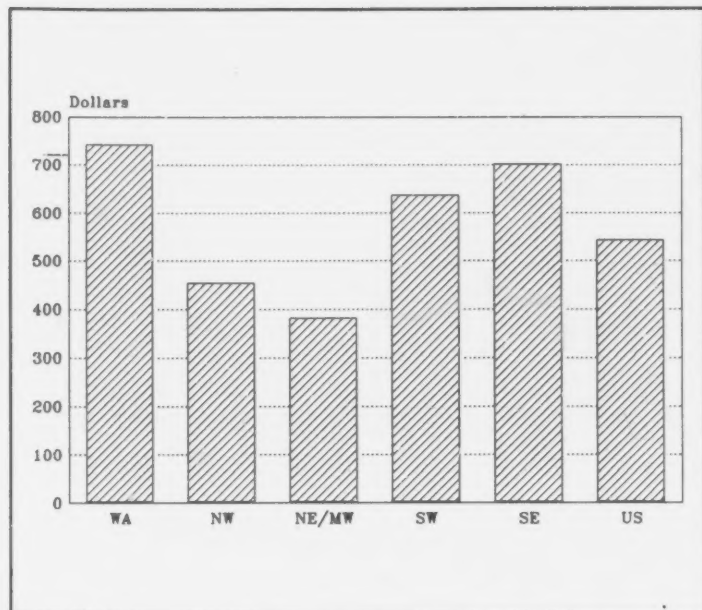


Figure 1.10
Federal Salaries and Wages on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 1.5
Federal Salaries and Wages in WASHINGTON for FY 81 and FY 88

	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	WA	US
DOD								
-MLTRY	788,082	3.0	1.46	1,377,985	3.5	1.88	75	49
-CIVLN	574,959	3.0	1.48	837,192	3.1	1.66	46	42
-TOTAL	1,363,041	3.0	1.47	2,215,177	3.3	1.79	63	46
NONDOD²								
	591,241	2.1	1.04	712,290	2.0	1.06	20	30

¹ In thousands of dollars

² Excluding the Postal Service

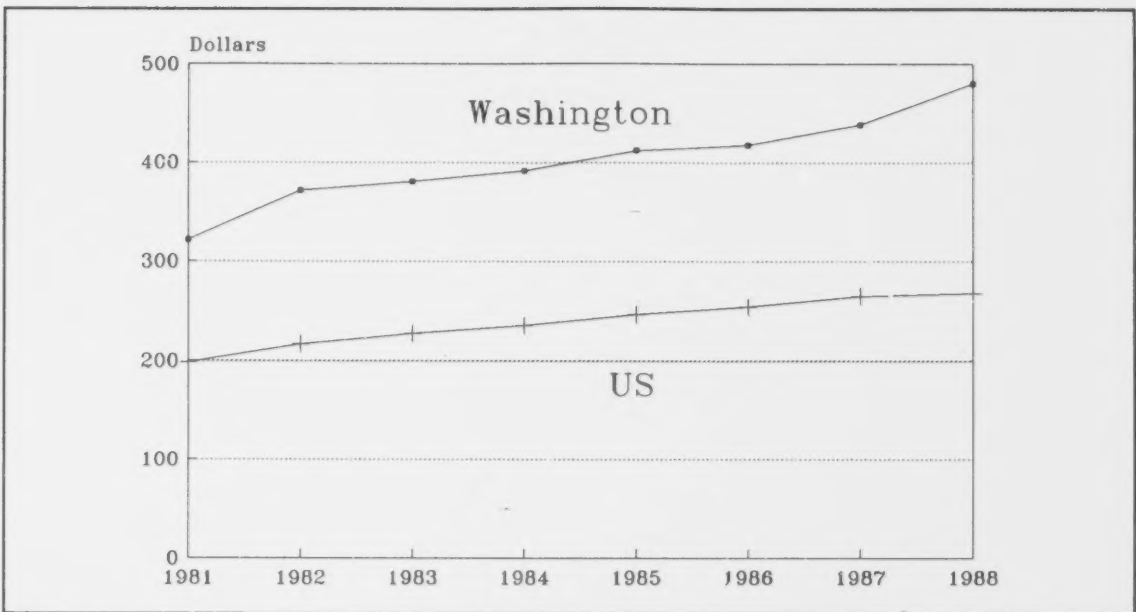
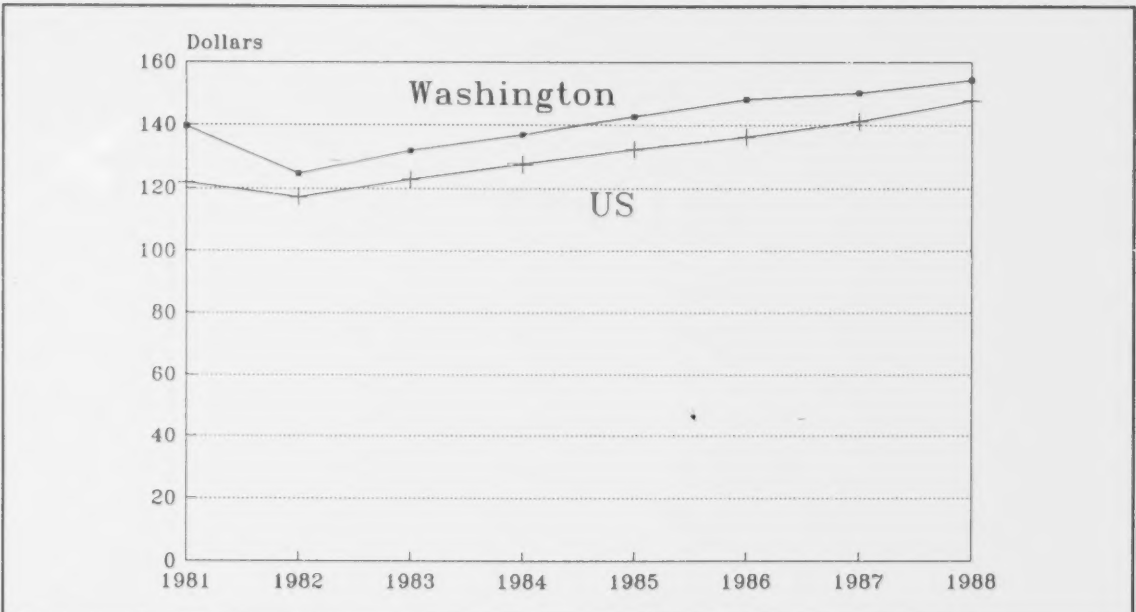


Figure 1.11

Per Capita Department of Defense Salaries and Wages in WASHINGTON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.12

Per Capita Non-Defense Salaries and Wages in WASHINGTON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



**WASHINGTON:
PROCUREMENT**

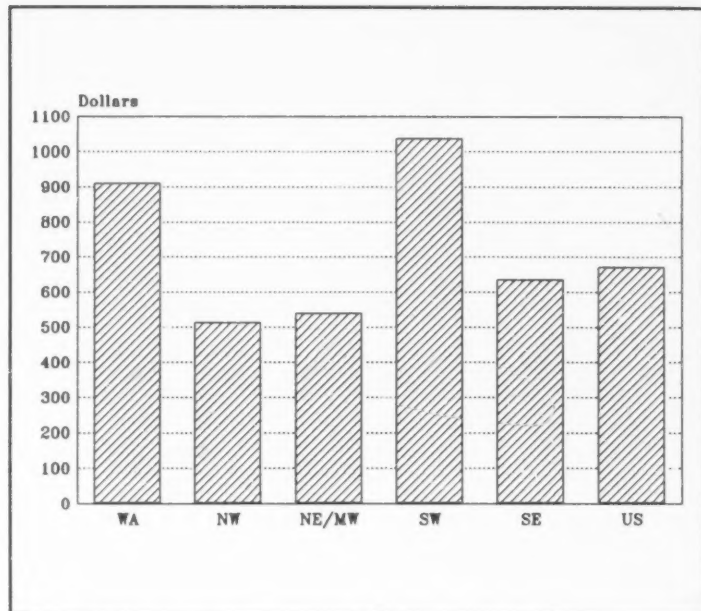


Figure 1.13
Federal Procurement on a Per Capita Basis (FY 88)

Table 1.6
Federal Procurement in WASHINGTON for FY 81 and FY 88

	FY 1981			FY 1988			Percentage Change FY 1981 - FY 1988	
	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	Funding Level ¹	% of US	Return on \$	WA	US
DOD	2,771,242	3.2	1.56	2,619,558	2.1	1.13	-5	43
NONDOD ²	979,775	3.4	1.69	1,584,549	4.0	2.14	62	40

¹ In thousands of dollars
² Excluding the Postal Service

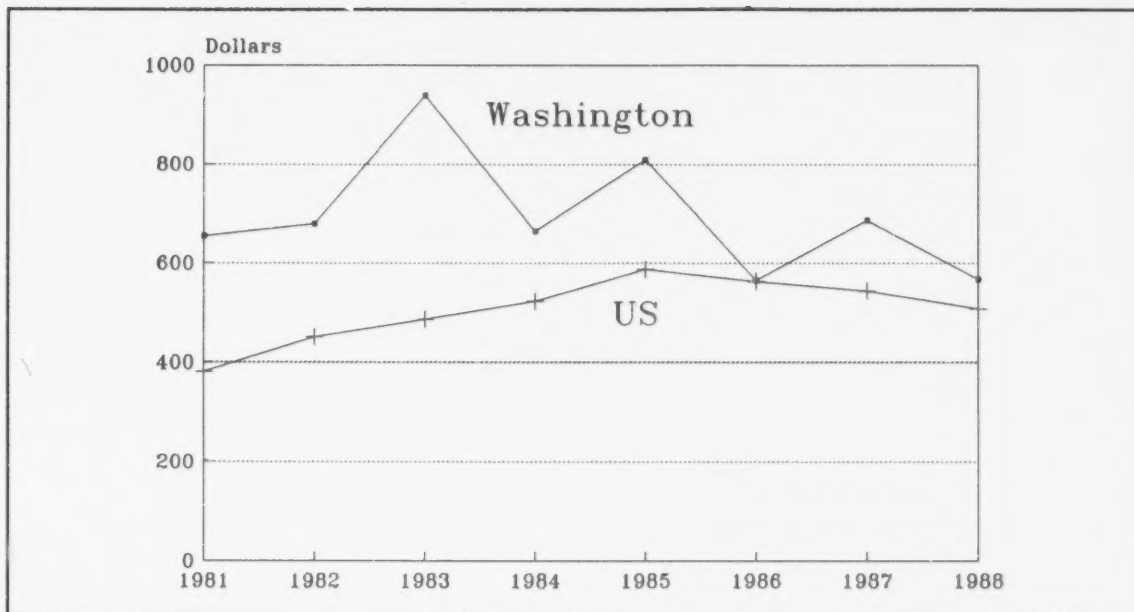
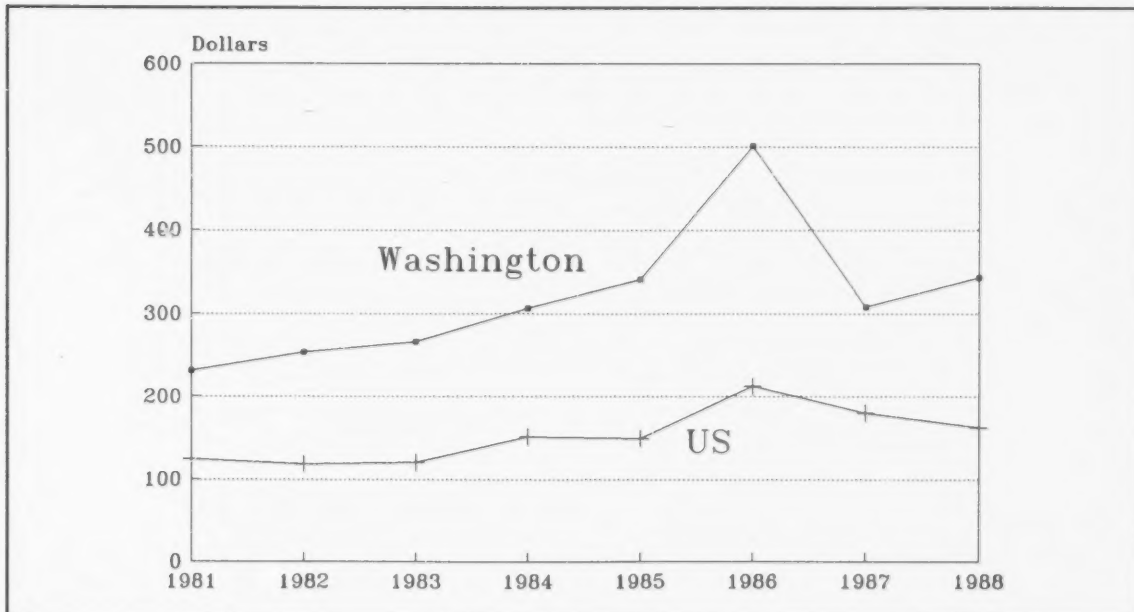


Figure 1.14
Per Capita Department of Defense Procurement in WASHINGTON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)

Figure 1.15
Per Capita Non-Defense Procurement in WASHINGTON and the U.S. (FY 81 - FY 88)



State Rankings of Return on Dollar by Category
(cumulative 1981 through 1988)

	Total Spending	Grants	Direct Payments	Salaries and Wages	Procure	Other
Alabama	8	17	4	8	22	29
Alaska	21	2	50	3	12	47
Arizona	16	37	10	20	11	31
Arkansas	10	12	3	30	30	10
California	26	41	44	24	8	30
Colorado	30	44	45	13	14	16
Connecticut	36	48	49	48	4	18
Delaware	47	26	41	35	35	44
Florida	22	49	5	33	25	48
Georgia	24	23	29	11	24	38
Hawaii	4	25	33	1	23	33
IDAHO	14	14	14	19	18	9
Illinois	49	42	43	42	49	23
Indiana	44	39	28	43	30	24
IOWA	39	31	20	47	45	5
Kansas	24	45	29	24	17	7
Kentucky	19	13	8	18	37	39
Louisiana	30	20	31	34	18	26
Maine	11	8	6	29	16	43
Maryland	12	38	37	6	6	11
Massachusetts	22	28	37	40	7	14
Michigan	48	29	33	49	43	41
MINNESOTA	40	24	39	46	27	8
Mississippi	2	5	2	12	5	12
Missouri	5	36	17	27	2	6
MONTANA	14	4	12	17	47	4
Nebraska	27	30	23	22	45	3
Nevada	33	39	41	28	13	49
New Hampshire	43	43	39	24	26	4
New Jersey	50	47	47	44	38	50
New Mexico	1	6	10	4	1	20
New York	40	16	36	45	28	31
North Carolina	35	31	21	16	43	34
NORTH DAKOTA	9	8	25	10	39	1
Ohio	40	34	26	40	29	41
Oklahoma	32	31	21	14	40	13
OREGON	38	18	16	36	48	22
Pennsylvania	33	26	12	37	35	37
Rhode Island	27	15	17	32	30	3
South Carolina	13	20	9	7	20	40
SOUTH DAKOTA	6	3	7	9	42	2
Tennessee	16	19	14	21	15	36
Texas	45	49	45	31	21	26
Utah	7	11	31	5	9	21
Vermont	27	7	17	38	34	28
Virginia	3	46	24	2	3	17
WASHINGTON	20	34	35	15	10	19
West Virginia	18	10	1	38	50	46
Wisconsin	46	22	26	49	40	15
Wyoming	36	1	48	23	33	24

State Rankings of Per Capita Federal Spending by Category
(cumulative 1981 through 1988)

	Total Spending	Grants	Direct Payments	Salaries and Wages	Procure	Other
Alabama	23	32	14	12	31	35
Alaska	1	1	50	2	7	42
Arizona	17	46	11	22	12	33
Arkansas	32	26	5	40	37	13
California	11	33	39	14	8	24
Colorado	15	43	45	7	11	15
Connecticut	6	24	28	41	2	11
Delaware	30	12	27	31	32	41
Florida	14	50	1	30	23	48
Georgia	32	30	44	11	29	39
Hawaii	5	20	35	1	21	31
IDAHO	35	28	43	32	25	10
Illinois	47	34	30	37	44	19
Indiana	46	47	38	45	33	25
IOWA	45	38	17	49	45	5
Kansas	12	44	16	20	15	7
Kentucky	39	18	23	24	39	44
Louisiana	43	25	46	38	19	29
Maine	20	10	6	33	18	46
Maryland	4	23	9	4	6	9
Massachusetts	8	11	7	35	5	12
Michigan	48	19	25	48	40	38
MINNESOTA	37	16	41	47	24	8
Mississippi	18	15	20	29	14	20
Missouri	7	41	10	25	4	6
MONTANA	22	3	26	19	48	4
Nebraska	28	36	22	23	43	2
Nevada	16	35	34	18	10	49
New Hampshire	29	39	32	16	22	43
New Jersey	34	31	15	34	26	47
New Mexico	3	9	36	5	1	26
New York	21	4	12	43	20	27
North Carolina	50	45	42	21	46	36
NORTH DAKOTA	10	5	37	9	38	1
Ohio	38	37	21	42	27	40
Oklahoma	36	40	24	13	42	14
OREGON	44	14	13	39	49	23
Pennsylvania	27	22	3	36	35	34
Rhode Island	13	8	4	28	28	32
South Carolina	31	42	40	10	30	45
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	6	19	15	47	3
Tennessee	26	29	29	27	16	37
Texas	41	49	47	26	17	22
Utah	24	21	49	6	13	28
Vermont	40	7	33	44	36	30
Virginia	2	48	8	3	3	16
WASHINGTON	9	26	18	8	9	17
West Virginia	42	13	2	46	50	50
Wisconsin	49	17	31	50	41	18
Wyoming	25	2	48	17	34	21

3. Census Data and Grants to State and Local Governments

The impact of population shifts on large federal grant programs that allocate funds entirely or in part on the basis of population can be significant (see Table 1). The 60 largest grant programs, those distributing over \$100 million annually, account for about 80 percent of total federal grant spending. Of those programs, 28 use population data gathered by the Bureau of the Census. Twenty use statistics from the decennial census and eight rely on annual population estimates.

The 20 grant programs using decennial census figures expended \$16,333.88 million in fiscal 1990, compared to \$14,602.37 million in fiscal 1981. The Northwest region received \$1,208.49 million of these funds (8.28 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$1,322.17 million (8.09 percent) in fiscal 1990 (see Table 2). According to recent Census Bureau estimates, the population of the eight northwestern states could fall from 7.43 percent of the U.S. total in 1980 to 7.20 percent in 1990. The adjustment for population loss in these 20 programs could cause the Northwest to lose tens of millions of dollars. Several factors, however, make the impact of population trends difficult to estimate.

Most of the formulas used to allocate program dollars are complex and include several different elements. In some cases, loss of population may be offset by changes in other formula elements, such as the number of unemployed in "areas of substantial unemployment." Most of the formulas use a specific population such as "urban," "rural," or "persons in poverty." The Census Bureau does not provide state-level estimates for these specific populations between the decennial census takings, which can skew the formula to a state's benefit or detriment. A state growing more slowly in population than the national average would be obvious in Census Bureau estimates, but above-average increases in persons in poverty would be hidden. Provisions added to formulas, such as "hold harmless" and "small-state set-asides" mitigate some effects of population change. Hold harmless provisions are designed to protect a state's grant receipts from falling below a specified level no matter what other formula factors dictate. Set-asides provide a fixed percent of money to small states, regardless of their population or level of need.

The complex interplay of these factors can be seen in the Northwest region's receipt of funds from eight grant programs that use annual estimates of population (see Table 2). In fiscal 1981 the region received \$730.21 million (8.48 percent) of these funds. By fiscal 1990 the region's share had fallen to \$597.34 million (7.68 percent). While the region continued to receive a greater proportion of funding than its share of the national population, its percentage share dropped more than its estimated population decline. Losses in the Northwest's share ranged from a substantial 2.87 percent of Social Services Block Grant funds to only 0.03 percent loss in Child Welfare Services: State Grants. However, the region's percentage of total funding increased over ten years in two programs: the Construction Grants (and Revolving Loan Fund) for Wastewater Treatment Works (0.38 percent) and Rehabilitative Services: Basic Support Grant (0.24 percent).

Population changes throughout the 1980s, of course, have not yet affected the 20 programs using the decennial census population data. From fiscal 1981 to fiscal 1990, the Northwest region increased its percentage share for 10 of these grant programs. The increases ranged from 1.72 percent in Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Grants: Small Urban Areas to 0.03 percent in Airport Improvement: State Apportionments. Losses varied from a 1.45 percent drop in Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System funds to 0.06 percent in the Job Training Partnership Act Title II-B: Summer Youth Program.

Substantial differences exist among the states in the Northwest. Seven of the eight states probably will see their percentage of national population drop. Iowa's share could fall 0.16 percent while Idaho loses 0.01 percent. Washington, the exception, could gain 0.10 percent. Although the region as a whole lost in its total percentage share of funds allocated by grants using decennial census population data, only three states (Iowa, Minnesota, and Oregon) lost in their composite share of funds. Five of the states lost percentage shares over the ten years for grants adjusted annually for population changes; three increased their shares: Montana, North Dakota, and Oregon. Trends for each of the eight northwestern states are presented in the following pages.

Table 1
U.S. Population: 1980 and 1990

State or Region	1980 Population (in thousands)	1990 Population ¹	1980 Percent of National Total	1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	944	1,013	0.42	0.41
Iowa	2,914	2,814	1.29	1.13
Minnesota	4,076	4,377	1.80	1.75
Montana	787	797	0.35	0.32
North Dakota	653	658	0.29	0.26
Oregon	2,633	2,822	1.16	1.13
South Dakota	691	716	0.31	0.29
Washington	4,132	4,797	1.82	1.92
Total	16,830	17,994	7.43	7.20
New England				
Connecticut	3,108	3,266	1.37	1.31
Maine	1,125	1,236	0.50	0.49
Massachusetts	5,737	5,921	2.53	2.37
New Hampshire	921	1,140	0.41	0.46
Rhode Island	947	998	0.42	0.40
Vermont	511	571	0.23	0.23
Total	12,349	13,132	5.45	5.26
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	594	682	0.26	0.27
Maryland	4,217	4,774	1.86	1.91
New Jersey	7,365	7,808	3.25	3.12
New York	17,558	17,868	7.75	7.15
Pennsylvania	11,864	12,043	5.24	4.82
Total	41,598	43,175	18.36	17.28
Midwest				
Illinois	11,427	11,682	5.04	4.67
Indiana	5,490	5,617	2.42	2.25
Michigan	9,262	9,292	4.09	3.72
Ohio	10,798	10,907	4.77	4.36
Wisconsin	4,706	4,892	2.08	1.96
Total	41,683	42,390	18.40	16.96
Southwest				
Alaska	402	525	0.18	0.21
Arizona	2,718	3,666	1.20	1.47
California	23,668	29,287	10.45	11.72
Colorado	2,890	3,331	1.28	1.33
Hawaii	965	1,133	0.43	0.45
Kansas	2,364	2,522	1.04	1.01
Missouri	4,917	5,207	2.17	2.08
Nebraska	1,570	1,604	0.69	0.64

Table 1
U.S. Population: 1980 and 1990 (continued)

State or Region	1980 Population (in thousands)	1990 Population ¹	1980 Percent of National Total	1990 Percent of National Total
Nevada	800	1,130	0.35	0.45
New Mexico	1,303	1,539	0.58	0.62
Utah	1,461	1,729	0.64	0.69
Wyoming	470	468	0.21	0.19
Total	43,528	52,141	19.21	20.87
Southeast				
Alabama	3,894	4,165	1.72	1.67
Arkansas	2,286	2,421	1.01	0.97
District of Columbia	638	603	0.28	0.24
Florida	9,746	12,942	4.30	5.18
Georgia	5,463	6,598	2.41	2.64
Kentucky	3,661	3,745	1.62	1.50
Louisiana	4,206	4,368	1.86	1.75
Mississippi	2,521	2,649	1.11	1.06
North Carolina	5,882	6,688	2.60	2.68
Oklahoma	3,025	3,190	1.34	1.28
South Carolina	3,122	3,560	1.38	1.42
Tennessee	4,591	5,009	2.03	2.00
Texas	14,229	17,053	6.28	6.82
Virginia	5,347	6,229	2.36	2.49
West Virginia	1,950	1,842	0.86	0.74
Total	70,561	81,062	31.15	32.44
Northwest	16,830	17,994	7.43	7.20
Northeast and Midwest	95,630	98,697	42.21	39.50
North	112,460	116,691	49.64	46.70
Southwest	43,528	52,141	19.21	20.87
Southeast	70,561	81,062	31.15	32.44
South	114,089	133,203	50.36	53.30
U.S. Total	226,549	249,894	100.00	100.00

¹It its latest population estimates report, the Bureau of the Census provided four different projected population numbers per state reflecting different interstate migration assumptions. The numbers used in this report correspond to Series A estimates.

SOURCES: Signe I. Wetrogan, Table 1: Total Population of Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980, 1986, and 1988-2010, *Current Population Reports Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 1017: Projections of the Population of States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010*; and Table 1: Projections on the Resident Population of Regions, Divisions, and States: 1990, 2000, and 2010, *Current Population Reports Population Estimates and Projections, Series P. 25, no. 1053: Projections of the Population of States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1989 to 2010* (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, October 1988 and January 1990), p. 20 and p. 13.

Table 2
Total Awards, Northwest Funds Received, Share of the Total,
and Changes in Funding for Large Grant Programs Using Census Data

Program Name	Total First Year Funds	Total Last Year Funds	NW Funds First Year	NW Funds Last Year	NW Share First Year	NW Share Last Year	NW Share Change
	(in millions of nominal dollars)				(in percent)		

Decennial Figures

CDBG: Large	2,604.67	1,920.64	123.85	89.30	4.75	4.65	-0.11
JTPA II-A	1,820.77	1,661.36	131.74	111.34	7.24	6.70	-0.53
LIHEAP	1,744.18	1,390.72	190.17	166.15	10.90	11.95	1.04
Primary System	1,620.38	2,244.05	185.38	224.23	11.44	9.99	-1.45
WIC	905.89	2,006.72	65.22	137.81	7.20	6.87	-0.33
CDBG: Small	880.84	798.35	85.08	77.77	9.66	9.74	0.08
JTPA II-B	777.29	664.27	51.43	43.57	6.62	6.56	-0.06
Urban System	772.60	713.12	54.62	52.10	7.07	7.31	0.24
Head Start	684.61	1,186.22	34.22	64.58	5.00	5.44	0.45
Voc. Ed.	673.01	850.51	51.10	65.76	7.59	7.73	0.14
Rural Secondary	580.50	573.08	82.40	78.18	14.19	13.64	-0.55
Alco., Drug, MH	420.18	1,116.17	25.33	67.81	6.03	6.08	0.05
Rail Highway	185.36	153.63	25.78	20.02	13.91	13.03	-0.88
WAP	175.00	156.90	26.20	23.59	14.97	15.04	0.06
Water & Waste Disp.	172.27	172.82	16.21	16.00	9.41	9.26	-0.15
State & Com. High	162.33	121.38	16.32	12.09	10.05	9.96	-0.09
UMTA Small	155.10	145.11	11.65	13.39	7.51	9.23	1.72
Hazard Elim.	143.54	160.87	14.47	16.08	10.08	10.00	-0.09
Ag. Exper. Stat ¹	91.59	141.72	13.11	21.97	14.31	15.50	1.19
Airport Impr: S	32.26	156.24	4.21	20.43	13.05	13.08	0.03
Total	14,602.37	16,333.88	1,208.49	1,322.17	8.28	8.09	-0.18

Annual Population Estimates

WW Const. Grants	3,833.61	931.98	301.97	76.94	7.88	8.26	0.38
WW Const. RLF ²	0.00	957.83	0.00	79.07	0.00	8.26	8.26
S.S. Block Grant	2,489.68	2,746.66	249.47	196.52	10.02	7.15	-2.87
Rehab. Services	833.42	1,403.02	59.82	104.11	7.18	7.42	0.24
Improv. School P	437.75	450.60	34.31	34.84	7.84	7.73	-0.11
Older Am.: Nutr.	341.96	422.28	27.74	34.01	8.11	8.05	-0.06
Senior Com. Ser.	271.93	350.00	24.75	31.44	9.10	8.98	-0.12
Older Am. Support	246.14	267.69	19.98	21.56	8.12	8.05	-0.06
Child Welfare Serv.	157.74	245.15	12.17	18.85	7.72	7.69	-0.03
Total	8,612.23	7,775.21	730.21	597.34	8.48	7.68	-0.80

¹Not all years are comparable; fiscal 1990 allocations include regional research funds to universities.

²Program replaced the Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment program.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest Institute staff calculations based on grant program allocations.

Idaho

The 20 grant programs using decennial census figures distributed \$14,602.37 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$16,333.88 million in fiscal 1990. Idaho received \$74.38 million of these funds (0.51 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$90.02 million (0.55 percent) in fiscal 1990. According to recent Census Bureau estimates, the population of Idaho could fall from 0.42 percent of the U.S. total (1980) to 0.405 percent in 1990, which would have a negative impact on the state's future share of funds.

Idaho's share increased or remained the same for 15 of these programs, but fell in five. Idaho gained the largest share increase in the Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Grants: Small Urban Areas (0.28), followed by the Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program and Water and Waste Disposal for Rural Communities (both 0.14 percent). It lost the greatest shares in Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System (0.10 percent); Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services Block Grant (0.06 percent); and Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings (0.03).

Congress funded the eight programs using annual population estimates at \$8,612.23 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$7,775.21 million in fiscal 1990. Idaho's share of these funds totalled \$44.86 million (0.52 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$36.73 million (0.47 percent) in fiscal 1990. Its share of funding increased or stayed the same for seven of the programs. Idaho received 0.05 percent more of Child Welfare Services: State Grants, while gaining 0.04 percent in Social Services Block Grant and Rehabilitative Services: Basic Support. However, Idaho lost 0.13 percent of national funding for Construction Grants (and Revolving Loan Fund) for Wastewater Treatment, resulting in an overall decline in its composite share of these grants.

Table 3
Total Awards, Idaho Funds Received, Share of the Total,
and Changes in Funding for Large Grant Programs Using Census Data

Program Name	Total First Year Funds	Total Last Year Funds	NW Funds First Year	NW Funds Last Year	NW Share First Year	NW Share Last Year	NW Share Change
	(in millions of nominal dollars)				(in percent)		
Decennial Figures							
CDBG: Large	2,604.67	1,920.64	1.33	0.76	0.05	0.04	-0.01
JTPA II-A	1,820.77	1,661.36	7.90	8.26	0.43	0.50	0.06
LIHEAP	1,744.18	1,390.72	10.74	8.73	0.62	0.63	0.01
Primary System	1,620.38	2,244.05	14.61	17.96	0.90	0.80	-0.10
WIC	905.89	2,006.72	5.00	12.15	0.55	0.61	0.05
CDBG: Small	880.84	798.35	5.71	6.32	0.65	0.79	0.14
JTPA II-B	777.29	664.27	3.08	3.22	0.40	0.48	0.09
Urban System	772.60	713.12	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51	0.00
Head Start	684.61	1,186.22	1.95	3.90	0.28	0.33	0.04
Voc. Ed.	673.01	850.51	3.07	4.33	0.46	0.51	0.05
Rural Secondary	580.50	573.08	7.23	7.08	1.25	1.24	-0.01
Alco., Drug, MH	420.18	1,116.17	1.25	2.60	0.30	0.23	-0.06
Rail Highway	185.36	153.63	1.75	1.41	0.94	0.92	-0.03
WAP	175.00	156.90	1.49	1.50	0.85	0.96	0.10
Water & Waste Disp.	172.27	172.82	1.01	1.25	0.59	0.72	0.14
State & Com. High	162.33	121.38	1.12	0.84	0.69	0.69	0.00
UMTA Small	155.10	145.11	0.77	1.12	0.50	0.77	0.28
Hazard Elim.	143.54	160.87	0.99	1.12	0.69	0.70	0.01
Ag. Exper. Stat ¹	91.59	141.72	1.05	1.76	1.15	1.24	0.10
Airport Impr: S	32.26	156.24	0.43	2.10	1.33	1.34	0.01
Total	14,602.37	16,333.88	74.38	90.02	0.51	0.55	0.04
Annual Population Estimates							
WW Const. Grants	3,833.61	931.98	24.42	4.71	0.64	0.51	-0.13
WW Const. RLF ²	0.00	957.83	0.00	4.84	0.00	0.51	0.51
S.S. Block Grant	2,489.68	2,746.66	9.31	11.29	0.37	0.41	0.04
Rehab. Services	833.42	1,403.02	3.77	6.84	0.45	0.49	0.04
Improv. School P	437.75	450.60	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51	0.00
Older Am.: Nutr.	341.96	422.28	1.74	2.23	0.51	0.53	0.02
Senior Com. Ser.	271.93	350.00	1.27	1.66	0.47	0.47	0.01
Older Am. Support	246.14	267.59	1.26	1.41	0.51	0.53	0.01
Child Welfare Serv.	157.74	245.15	0.86	1.45	0.55	0.59	0.05
Total	8,612.23	7,775.21	44.86	36.73	0.52	0.47	-0.05

¹Not all years are comparable; fiscal 1990 allocations include regional research funds to universities.

²Program replaced the Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment program.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest Institute staff calculations based on grant program allocations.

Iowa

The 20 grant programs using decennial census figures distributed \$14,602.37 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$16,333.88 million in fiscal 1990. Iowa received \$196.38 million of these funds (1.34 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$206.42 million (1.26 percent) in fiscal 1990. According to recent Census Bureau estimates, the population of Iowa could fall from 1.29 percent of the U.S. total (1980) to 1.13 percent in 1990, which would have a negative impact on the state's future share of funds.

Iowa's share increased for seven of these programs but fell in 13. Iowa gained the largest share increase in the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (0.25 percent); Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Block Grant (0.22 percent); and Head Start Program (0.08 percent). It lost the greatest shares in Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities (0.46 percent); Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings (0.43 percent); and Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System (0.38 percent).

Congress funded the eight programs using annual population estimates at \$8,612.23 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$7,775.21 million in fiscal 1990. Iowa's share of these funds totalled \$110.05 million (1.28 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$97.80 million (1.26 percent) in fiscal 1990. Its share of funding increased for three of the programs, gaining 0.14 percent in Construction Grants (and Revolving Loan Fund Grants) for Wastewater Treatment; 0.04 percent in Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support; and 0.01 percent in Senior Community Service Employment Program. However, Iowa lost 0.15 percent in Social Services Block Grant funds; 0.13 percent in Child Welfare Services: State Grants; and 0.08 percent in Older Americans Programs: Nutrition Services and Supportive Services.

Table 4
Total Awards, Iowa Funds Received, Share of the Total,
and Changes in Funding for Large Grant Programs Using Census Data

Program Name	Total First Year Funds	Total Last Year Funds	NW Funds First Year	NW Funds Last Year	NW Share First Year	NW Share Last Year	NW Share Change
	(in millions of nominal dollars)				(in percent)		

Decennial Figures

CDBG: Large	2,604.67	1,920.64	16.41	11.36	0.63	0.59	-0.04
JTPA II-A	1,820.77	1,661.36	18.91	15.12	1.04	0.91	-0.13
LIHEAP	1,744.18	1,390.72	28.17	25.92	1.62	1.86	0.25
Primary System	1,620.38	2,244.05	30.69	33.96	1.89	1.51	-0.38
WIC	905.89	2,006.72	9.08	21.47	1.00	1.07	0.07
CDBG: Small	880.84	798.35	22.50	20.98	2.55	2.63	0.07
JTPA II-B	777.29	664.27	7.58	5.79	0.98	0.87	-0.10
Urban System	772.60	713.12	7.59	6.56	0.98	0.92	-0.06
Head Start	684.61	1,186.22	5.39	10.27	0.79	0.87	0.08
Voc. Ed.	673.01	850.51	9.07	10.17	1.35	1.20	-0.15
Rural Secondary	580.50	573.08	13.59	12.14	2.34	2.12	-0.22
Alco., Drug, MH	420.18	1,116.17	2.03	7.80	0.48	0.70	0.22
Rail Highway	185.36	153.63	5.33	3.76	2.88	2.45	-0.43
WAP	175.00	156.90	4.35	3.76	2.49	2.40	-0.09
Water & Waste Disp.	172.27	172.82	3.82	3.03	2.22	1.75	-0.46
State & Com. High	162.33	121.38	2.83	2.01	1.74	1.66	-0.09
UMTA Small	155.10	145.11	3.16	2.56	2.04	1.76	-0.27
Hazard Elim.	143.54	160.87	2.51	2.68	1.75	1.67	-0.08
Ag. Exper. Stat ¹	91.59	141.72	2.92	4.88	3.19	3.44	0.26
Airport Impr: S	32.26	156.24	0.45	2.20	1.39	1.41	0.01
Total	14,602.37	16,333.88	196.38	206.42	1.34	1.26	-0.08

Annual Population Estimates

WW Const. Grants	3,833.61	931.98	47.92	12.98	1.25	1.39	0.14
WW Const. RLF ²	0.00	957.83	0.00	13.34	0.00	1.39	1.39
S.S. Block Grant	2,489.68	2,746.66	32.23	31.36	1.29	1.14	-0.15
Rehab. Services	833.42	1,403.02	10.19	17.71	1.22	1.26	0.04
Improv. School P	437.75	450.60	5.38	5.20	1.23	1.15	-0.07
Older Am.: Nutr.	341.96	422.28	5.00	5.85	1.46	1.39	-0.08
Senior Com. Ser.	271.93	350.00	3.59	4.65	1.32	1.33	0.01
Older Am. Support	246.14	267.69	3.60	3.71	1.46	1.39	-0.08
Child Welfare Serv.	157.74	245.15	2.14	3.00	1.36	1.22	-0.13
Total	8,612.23	7,775.21	110.05	97.80	1.28	1.26	-0.02

¹Not all years are comparable; fiscal 1990 allocations include regional research funds to universities.

²Program replaced the Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment program.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest Institute staff calculations based on grant program allocations.

Minnesota

The 20 grant programs using decennial census figures distributed \$14,602.37 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$16,333.88 million in fiscal 1990. Minnesota received \$304.28 million of these funds (2.08 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$300.16 million (1.84 percent) in fiscal 1990. According to recent Census Bureau estimates, the population of Minnesota could fall from 1.80 percent of the U.S. total (1980) to 1.75 percent in 1990, which would have a negative impact on the state's future share of funds.

Minnesota's share increased or remained the same for three of these programs, but fell in 17. Minnesota gained the largest share increase in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health Block Grant (0.51 percent), followed by the Head Start Program (0.07 percent). It lost the greatest share in the Job Training Partnership Act: Title II-A (0.38 percent); Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System (0.36 percent); and Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Grants: Small Urban Areas (0.30 percent).

Congress funded the eight programs using annual population estimates at \$8,612.23 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$7,775.21 million in fiscal 1990. Minnesota's share of these funds totalled \$173.53 million (2.01 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$140.16 million (1.80 percent) in fiscal 1990. Its share of funding fell in all eight of the programs. Social Services Block Grant funding dropped 0.41 percent; Child Welfare Services: State Grants fell 0.17 percent; Senior Community Service Employment Program dropped 0.15 percent; and Construction Grants (and Revolving Loan Fund) for Wastewater Treatment declined 0.11 percent.

Table 5
Total Awards, Minnesota Funds Received, Share of the Total,
and Changes in Funding for Large Grant Programs Using Census Data

Program Name	Total First Year Funds	Total Last Year Funds	NW Funds First Year	NW Funds Last Year	NW Share First Year	NW Share Last Year	NW Share Change
	(in millions of nominal dollars)				(in percent)		
Decennial Figures							
CDBG: Large	2,604.67	1,920.64	41.89	28.37	1.61	1.48	-0.13
JTPA II-A	1,820.77	1,661.36	27.18	18.51	1.49	1.11	-0.38
LIHEAP	1,744.18	1,390.72	69.65	55.26	3.99	3.97	-0.02
Primary System	1,620.38	2,244.05	36.84	42.93	2.27	1.91	-0.36
WIC	905.89	2,006.72	16.31	31.09	1.80	1.55	-0.25
CDBG: Small	880.84	798.35	19.72	17.67	2.24	2.21	-0.03
JTPA II-B	777.29	664.27	10.39	7.32	1.34	1.10	-0.23
Urban System	772.60	713.12	12.38	10.91	1.60	1.53	-0.07
Head Start	684.61	1,186.22	7.91	14.55	1.16	1.23	0.07
Voc. Ed.	673.01	850.51	13.01	14.14	1.93	1.66	-0.27
Rural Secondary	580.50	573.08	15.05	14.12	2.59	2.46	-0.13
Alco., Drug, MH	420.18	1,116.17	3.55	15.17	0.84	1.36	0.51
Rail Highway	185.36	153.63	5.28	4.01	2.85	2.61	-0.24
WAP	175.00	156.90	9.09	7.72	5.19	4.92	-0.27
Water & Waste Disp.	172.27	172.82	3.80	3.38	2.21	1.96	-0.25
State & Com. High	162.33	121.38	3.54	2.60	2.18	2.14	-0.04
UMTA Small	155.10	145.11	2.12	1.55	1.37	1.07	-0.30
Hazard Elim.	143.54	160.87	3.13	3.45	2.18	2.14	-0.04
Ag. Exper. Stat ¹	91.59	141.72	2.77	4.17	3.02	2.94	-0.08
Airport Impr: S	32.26	156.24	0.67	3.24	2.08	2.07	0.00
Total	14,602.37	16,333.88	304.28	300.16	2.08	1.84	-0.25
Annual Population Estimates							
WW Const. Grants	3,833.61	931.98	76.86	17.62	2.00	1.89	-0.11
WW Const. RLF ²	0.00	957.83	0.00	18.11	0.00	1.89	1.89
S.S. Block Grant	2,489.68	2,746.66	53.59	47.78	2.15	1.74	-0.41
Rehab. Services	833.42	1,403.02	14.92	24.52	1.79	1.75	-0.04
Improv. School P	437.75	450.60	7.68	7.64	1.75	1.70	-0.06
Older Am.: Nutr.	341.96	422.28	6.19	7.33	1.81	1.74	-0.07
Senior Com. Ser.	271.93	350.00	6.89	8.34	2.53	2.38	-0.15
Older Am. Support	246.14	267.69	4.45	4.65	1.81	1.74	-0.07
Child Welfare Serv.	157.74	245.15	2.95	4.17	1.87	1.70	-0.17
Total	8,612.23	7,775.21	173.53	140.16	2.01	1.80	-0.21

¹Not all years are comparable; fiscal 1990 allocations include regional research funds to universities.

²Program replaced the Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment program.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest Institute staff calculations based on grant program allocations.

Montana

The 20 grant programs using decennial census figures distributed \$14,602.37 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$16,333.88 million in fiscal 1990. Montana received \$84.82 million of these funds (0.58 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$98.82 million (0.61 percent) in fiscal 1990. According to recent Census Bureau estimates, the population of Minnesota could fall from 0.35 percent of the U.S. total (1980) to 0.32 percent in 1990, which would have a negative impact on the state's future share of funds.

Montana's share increased or remained the same for 14 of these programs, but fell in six. Montana gained the largest share increase in the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (0.11 percent), followed the Job Training Partnership Act: Title II-A (0.10 percent) and Job Training Partnership Act: Title II-B (0.10 percent). Montana lost the most in the Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System (0.17 percent); Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health Services Block Grant (0.15 percent); and Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (0.11 percent).

Congress funded the eight programs using annual population estimates at \$8,612.23 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$7,775.21 million in fiscal 1990. Montana's share of these funds totalled \$30.99 million (0.36 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$33.41 million (0.43 percent) in fiscal 1990. Its share of funding increased or remained the same for five programs. Construction Grants (and Revolving Loan Fund) for Wastewater Treatment increased by 0.24 percent; Rehabilitative Services: Basic Support and Older Americans: Nutrition Services and Supportive Services increased 0.02 percent. Montana's share fell in three programs: Social Services Block Grant fell 0.06; Child Welfare Services: State Grants 0.03 percent; and Senior Community Service Employment Program, 0.02 percent.

Table 6
Total Awards, Montana Funds Received, Share of the Total,
and Changes in Funding for Large Grant Programs Using Census Data

Program Name	Total First Year Funds	Total Last Year Funds	NW Funds First Year	NW Funds Last Year	NW Share First Year	NW Share Last Year	NW Share Change
	(in millions of nominal dollars)				(in percent)		
Decennial Figures							
CDBG: Large	2,604.67	1,920.64	2.09	1.27	0.08	0.07	-0.01
JTPA II-A	1,820.77	1,661.36	6.02	7.23	0.33	0.44	0.10
LIHEAP	1,744.18	1,390.72	10.84	10.24	0.62	0.74	0.11
Primary System	1,620.38	2,244.05	21.57	25.99	1.33	1.16	-0.17
WIC	905.89	2,006.72	4.68	8.07	0.52	0.40	-0.11
CDBG: Small	880.84	798.35	5.60	5.24	0.64	0.66	0.02
JTPA II-B	777.29	664.27	2.53	2.84	0.33	0.43	0.10
Urban System	772.60	713.12	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51	0.00
Head Start	684.61	1,186.22	1.93	3.45	0.28	0.29	0.01
Voc. Ed.	673.01	850.51	2.84	4.33	0.42	0.51	0.09
Rural Secondary	580.50	573.08	10.97	10.71	1.89	1.87	-0.02
Alco., Drug, MH	420.18	1,116.17	1.74	2.96	0.41	0.27	-0.15
Rail Highway	185.36	153.63	2.04	1.60	1.10	1.04	-0.06
WAP	175.00	156.90	1.94	1.77	1.11	1.13	0.02
Water & Waste Disp.	172.27	172.82	0.99	1.05	0.57	0.61	0.03
State & Com. High	162.33	121.38	1.13	0.86	0.70	0.71	0.01
UMTA Small	155.10	145.11	1.30	1.31	0.84	0.90	0.06
Hazard Elim.	143.54	160.87	1.01	1.15	0.70	0.71	0.01
Ag. Exper. Stat ¹	91.59	141.72	1.00	1.74	1.09	1.23	0.14
Airport Impr: S	32.26	156.24	0.70	3.40	2.17	2.18	0.01
Total	14,602.37	16,333.88	84.82	98.82	0.58	0.61	0.02

Annual Population Estimates

WW Const. Grants	3,833.61	931.98	10.35	4.71	0.27	0.51	0.24
WW Const. RLF ²	0.00	957.83	0.00	4.84	0.00	0.51	0.51
S.S. Block Grant	2,489.68	2,746.66	9.76	9.07	0.39	0.33	-0.06
Rehab. Services	833.42	1,403.02	3.21	5.66	0.39	0.40	0.02
Improv. School P	437.75	450.60	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51	0.00
Older Am.: Nutr.	341.96	422.28	1.73	2.21	0.51	0.52	0.02
Senior Com. Ser.	271.93	350.00	1.74	2.17	0.64	0.62	-0.02
Older Am. Support	246.14	267.69	1.25	1.40	0.51	0.52	0.02
Child Welfare Serv.	157.74	245.15	0.72	1.05	0.46	0.43	-0.03
Total	8,612.23	7,775.21	30.99	33.41	0.36	0.43	0.07

¹Not all years are comparable; fiscal 1990 allocations include regional research funds to universities.

²Program replaced the Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment program.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest Institute staff calculations based on grant program allocations.

North Dakota

The 20 grant programs using decennial census figures distributed \$14,602.37 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$16,333.88 million in fiscal 1990. North Dakota received \$66.40 million of these funds (0.45 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$77.75 million (0.48 percent) in fiscal 1990. According to recent Census Bureau estimates, the population of North Dakota could fall from 0.29 percent of the U.S. total (1980) to 0.26 percent in 1990, which would have a negative impact on the state's future share of funds.

North Dakota's share increased or remained the same for 10 of these programs, but fell in 10. North Dakota gained the largest share increase in the Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants: Small Urban Areas (0.42 percent), followed by the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (0.37 percent) and the Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States (0.15 percent). North Dakota lost the most in the Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System (0.17 percent); Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System (0.11 percent); and Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (0.07 percent).

Congress funded the eight programs using annual population estimates at \$8,612.23 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$7,775.21 million in fiscal 1990. North Dakota's share of these funds totalled \$31.98 million (0.37 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$30.69 million (0.39 percent) in fiscal 1990. Its share of funding increased or remained the same for four programs. North Dakota's percent of Construction Grants (and Revolving Loan Fund) for Wastewater Treatment increased by 0.17 percent; Older Americans: Nutrition services and Supportive Services both increased 0.01. North Dakota's share fell in four programs: Social Services Block Grant fell 0.07 percent; Rehabilitative Services: Basic Support Grants, Senior Community Service Employment Program, and Child Welfare Services: State Grants all dropped 0.02 percent.

Table 7
Total Awards, North Dakota Funds Received, Share of the Total,
and Changes in Funding for Large Grant Programs Using Census Data

Program Name	Total First Year Funds	Total Last Year Funds	NW Funds First Year	NW Funds Last Year	NW Share First Year	NW Share Last Year	NW Share Change
	(in millions of nominal dollars)				(in percent)		
Decennial Figures							
CDBG: Large	2,604.67	1,920.64	2.00	1.18	0.08	0.06	-0.02
JTPA II-A	1,820.77	1,661.36	4.70	4.35	0.26	0.26	0.00
LIHEAP	1,744.18	1,390.72	7.44	11.12	0.43	0.80	0.37
Primary System	1,620.38	2,244.05	15.10	17.00	0.93	0.76	-0.17
WIC	905.89	2,006.72	3.51	6.45	0.39	0.32	-0.07
CDBG: Small	880.84	798.35	5.16	4.51	0.59	0.56	-0.02
JTPA II-B	777.29	664.27	1.77	1.74	0.23	0.26	0.03
Urban System	772.60	713.12	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51	0.00
Head Start	684.61	1,186.22	1.02	2.10	0.15	0.18	0.03
Voc. Ed.	673.01	850.51	2.39	4.33	0.36	0.51	0.15
Rural Secondary	580.50	573.08	7.59	6.89	1.31	1.20	-0.11
Alco., Drug, MH	420.18	1,116.17	0.86	1.86	0.20	0.17	-0.04
Rail Highway	185.36	153.63	3.31	2.76	1.79	1.80	0.01
WAP	175.00	156.90	2.13	1.89	1.22	1.20	-0.01
Water & Waste Disp.	172.27	172.82	0.96	0.96	0.56	0.56	0.00
State & Com. High	162.33	121.38	1.26	0.92	0.78	0.76	-0.02
UMTA Small	155.10	145.11	0.55	1.12	0.35	0.77	0.42
Hazard Elim.	143.54	160.87	1.12	1.23	0.78	0.76	-0.02
Ag. Exper. Stat ¹	91.59	141.72	1.27	2.00	1.39	1.41	0.02
Airport Impr: S	32.26	156.24	0.36	1.73	1.12	1.11	-0.01
Total	14,602.37	16,333.88	66.40	77.75	0.45	0.48	0.02
Annual Population Estimates							
WW Const. Grants	3,833.61	931.98	12.89	4.71	0.34	0.51	0.17
WW Const. RLF ²	0.00	957.83	0.00	4.84	0.00	0.51	0.51
S.S. Block Grant	2,489.68	2,746.66	8.57	7.48	0.34	0.27	-0.07
Rehab. Services	833.42	1,403.02	3.03	4.82	0.36	0.34	-0.02
Improv. School P	437.75	450.60	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51	0.00
Older Am.: Nutr.	341.96	422.28	1.74	2.20	0.51	0.52	0.01
Senior Com. Ser.	271.93	350.00	1.67	2.09	0.61	0.60	-0.02
Older Am. Support	246.14	267.69	1.26	1.39	0.51	0.52	0.01
Child Welfare Serv.	157.74	245.15	0.59	0.86	0.37	0.35	-0.02
Total	8,612.23	7,775.21	31.98	30.69	0.37	0.39	0.02

¹Not all years are comparable; fiscal 1990 allocations include regional research funds to universities.

²Program replaced the Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment program.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest Institute staff calculations based on grant program allocations.

Oregon

The 20 grant programs using decennial census figures distributed \$14,602.37 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$16,333.88 million in fiscal 1990. Oregon received \$166.80 million of these funds (1.14 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$184.44 million (1.13 percent) in fiscal 1990. According to recent Census Bureau estimates, the population of Oregon could fall from 1.16 percent of the U.S. total (1980) to 1.13 percent in 1990, which would have a negative impact on the state's future share of funds.

Oregon's share increased or remained the same for 12 of these programs, but fell in eight. Oregon gained the largest share increase in the Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants: Small Urban Areas (0.45 percent), followed by the Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System (0.20 percent) and the Water and Waste Disposal System for Rural Communities (0.17 percent). Oregon lost the most in the Job Training Partnership Act Title II-A: Basic Programs (0.17 percent); Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System (0.14 percent); and Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (0.13 percent).

Congress funded the eight programs using annual population estimates at \$8,612.23 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$7,775.21 million in fiscal 1990. Oregon's share of these funds totalled \$92.56 million (1.07 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$89.59 million (1.15 percent) in fiscal 1990. Its share of funding increased or remained the same for three programs. Oregon's percent of Construction Grants (and Revolving Loan Fund) for Wastewater Treatment increased by 0.24 percent; Rehabilitative Services: Basic Support increased 0.07 percent; and Child Welfare Services: State Grants increased 0.06. Oregon's share fell for five programs: Social Services Block Grant fell 0.12 percent; Improving School Programs: State Block Grants dropped 0.02 percent; and Older Americans: Nutrition and Supportive Services and Senior Community Service Employment Program all dropped 0.01 percent.

Table 8
Total Awards, Oregon Funds Received, Share of the Total,
and Changes in Funding for Large Grant Programs Using Census Data

Program Name	Total First Year Funds	Total Last Year Funds	NW Funds First Year	NW Funds Last Year	NW Share First Year	NW Share Last Year	NW Share Change
	(in millions of nominal dollars)				(in percent)		
Decennial Figures							
CDBG: Large	2,604.67	1,920.64	18.15	13.55	0.70	0.71	0.01
JTPA II-A	1,820.77	1,661.36	24.00	19.04	1.32	1.15	-0.17
LIHEAP	1,744.18	1,390.72	21.86	17.34	1.25	1.25	-0.01
Primary System	1,620.38	2,244.05	23.22	29.00	1.43	1.29	-0.14
WIC	905.89	2,006.72	10.76	21.31	1.19	1.06	-0.13
CDBG: Small	880.84	798.35	9.20	8.74	1.04	1.09	0.05
JTPA II-B	777.29	664.27	9.62	7.49	1.24	1.13	-0.11
Urban System	772.60	713.12	6.77	7.71	0.88	1.08	0.20
Head Start	684.61	1,186.22	6.22	10.83	0.91	0.91	0.00
Voc. Ed.	673.01	850.51	7.21	9.44	1.07	1.11	0.04
Rural Secondary	580.50	573.08	9.88	9.73	1.70	1.70	0.00
Alco., Drug, MH	420.18	1,116.17	4.85	11.82	1.15	1.06	-0.10
Rail Highway	185.36	153.63	2.44	2.15	1.32	1.40	0.08
WAP	175.00	156.90	2.11	2.04	1.21	1.30	0.09
Water & Waste Disp.	172.27	172.82	2.00	2.30	1.16	1.33	0.17
State & Com. High	162.33	121.38	2.44	1.76	1.50	1.45	-0.05
UMTA Small	155.10	145.11	1.99	2.52	1.28	1.74	0.45
Hazard Elim.	143.54	160.87	2.16	2.34	1.50	1.45	-0.05
Ag. Exper. Stat ¹	91.59	141.72	1.31	2.36	1.43	1.67	0.23
Airport Impr: S	32.26	156.24	0.61	2.97	1.89	1.90	0.01
Total	14,602.37	16,333.88	162.80	184.44	1.14	1.13	-0.01
Annual Population Estimates							
WW Const. Grants	3,833.61	931.98	35.38	10.83	0.92	1.16	0.24
WW Const. RLF ²	0.00	957.83	0.00	11.13	0.00	1.16	1.16
S.S. Block Grant	2,489.68	2,746.66	30.78	30.57	1.24	1.11	-0.12
Rehab. Services	833.42	1,403.02	9.11	16.36	1.09	1.17	0.07
Improv. School P	437.75	450.60	4.75	4.81	1.09	1.07	-0.02
Older Am.: Nutr.	341.96	422.28	3.99	4.90	1.17	1.16	-0.01
Senior Com. Ser.	271.93	350.00	3.92	5.01	1.44	1.43	-0.01
Older Am. Support	246.14	267.69	2.87	3.10	1.17	1.16	-0.01
Child Welfare Serv.	157.74	245.15	1.76	2.88	1.12	1.17	0.06
Total	8,612.23	7,775.21	92.56	89.59	1.07	1.15	0.08

¹Not all years are comparable; fiscal 1990 allocations include regional research funds to universities.

²Program replaced the Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment program.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest Institute staff calculations based on grant program allocations.

South Dakota

The 20 grant programs using decennial census figures distributed \$14,602.37 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$16,333.88 million in fiscal 1990. South Dakota received \$72.80 million of these funds (0.50 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$81.93 million (0.50 percent) in fiscal 1990. According to recent Census Bureau estimates, the population of South Dakota could fall from 0.31 percent of the U.S. total (1980) to 0.29 percent in 1990, which would have a negative impact on the state's future share of funds.

South Dakota's share increased or remained the same for 11 of these programs, but fell in nine. South Dakota gained the largest share increase in Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States (0.12 percent), followed by the Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants: Small Urban Areas (0.11 percent), and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (0.09 percent). South Dakota lost the most in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services Block Grant (0.30 percent); the Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System (0.18 percent); and the Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings (0.16 percent).

Congress funded the eight programs using annual population estimates at \$8,612.23 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$7,775.21 million in fiscal 1990. South Dakota's share of these funds totalled \$37.93 million (0.44 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$32.01 million (0.41 percent) in fiscal 1990. Its share of funding increased or remained the same for five programs. South Dakota's percent of Older Americans Programs: Supportive Services funds increased 0.02 percent, while Construction Grants (and Revolving Loan Fund) for Wastewater Treatment and Older Americans Programs: Nutrition Services gained 0.01 percent. South Dakota's share fell for three programs: Social Services Block Grant; Senior Community Service Employment Program; and Child Welfare Services: State Grants all dropped 0.03 percent.

Table 9
Total Awards, South Dakota Funds Received, Share of the Total,
and Changes in Funding for Large Grant Programs Using Census Data

Program Name	Total First Year Funds	Total Last Year Funds	NW Funds First Year	NW Funds Last Year	NW Share First Year	NW Share Last Year	NW Share Change
	(in millions of nominal dollars)				(in percent)		
Decennial Figures							
CDBG: Large	2,604.67	1,920.64	1.92	1.11	0.07	0.06	-0.02
JTPA II-A	1,820.77	1,661.36	4.70	4.35	0.26	0.26	0.00
LIHEAP	1,744.18	1,390.72	9.79	9.03	0.56	0.65	0.09
Primary System	1,620.38	2,244.05	16.16	18.25	1.00	0.81	-0.18
WIC	905.89	2,006.72	3.35	8.00	0.37	0.40	0.03
CDBG: Small	880.84	798.35	6.11	5.83	0.69	0.73	0.04
JTPA II-B	777.29	664.27	1.90	1.74	0.24	0.26	0.02
Urban System	772.60	713.12	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51	0.00
Head Start	684.61	1,186.22	1.63	3.23	0.24	0.27	0.03
Voc. Ed.	673.01	850.51	2.59	4.33	0.38	0.51	0.12
Rural Secondary	580.50	573.08	8.19	7.49	1.41	1.31	-0.10
Alco., Drug, MH	420.18	1,116.17	2.67	3.76	0.64	0.34	-0.30
Rail Highway	185.36	153.63	2.26	1.63	1.22	1.06	-0.16
WAP	175.00	156.90	1.86	1.69	1.06	1.08	0.01
Water & Waste Disp.	172.27	172.82	1.23	1.20	0.71	0.69	-0.02
State & Com. High	162.33	121.38	1.15	0.84	0.71	0.69	-0.02
UMTA Small	155.10	145.11	0.68	0.80	0.44	0.55	0.11
Hazard Elim.	143.54	160.87	1.03	1.12	0.72	0.70	-0.02
Ag. Exper. Stat ¹	91.59	141.72	1.29	2.04	1.41	1.44	0.03
Airport Impr: S	32.26	156.24	0.39	1.88	1.21	1.20	-0.01
Total	14,602.37	16,333.88	72.80	81.93	0.50	0.50	0.00
Annual Population Estimates							
WW Const. Grants	3,833.61	931.98	19.09	4.71	0.50	0.51	0.01
WW Const. RLF ²	0.00	957.83	0.00	4.84	0.00	0.51	0.51
S.S. Block Grant	2,489.68	2,746.66	7.87	7.91	0.32	0.29	-0.03
Rehab. Services	833.42	1,403.02	3.14	5.28	0.38	0.38	0.00
Improv. School P	437.75	450.60	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51	0.00
Older Am.: Nutr.	341.96	422.28	1.74	2.21	0.51	0.52	0.01
Senior Com. Ser.	271.93	350.00	1.95	2.41	0.72	0.69	-0.03
Older Am. Support	246.14	267.69	1.25	1.40	0.51	0.52	0.02
Child Welfare Serv.	157.74	245.15	0.66	0.95	0.42	0.39	-0.03
Total	8,612.23	7,775.21	37.93	32.01	0.44	0.41	-0.03

¹Not all years are comparable; fiscal 1990 allocations include regional research funds to universities.

²Program replaced the Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment program.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest Institute staff calculations based on grant program allocations.

Washington

The 20 grant programs using decennial census figures distributed \$14,602.37 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$16,333.88 million in fiscal 1990. Washington received \$242.63 million of these funds (1.66 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$282.67 million (1.73 percent) in fiscal 1990. According to recent Census Bureau estimates, the population of Washington could rise from 1.82 percent of the U.S. total (1980) to 1.92 percent in 1990, which would have a positive impact on the state's future share of funds.

Washington's share increased or remained the same for 16 of these programs, but fell in four. Washington gained the largest share increase in the Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants: Small Urban Areas (0.96 percent), followed by the Water and Waste Disposal System for Rural Communities (0.25 percent), and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (0.23 percent). Washington lost the most in the Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program (0.20 percent); Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings (0.06 percent); and Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health Services Block Grant (0.04 percent).

Congress funded the eight programs using annual population estimates at \$8,612.23 million in fiscal 1981, compared to \$7,775.21 million in fiscal 1990. Washington's share of these funds totalled \$208.31 million (2.42 percent) in fiscal 1981, compared to \$137.00 million (1.76 percent) in fiscal 1990. Its share of funding increased or remained the same for six programs. Washington's percent of Child Welfare Services: State Grants increased by 0.25 percent; Rehabilitative Services: Basic Support increased 0.14 percent; and Senior Community Service Employment Program increased 0.09 percent. Washington's share fell for two programs: Social Services Block Grant fell 2.05 percent and Construction Grants (and Revolving Loan Fund) for Wastewater Treatment dropped 0.17 percent.

Table 10
Total Awards, Washington Funds Received, Share of the Total,
and Changes in Funding for Large Grant Programs Using Census Data

Program Name	Total First Year Funds	Total Last Year Funds	NW Funds First Year	NW Funds Last Year	NW Share First Year	NW Share Last Year	NW Share Change
	(in millions of nominal dollars)				(in percent)		
Decennial Figures							
CDBG: Large	2,604.67	1,920.64	40.06	31.70	1.54	1.65	0.11
JTPA II-A	1,820.77	1,661.36	38.33	34.49	2.11	2.08	-0.03
LIHEAP	1,744.18	1,390.72	31.68	28.52	1.82	2.05	0.23
Primary System	1,620.38	2,244.05	27.19	39.14	1.68	1.74	0.07
WIC	905.89	2,006.72	12.53	29.27	1.38	1.46	0.08
CDBG: Small	880.84	798.35	11.08	8.48	1.26	1.06	-0.20
JTPA II-B	777.29	664.27	14.56	13.44	1.87	2.02	0.15
Urban System	772.60	713.12	12.28	12.49	1.59	1.75	0.16
Head Start	684.61	1,186.22	8.17	16.23	1.19	1.37	0.17
Voc. Ed.	673.01	850.51	10.92	14.69	1.62	1.73	0.10
Rural Secondary	580.50	573.08	9.90	10.02	1.71	1.75	0.04
Alco., Drug, MH	420.18	1,116.17	8.38	21.84	1.99	1.96	-0.04
Rail Highway	185.36	153.63	3.37	2.70	1.82	1.76	-0.06
WAP	175.00	156.90	3.23	3.21	1.85	2.05	0.20
Water & Waste Disp.	172.27	172.82	2.40	2.84	1.39	1.64	0.25
State & Com. High	162.33	121.38	2.85	2.26	1.76	1.86	0.11
UMTA Small	155.10	145.11	1.08	2.41	0.70	1.66	0.96
Hazard Elim.	143.54	160.87	2.52	3.00	1.76	1.86	0.11
Ag. Exper. Stat ¹	91.59	141.72	1.50	3.02	1.64	2.13	0.49
Airport Impr: S	32.26	156.24	0.60	2.92	1.86	1.87	0.01
Total	14,602.37	16,333.88	242.63	282.67	1.66	1.73	0.07
Annual Population Estimates							
WW Const. Grants	3,833.61	931.98	75.06	16.68	1.96	1.79	-0.17
WW Const. RLF ²	0.00	957.83	0.00	17.14	0.00	1.79	1.79
S.S. Block Grant	2,489.68	2,746.66	97.36	51.06	3.91	1.86	-2.05
Rehab. Services	833.42	1,403.02	12.45	22.93	1.49	1.63	0.14
Improv. School P	437.75	450.60	7.58	8.02	1.73	1.78	0.05
Older Am.: Nutr.	341.96	422.28	5.61	7.09	1.64	1.68	0.04
Senior Com. Ser.	271.93	350.00	3.72	5.10	1.37	1.46	0.09
Older Am. Support	246.14	267.69	4.04	4.49	1.64	1.68	0.04
Child Welfare Serv.	157.74	245.15	2.49	4.49	1.58	1.83	0.25
Total	8,612.23	7,775.21	208.31	137.00	2.42	1.76	-0.66

¹Not all years are comparable; fiscal 1990 allocations include regional research funds to universities.

²Program replaced the Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment program.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest Institute staff calculations based on grant program allocations.

Hold-Harmless and Small-State Set-Aside Provisions

Thirteen of the 28 grant programs using decennial and/or annual population estimates include either the hold-harmless provision and/or the small-state set-aside provision. Congress uses the hold-harmless provision to protect states from large funding losses resulting from formula changes. When Congress recently changed the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health Services Block Grant allocation formula, for example, it stipulated that all states would receive at least \$7 million or 105 percent of their fiscal 1988 combined Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health Block Grant and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Block Grant allotment, whichever is less. Three grant programs examined in this report include hold-harmless provisions: the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program; the Head Start Program; and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Block Grant.

Three programs include a combined hold-harmless and small-state set-aside: Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States; the Job Training Partnership Act Title II-A: Basic Programs; and the Job Training Partnership Act Title II-B: Summer Youth. The allocation formula for Vocational Education, for instance, stipulates that states receive a minimum amount--the greater of that received in fiscal 1985 under the Perkins Act or 0.5 percent of total allocations.

The seven programs that contain small-state set-asides include:

- Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System;
- Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System;
- Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary;
- State and Community Highway Program;
- Highway Planning and Construction: Hazard Elimination;
- Construction Grants (and Revolving Loan Fund Grants) for Wastewater Treatment Works; and
- Improving School Programs: State Block Grants.

The Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment (and Revolving Loan Fund Grants), for example, allocate at least 0.5 percent of total funds to every state. Small-state set-asides are important to four northwestern states: Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, all of which contain less than 0.5 percent of the national population. In some cases, these states actually gained a larger share of funding over the time period studied, largely because of the inclusion of small-state set-asides into formulas; all four also gained in percentage of Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States.

4. Strategies to Reduce the Impact of Population Loss

Although analysts cannot estimate precisely the financial impact of the use of data from the decennial census in the 20 grant programs, northwestern policymakers should consider ways to cushion the impact. Grant program spending as a percent of total federal spending declined from fiscal 1981 through fiscal 1990. Further reductions are almost certain because grants to state and local governments is the category of federal spending most vulnerable to deficit reduction strategies. Moreover, a broad consensus exists that the federal government will continue to shift funding responsibilities to state and local governments for a broad array of public programs--from infrastructure investment to educational excellence. Competition for scarce federal dollars can only increase.

Northwestern states have three options for cushioning the impact of population loss on federal grant funds. First, they can work with other similarly affected states to promote formula factors that represent their needs. Second, they can seek passage of hold-harmless provisions to mitigate the immediate impact of population shifts. Third, small states can seek to incorporate set-asides in more grant programs. The use of hold-harmless provisions and small-state set-asides are straight-forward strategies that depend on the ability of members of Congress to muster support for their inclusion in programs during reauthorization debates. The first option of changing allocation formulas would have the most impact.

Grant Formula Revisions

Congress devised many grant formulas years ago when the budget deficit was less pressing. As a result, formulas frequently contain crude and inaccurate factors approximating state needs and the ability of states to meet those needs. Opportunities exist to change some of these formulas to reach targeted people and places.

Northwestern policymakers may wish to take advantage of these opportunities and improve the region's receipts of federal aid. They may want to pay particular attention to the 20 major grant-in-aid programs using the decennial population figures and the eight using annual population estimates in their allocation formulas. Some formulas consider the entire population, while others target specific sectors, such as school-age children, older Americans, or those living in poverty. Because northwestern states have not kept pace with the national growth in population, they can expect that the 1990 population numbers, which take effect in 1992, will reduce their receipts of federal funds.

Lawmakers interested in cushioning that loss and targeting federal grants more precisely to the people and places most in need may want to consider generic as well as specific changes to funding formulas. To aid northwestern states, for instance, policymakers could insist on the development of factors that reflect regional differences in the cost of providing services and emphasize factors favoring rural areas over urban.

Cost of Providing Services

The federal government underestimates the cost of providing services in northwestern states. In his article "Cost as a Factor in Federal Grant Allocations," economist Ray Whitman argues that because costs vary significantly from state to state, a measure of the variability required to produce government services ought to be included in grant formulas.

In very cold regions of the country, providing a basic transportation network will likely be more costly, because of the need for higher road design

standards, more frequent road maintenance and the need to devote substantial resources for snow removal. . . No measure of resource needs is complete without some effort to account for interstate price differentials. The price of government services, like the cost of living, generally varies considerably across the nation.¹

Robert W. Rafuse of the U.S. Department of the Treasury echoed his view:

A measure of revenue-raising ability alone is a seriously incomplete indicator of the overall ability of a state or local government to finance its service responsibilities. Only when revenue-raising capacity is related to the costs of the public-service responsibilities of a government can it be said that its general fiscal situation is accurately represented.²

Road maintenance costs, for instance, are substantially higher in cold weather states. A recent survey of state highway officials by the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) found that "the departments of public works in a number of cities report that 25 to 40 percent of their road and streets budget is dedicated to snow removal and related costs."³

The Surface Transportation Act, however, fails to account for the substantially higher costs for constructing and maintaining roads in cold-weather states. Identifying alternative allocation factors (such as "heating and cooling degree days") to account for such extra costs would benefit the region.

Rural Emphasis

Northwestern states are largely rural. Regional policymakers thus have an incentive to promote funding formula factors that give weight to rural populations, or that are not skewed toward states with large urban populations.

Senator Tom Harkin (D-IA), for instance, is trying to change the formula that distributes the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services (ADAMHA) Block Grant funds to states. States use these funds for drug and alcohol abuse treatment and to provide mental health services. While admitting that urban areas have serious drug problems, Senator Harkin argues that rural communities are suffering as well and need a service base in their communities to handle substance abuse. The proposed revision would eliminate the grant formula's urban weight, and base state allocations on Census Bureau measures of state population and ability to contribute resources. The change would increase ADAMHA funding to the eight northwestern states in fiscal 1990 from \$69.9 million to an estimated \$84.6 million, a 21 percent rise.

In addition to considering these generic changes in federal grant formulas, the region's legislators must analyze each grant and its formula elements on a case-by-case basis. Many grant formulas, fashioned years ago under different circumstances, fail to target federal funds reliably. Congress has an opportunity to correct these distortions when it reauthorizes individual grant programs.

¹U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of State and Local Finance, *Federal-State-Local Fiscal Relations: Report to the President and Congress* (Washington, D.C., September 1985), pp. 28-29.

²Robert W. Rafuse, Jr., "A Representative-Expenditure Approach to the Measurement of the Cost of the Service Responsibilities of States," in *Federal-State-Local Fiscal Relations: Technical Papers, Volume I* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, September 1986), p. 135.

³Phone conversations by Charles M. Mohan, Federal Highway Administration, and with officials of the departments of public works of Bangor, Maine; Burlington, Vermont; Buffalo, New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Denver, Colorado; and Vail, Colorado, March 19, 1986.

Program Candidates for Formula Enhancement

The following pages describe 28 of the 60 largest federal grant programs, which are presented in descending order by funding level in the first year. The grant programs are divided into two groups. The first group of 20 includes grant programs that use Census Bureau decennial population statistics in formulas that allocate funds to states. The second group of eight includes grant programs using annual population estimates in their formulas. The text provides each program's administering agency, the expiration date of its authorization, the laws governing the program in its present form, the authorizing committees and subcommittees of the House and Senate (as well as northwestern Representatives and Senators on these subcommittees), the program's goals, its allocation formula, and any matching requirements. This information is followed by figures showing the dollar amount awarded to each of the 50 states and each state's percent of national total for 1981 or the first fiscal year available, and for the last fiscal year available. The Census Bureau began to publish grant award figures for each state with fiscal 1981; hence this study uses that starting point. For the majority of programs, data are given for fiscal 1981 and fiscal 1990. However, some programs either began after fiscal 1981 or changed substantially thereafter, in which case the first year that funds were appropriated is presented. (For example, the Social Services Block Grant was first funded in fiscal 1983.) The last year refers to the latest year for which data are available, either fiscal 1989 or fiscal 1990.

The information on administering agency, expiration of authorization, governing authority, authorizing committees, program goals, allocation formula and matching requirements came from the U.S. General Accounting Office's *Grant Formulas: A Catalog of Federal Aid to States and Localities* published in March 1987. The Northeast-Midwest Institute staff revised the material to reflect the changes in programs through 1989 and added the subcommittees. Congressional Research Service program reports were consulted to verify and update information on several programs. The Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Program is in the process of conversion to Revolving Loan Funds. The text discusses the transition and includes two tables giving first and last year data for the program ending and the program replacing it. Figures reported directly from the files of the federal agencies cited were used to assemble the tables showing program allocations.

**Community Development Block
Grant: Entitlement Grants**

*Department of Housing and Urban Development
Community Planning and Development*

**Funding authorization expired
September 30, 1989**

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$2.605 billion; Northwest share: 4.75%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$1.921 billion; Northwest share: 4.65%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development, Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs includes two northwestern members (of 45): Vento (D-MN) and McDermott (D-WA).

Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs includes one northwestern member (of 11): Pressler (R-SD).

Governing Authority: Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-383, Title I, as amended; and the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, Public Law 100-242.

Program Goals: To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and living environments and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income in large urban areas.

Formula Description: Large urban jurisdictions (city and county) are entitled to allotments based on one of the two formulas, which ever is larger. The first is based on each city's percentage share of three weighted factors: population (25 percent); population below poverty level (50 percent); and number of housing units with 1.01 persons or more per room (25 percent).

The second is based on population in poverty (30 percent), the number of pre-1940 housing units (50 percent), and a jurisdiction's lag in population growth rate (20 percent). "Growth rate lag" is defined as the lag in a jurisdiction's population growth between 1960 and 1980 in relation to the total growth of all jurisdictions in that period. After each locality's share is determined, allocations are then ratably reduced to conform to appropriations.

Formula A

$$\text{Locality's Share} = 0.25(\text{Pop/PopTot}) + 0.50(\text{Pov/PovTot}) + 0.25(\text{Crowd/CrowdTot})$$

Formula B

$$\text{Locality's Share} = 0.30(\text{Pov/PovTot}) + 0.50(\text{Age/AgeTot}) + 0.20(\text{Lag/LagTot})$$

Matching Requirements: None

¹Northeast-Midwest Institute staff calculations. These figures represent state shares only; they do not include Puerto Rico or the territories. Calculations are based on data from the appropriate agencies and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Federal Expenditures by State*. Authorizing committees are current as of May 1990. Governing authorities are based on GAO's *Grant Formulas: A Catalog of Federal Aid to States and Localities*, updated by the Northeast-Midwest Institute staff. Program goals, formula descriptions, and matching requirements also are based on *Grant Formulas*.

**Federal Funding for Community Development Block Grant,
Entitlement Grants: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	1.33	0.76	0.05	0.04
Iowa	16.41	11.36	0.63	0.59
Minnesota	41.89	28.37	1.61	1.48
Montana	2.09	1.27	0.08	0.07
North Dakota	2.00	1.18	0.08	0.06
Oregon	18.15	13.55	0.70	0.71
South Dakota	1.92	1.11	0.07	0.06
Washington	40.06	31.70	1.54	1.65
Total	123.85	89.30	4.75	4.65
New England				
Connecticut	34.92	24.04	1.34	1.25
Maine	4.60	4.06	0.18	0.21
Massachusetts	84.03	61.56	3.23	3.21
New Hampshire	3.31	3.02	0.13	0.16
Rhode Island	13.67	10.08	0.52	0.53
Vermont	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.04
Total	140.53	103.44	5.40	5.39
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	7.19	4.70	0.28	0.24
Maryland	53.49	38.39	2.05	2.00
New Jersey	115.01	84.60	4.42	4.40
New York	379.51	261.79	14.57	13.63
Pennsylvania	204.99	145.24	7.87	7.56
Total	760.19	534.73	29.19	27.84
Midwest				
Illinois	183.96	124.24	7.06	6.47
Indiana	40.45	31.07	1.55	1.62
Michigan	124.94	86.13	4.80	4.48
Ohio	140.85	96.05	5.41	5.00
Wisconsin	41.05	29.61	1.58	1.54
Total	531.25	367.09	20.40	19.11
Southwest				
Alaska	2.06	1.49	0.08	0.08
Arizona	24.41	22.03	0.94	1.15
California	312.17	267.48	11.99	13.93
Colorado	22.46	17.54	0.86	0.91
Hawaii	12.68	10.75	0.49	0.56
Kansas	11.59	8.46	0.44	0.44
Missouri	63.95	39.38	2.46	2.05
Nebraska	7.91	5.04	0.30	0.26

**Federal Funding for Community Development Block Grant,
Entitlement Grants: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest* (continued)				
Nevada	3.29	5.94	0.13	0.31
New Mexico	5.86	4.89	0.22	0.25
Utah	13.86	10.68	0.53	0.56
Wyoming	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.04
Total	480.24	394.43	18.44	20.54
Southeast				
Alabama	32.69	20.50	1.26	1.07
Arkansas	8.72	5.98	0.33	0.31
District of Columbia	23.48	15.80	0.90	0.82
Florida	101.02	97.11	3.88	5.06
Georgia	34.86	28.16	1.34	1.47
Kentucky	25.84	16.32	0.99	0.85
Louisiana	46.77	30.86	1.80	1.61
Mississippi	7.95	4.52	0.31	0.24
North Carolina	22.59	15.39	0.87	0.80
Oklahoma	16.38	10.42	0.63	0.54
South Carolina	12.37	8.69	0.47	0.45
Tennessee	35.66	22.99	1.37	1.20
Texas	150.94	120.05	5.79	6.25
Virginia	38.97	28.34	1.50	1.48
West Virginia	10.37	6.54	0.40	0.34
Total	568.61	431.65	21.83	22.47
Northwest	123.85	89.30	4.75	4.65
Northeast and Midwest	1,431.97	1,005.26	54.98	52.34
North	1,555.82	1,094.56	59.73	56.99
Southwest	480.24	394.43	18.44	20.54
Southeast	568.61	431.65	21.83	22.47
South	1,048.85	826.08	40.27	43.01
U.S. Total¹	2,604.67	1,920.64 ²	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

²Preliminary data.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, *Community Development Block Grant Program: Directory of Allocations for Fiscal Years 1981-1989* (Washington, D.C., July 19, 1989), pp. 1-61; and "Budget Information for States," agency data, Washington, D.C., February 1990.

Job Training Partnership Act Title II-A: Basic Programs

*Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration*

Funding authorization is continuous

**Program Year 1984 total: \$1.821 billion; Northwest share: 7.24%¹
Program Year 1990 total: \$1.661 billion; Northwest share: 6.70%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities, Committee on Education and Labor, includes one northwestern member (of 7): Williams (D-MT).

Senate Subcommittee on Labor, Committee on Labor and Human Resources includes one northwestern member (of 7): Harkin (D-IA).

Governing Authority: Job Training Partnership Act, Public Law 97-300, Titles I and II-A, Sections 101-184, 201-205, as amended.

Program Goals: To provide job training and related assistance to economically disadvantaged individuals and others who face significant employment barriers. The ultimate goal is to help trainees find permanent jobs.

Formula Description: No more than \$5 million of the appropriation is set aside for territories. The remaining funds are allocated as follows: (1) one-third in proportion to the number of unemployed in "Areas of Substantial Unemployment" (ASU). An ASU is the largest area of a state with an unemployment rate equal to or more than 6.5 percent; (2) one-third in proportion to the number of "excess" unemployed (the number of people unemployed over 4.5 percent) in a state or in areas of substantial unemployment within a state; and (3) one-third in proportion to the number of low-income persons.

Each state's share of the allocation must be at least 0.25 of the funds available and at least 90 percent of its previous year's allotment percentage. The governor must allot 78 percent of the state's grant to service delivery areas under the same three-part formula, without constraints, using substate data. The remaining 22 percent must be distributed within each state as follows: (1) 8 percent for education coordination grants; (2) 6 percent for incentive grants to service delivery areas; (3) 3 percent for training programs for older workers; and (4) 5 percent for other training programs, administrative and auditing costs, and funding the state's Job Training Coordination Council.

$$\text{State Share} = 1/3(\text{ASU}/\text{ASUTot}) + 1/3(\text{Exc}/\text{ExcTot}) + 1/3(\text{Poor}/\text{PoorTot})$$

Matching Requirements: The 8 percent for education coordination grants must be matched dollar for dollar.

**Federal Funding for Job Training Partnership Act,
Title II-A: Program Years 1984 and 1990¹**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1984 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1984 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	7.90	8.26	0.43	0.50
Iowa	18.91	15.12	1.04	0.91
Minnesota	27.18	18.51	1.49	1.11
Montana	6.02	7.23	0.33	0.44
North Dakota	4.70	4.35	0.26	0.26
Oregon	24.00	19.04	1.32	1.15
South Dakota	4.70	4.35	0.26	0.26
Washington	38.33	34.49	2.11	2.08
Total	131.74	111.34	7.24	6.70
New England				
Connecticut	16.99	8.35	0.93	0.50
Maine	8.04	5.39	0.44	0.32
Massachusetts	36.18	18.04	1.99	1.09
New Hampshire	5.19	4.35	0.29	0.26
Rhode Island	7.80	4.35	0.43	0.26
Vermont	4.70	4.35	0.26	0.26
Total	78.90	44.83	4.33	2.70
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	4.70	4.35	0.26	0.26
Maryland	27.29	19.50	1.50	1.17
New Jersey	49.50	28.79	2.72	1.73
New York	123.45	105.72	6.78	6.36
Pennsylvania	102.85	62.80	5.65	3.78
Total	307.79	221.16	16.90	13.31
Midwest				
Illinois	104.95	90.07	5.76	5.42
Indiana	46.84	28.90	2.57	1.74
Michigan	103.93	89.43	5.71	5.38
Ohio	102.69	70.62	5.64	4.25
Wisconsin	43.15	25.69	2.37	1.55
Total	401.56	304.71	22.05	18.34
Southwest				
Alaska	4.70	6.32	0.26	0.38
Arizona	24.07	27.07	1.32	1.63
California	206.97	187.27	11.37	11.27
Colorado	19.96	27.24	1.10	1.64
Hawaii	5.48	4.35	0.30	0.26
Kansas	11.91	8.29	0.65	0.50
Missouri	36.01	35.83	1.98	2.16
Nebraska	7.71	5.56	0.42	0.33

**Federal Funding for Job Training Partnership Act,
Title II-A: Program Years 1984 and 1990¹ (continued)
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1984 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1984 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	7.48	5.78	0.41	0.35
New Mexico	11.41	15.66	0.63	0.94
Utah	9.25	8.42	0.51	0.51
Wyoming	4.70	4.35	0.26	0.26
Total	349.65	336.14	19.20	20.23
Southeast				
Alabama	45.72	43.99	2.51	2.65
Arkansas	18.54	27.07	1.02	1.63
District of Columbia	6.16	4.77	0.34	0.29
Florida	68.06	75.80	3.74	4.56
Georgia	36.69	41.95	2.02	2.52
Kentucky	32.66	38.46	1.79	2.32
Louisiana	37.97	68.29	2.09	4.11
Mississippi	24.30	36.31	1.33	2.19
North Carolina	44.79	24.25	2.46	1.46
Oklahoma	16.88	24.49	0.93	1.47
South Carolina	28.04	17.91	1.54	1.08
Tennessee	43.95	37.73	2.41	2.27
Texas	93.62	153.04	5.14	9.21
Virginia	32.32	26.80	1.78	1.61
West Virginia	21.43	22.33	1.18	1.34
Total	551.13	643.18	30.27	38.71
Northwest	131.74	111.34	7.24	6.70
Northeast and Midwest	788.25	570.71	43.29	34.35
North	919.99	682.05	50.53	41.05
Southwest	349.65	336.14	19.20	20.23
Southeast	551.13	643.18	30.27	38.71
South	900.78	979.32	49.47	58.95
U.S. Total²	1,820.77	1,661.36	100.00	100.00

¹Program year July 1, 1990 through June 30, 1991.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: "Attachment 11: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Financial Control and Management Systems, PY 1984, JTPA Title II-A Allotments to States," *Federal Register*, Vol. 49, no. 16, January 24, 1984; U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "PY 1990 JTPA Title II-A Allotments to States (Attachment I)," agency data, Washington D.C., 1990.

**Low-Income Home Energy
Assistance Block Grant**

*Department of Health and Human Services
Social Security Administration
Office of Family Assistance*

**Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1990**

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$1.744 billion; Northwest share: 12.52%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$1.391 billion; Northwest share: 11.95%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Human Resources, Committee on Education and Labor includes three northwestern members (of 9): Unsoeld (D-WA), Tauke (R-IA) and Grandy (R-IA).

House Subcommittee on Energy and Power, Committee on Energy and Commerce has one northwestern member (of 23): Swift (D-WA).

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources includes three northwestern members (of 19): Conrad (D-ND), Hatfield (R-OR), and Burns (R-MT).

Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources includes three northwestern members (of 16): Harkin (D-IA), Adams (D-WA), and Durenberger (R-MN).

Governing Authority: The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law 97-35, Title XXVI, and the Human Services Reauthorization Act, Public Law 98-558, Title VI.

Program Goals: To provide assistance to low-income households to help meet the cost of home heating and cooling.

Formula Description: Allocations are made to states, territories, and Indian tribes. If program funding falls below the floor of \$1.975 billion, the distribution formula reverts back to each state receiving the percentage allotment it was eligible to receive in fiscal 1981 under the formulas of the Home Energy Assistance Act of 1980. If funding goes above 1.975 billion, about \$2 million is set aside for federal administrative costs. Territories receive approximately 0.14 percent of total appropriation (which is based on the amount they received in fiscal 1981). The remainder is allocated among states based on each state's share of total heating and cooling costs of low-income households in the nation. Low-income households are defined as those with the greater of incomes under 150 percent of the poverty level or 60 percent of a state's median income.

$$\text{State Share} = \text{Cost}/\text{CostTot}$$

Matching Requirements: None

**Federal Funding for Low-Income Home Energy
Assistance Block Grant: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 ¹ Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	10.74	8.73	0.71	0.63
Iowa	28.17	25.92	1.85	1.86
Minnesota	69.65	55.26	4.59	3.97
Montana	10.84	10.24	0.71	0.74
North Dakota	7.44	11.12	0.49	0.80
Oregon	21.86	17.34	1.44	1.25
South Dakota	9.79	9.03	0.64	0.65
Washington	31.68	28.52	2.09	2.05
Total	190.17	166.15	12.52	11.95
New England				
Connecticut	36.79	29.19	2.42	2.10
Maine	26.57	18.91	1.75	1.36
Massachusetts	79.79	58.38	5.25	4.20
New Hampshire	13.93	11.05	0.92	0.79
Rhode Island	12.11	9.61	0.80	0.69
Vermont	10.44	8.28	0.69	0.60
Total	179.63	135.42	11.83	9.74
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	4.88	3.87	0.32	0.28
Maryland	28.17	22.35	1.85	1.61
New Jersey	68.32	54.20	4.50	3.90
New York	223.07	176.97	14.69	12.72
Pennsylvania	119.82	95.06	7.89	6.84
Total	444.26	352.45	29.25	25.34
Midwest				
Illinois	101.83	80.78	6.70	5.81
Indiana	46.10	36.58	3.04	2.63
Michigan	107.77	76.70	7.10	5.51
Ohio	90.08	71.47	5.93	5.14
Wisconsin	59.19	49.74	3.90	3.58
Total	404.97	315.26	26.66	22.67
Southwest				
Alaska	7.12	7.64	0.47	0.55
Arizona	6.14	5.78	0.40	0.42
California	80.88	64.17	5.32	4.61
Colorado	28.20	22.37	1.86	1.61
Hawaii	1.90	1.51	0.13	0.11
Kansas	14.92	11.90	0.98	0.86
Missouri	36.27	32.27	2.39	2.32
Nebraska	13.16	12.82	0.87	0.92

Federal Funding for Low-Income Home Energy Assistance
Block Grant: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 ¹ Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	3.42	2.72	0.20	0.20
New Mexico	8.50	7.24	0.49	0.52
Utah	12.77	10.40	0.73	0.75
Wyoming	3.35	4.16	0.19	0.30
Total	216.63	182.97	12.42	13.16
Southeast				
Alabama	15.08	11.96	0.86	0.86
Arkansas	11.50	9.13	0.66	0.66
District of Columbia	5.71	4.53	0.33	0.33
Florida	24.98	18.93	1.43	1.36
Georgia	18.86	14.96	1.08	1.08
Kentucky	23.99	19.03	1.38	1.37
Louisiana	15.41	12.23	0.88	0.88
Mississippi	13.42	10.25	0.77	0.74
North Carolina	33.24	26.37	1.91	1.90
Oklahoma	15.45	10.99	0.89	0.79
South Carolina	13.35	9.50	0.77	0.68
Tennessee	24.30	19.28	1.39	1.39
Texas	39.69	31.49	2.28	2.26
Virginia	37.66	27.22	2.16	1.96
West Virginia	15.88	12.60	0.91	0.91
Total	308.52	238.47	17.69	17.15
Northwest	190.17	166.15	10.90	11.95
Northeast and Midwest	1,028.86	803.12	58.99	57.75
North	1,219.03	969.28	69.89	69.70
Southwest	216.63	182.97	12.42	13.16
Southeast	308.52	238.47	17.69	17.15
South	525.15	421.45	30.11	30.30
U.S. Total	1,744.18	1,390.72	100.00	100.00

¹Estimated LIHEAP allocations for 1990 do not include funds allocated to the territories, and assumes \$215,000 set aside for training and technical assistance.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Family Support Administration, "Table 2: LIEAP: Allocations to States Including Tribal Reserves and Reallocation, in Dollars, by State, Fiscal Year 1981," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1980; and "FY 1990 LIHEAP Gross Allotments," agency data, Washington, D.C., December 15, 1989.

Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System

*Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration*

Funding is authorized
through September 30, 1991

Fiscal 1981 total: \$1.620 billion; Northwest share: 11.44%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$2.244 billion; Northwest share: 9.99%¹

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Public Works and Transportation includes two northwestern members (of 36): Stangeland (R-MN) and Craig (R-ID).

Senate Subcommittee on Water Resources, Committee on Environment and Public Works includes two northwestern members (of 13): Symms (R-ID) and Durenberger (R-MN).

Senate Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation includes four northwestern members (of 13): Packwood (R-OR), Pressler (R-SD), Burns (R-MT), and Gorton (R-WA).

Governing Authority: Federal Mass Transportation Act, Public Law 100-17.

Program Goals: To help state highway agencies to build or improve primary system roads and streets.

Formula Description: Before funds are apportioned, a set-aside of up to 3.75 percent is deducted for administrative costs and federally sponsored research. Up to 0.5 percent of remaining authorized funds net of administrative costs is deducted to finance urban transportation planning activities. After funds are apportioned an additional 1.5 percent of each state's allotment is set aside for state highway planning and research.

The funds are awarded on the higher of the amounts derived from two formulas. The first allots two-ninths of funds in proportion to land area, two-ninths in proportion to rural population, two-ninths in proportion to rural and intercity mail route miles and three-ninths in proportion to urban population. States (except D.C.) are guaranteed 0.5 percent minimum amount under first formula. The second formula allots funds one-half in proportion to rural population and one-half in proportion to urban population.

Each state's initial allotment then is reduced proportionately to conform to appropriations. A state's adjusted formula amount cannot be less than the lower amount produced by either formula or 0.5 percent of total amount being apportioned. Additional funds are authorized so minimum funds are met.

Formula A

$$\text{State Share} = 2/9(\text{Area}/\text{AreaTot}) + 2/9(\text{RurPop}/\text{RurPopTot}) + \\ 2/9(\text{Mail}/\text{MailTot}) + 3/9(\text{UrbPop}/\text{UrbPopTot})$$

Formula B

$$\text{State Share} = 0.50(\text{RurPop}/\text{RurPopTot}) + 0.50(\text{UrbPop}/\text{UrbPopTot})$$

Matching Requirements: Federal share is 75 percent for Primary System projects and 90 percent for 4R-type projects on Interstate System. However, the federal share goes up to 95 percent in any state containing any public domain lands and nontaxable Indian lands, based on percent of total area.

**Federal Funding for Highway Planning and Construction,
Primary System: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	14.61	17.96	0.90	0.80
Iowa	30.69	33.96	1.89	1.51
Minnesota	36.84	42.93	2.27	1.91
Montana	21.57	25.99	1.33	1.16
North Dakota	15.10	17.00	0.93	0.76
Oregon	23.22	29.00	1.43	1.29
South Dakota	16.16	18.25	1.00	0.81
Washington	27.19	39.14	1.68	1.74
Total	185.38	224.23	11.44	9.99
New England				
Connecticut	18.05	24.94	1.11	1.11
Maine	11.07	14.26	0.68	0.64
Massachusetts	28.36	44.05	1.75	1.96
New Hampshire	8.15	11.18	0.50	0.50
Rhode Island	8.15	11.18	0.50	0.50
Vermont	8.15	11.18	0.50	0.50
Total	81.93	116.79	5.06	5.20
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	8.15	11.18	0.50	0.50
Maryland	22.01	33.56	1.36	1.50
New Jersey	33.36	52.81	2.06	2.35
New York	92.14	133.10	5.69	5.93
Pennsylvania	72.74	106.48	4.49	4.74
Total	228.40	337.12	14.10	15.02
Midwest				
Illinois	66.37	88.69	4.10	3.95
Indiana	37.71	51.91	2.33	2.31
Michigan	58.68	81.59	3.62	3.64
Ohio	63.41	92.67	3.91	4.13
Wisconsin	35.83	47.11	2.21	2.10
Total	262.00	361.97	16.17	16.13
Southwest				
Alaska	60.05	73.79	3.71	3.29
Arizona	21.90	30.74	1.35	1.37
California	107.54	165.12	6.64	7.36
Colorado	25.04	35.73	1.55	1.59
Hawaii	8.15	11.18	0.50	0.50
Kansas	28.09	31.92	1.73	1.42
Missouri	40.89	51.01	2.52	2.27
Nebraska	21.37	24.43	1.32	1.09

**Federal Funding for Highway Planning and Construction,
Primary System: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	14.24	18.59	0.88	0.83
New Mexico	19.62	25.33	1.21	1.13
Utah	14.60	19.55	0.90	0.87
Wyoming	13.94	17.05	0.86	0.76
Total	375.43	504.43	23.17	22.48
Southeast				
Alabama	30.02	40.68	1.85	1.81
Arkansas	22.57	28.57	1.39	1.27
District of Columbia	2.87	11.18	0.18	0.50
Florida	43.30	75.10	2.67	3.35
Georgia	38.33	54.91	2.37	2.45
Kentucky	27.68	39.03	1.71	1.74
Louisiana	27.02	38.35	1.67	1.71
Mississippi	24.01	31.36	1.48	1.40
North Carolina	41.90	63.92	2.59	2.85
Oklahoma	27.12	33.59	1.67	1.50
South Carolina	21.71	32.55	1.34	1.45
Tennessee	32.90	46.85	2.03	2.09
Texas	96.38	130.76	5.95	5.83
Virginia	35.35	49.26	2.18	2.20
West Virginia	16.08	23.42	0.99	1.04
Total	487.24	699.52	30.07	31.17
Northwest	185.38	224.23	11.44	9.99
Northeast and Midwest	572.33	815.88	35.32	36.36
North	757.71	1,040.11	46.76	46.35
Southwest	375.43	504.43	23.17	22.48
Southeast	487.24	699.52	30.07	31.17
South	862.67	1,203.94	53.24	53.65
U.S. Total¹	1,620.38	2,244.05 ²	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

²State shares excluded \$125 million reserved for discretionary priority primary fund.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Apportionments and Allocations of Other Federal-Aid Highway Funds Authorized for FY 1981 by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1978," and "Amended FY 1990 Consolidated Primary Apportionment Pursuant to Presidential Order, Dated December 27, 1989, Under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, P.L. 99-177 as Amended by P.L. 100-119," agency data, Washington, D.C., October 1980 and January 1990.

**Special Supplemental Food
Program for Women,
Infants and Children (WIC)**

*Department of Agriculture
Food and Nutrition Service*

Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1994

Fiscal 1981 total: \$905.9 million; Northwest share: 7.20%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$1.703 billion; Northwest share: 6.87%¹

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education, Committee on Education and Labor has three northwestern members (of 24): Unsoeld (D-WA), Williams (D-MT), and Grandy (R-IA).

Senate Subcommittee on Nutrition and Investigations, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry has two northwestern members (of 7): Harkin (D-IA) and Boschwitz (R-MN)

Governing Authority: Child Nutrition Act of 1966, Public Law 89-642, as amended.

Program Goals: To provide free, supplemental nutritious foods and nutrition education as an adjunct to health care for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, infants, and children up to age of five identified to be at nutritional risk.

Formula Description: By law 20 percent of the amount appropriated is set aside for state administration. The remainder is allotted on the basis of two formulas established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The first is a "stability" formula, an amount equal to the prior year's allocation, adjusted for inflation in food costs. The second is an "equity" formula based on an estimate of women, infants, and children at nutritional risk measured by poverty, low birth weight and infant mortality rates.

Funds are allocated under the stability formula first. Any remaining funds are allocated in proportion to the dollar shortfall between their allotment under the equity formula and their stability allotment (states with no shortfall receive no equity funding). No state can receive funding increases greater than 15 percent of its stability allotment.

Ability Formula

State Share (fiscal 88) = (Cost*Caseload)/Sum of Numerator

State Share (fiscal 89) = (Grant*Infl)/Sum of Numerator

Equity Formula

State Share = (WICPop/WICPopTot)*[0.8+(0.05*Imr)=(0.15*Lwbr]

WICPop = Child+(1.25*Birth*Pov)

Formula Description for Administrative Costs: An amount equal to 20 percent of the total funds is set aside for program administration. Each recipient's grant is a fixed percentage of its WIC allocation. The percentage is the lesser of 21 percent or the ratio of administrative to WIC allocation in a previous period, not to exceed 35 percent.

$$\text{State Share} = \text{Rate} * \text{Grant}$$

Matching Requirements: None

**Federal Funding for Special Supplemental Food Program for
Women, Infants, and Children: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	5.00	12.15	0.55	0.61
Iowa	9.08	21.47	1.00	1.07
Minnesota	16.31	31.09	1.80	1.55
Montana	4.68	8.07	0.52	0.40
North Dakota	3.51	6.45	0.39	0.32
Oregon	10.76	21.31	1.19	1.06
South Dakota	3.35	8.00	0.37	0.40
Washington	12.53	29.27	1.38	1.46
Total	65.22	137.81	7.20	6.87
New England				
Connecticut	15.87	28.38	1.75	1.41
Maine	5.13	10.83	0.57	0.54
Massachusetts	16.46	34.00	1.82	1.69
New Hampshire	4.09	7.55	0.45	0.38
Rhode Island	5.71	8.38	0.63	0.42
Vermont	7.20	7.40	0.79	0.37
Total	54.46	96.54	6.01	4.81
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.94	5.08	0.21	0.25
Maryland	14.32	25.51	1.58	1.27
New Jersey	20.54	45.10	2.27	2.25
New York	74.65	161.35	8.24	8.04
Pennsylvania	33.80	82.86	3.73	4.13
Total	145.25	319.90	16.03	15.94
Midwest				
Illinois	35.53	84.27	3.92	4.20
Indiana	14.07	42.43	1.55	2.11
Michigan	31.59	72.82	3.49	3.63
Ohio	44.22	86.08	4.88	4.29
Wisconsin	18.01	32.91	1.99	1.64
Total	143.42	318.51	15.83	15.87
Southwest				
Alaska	0.95	6.17	0.10	0.31
Arizona	19.00	22.16	2.10	1.10
California	70.43	195.51	7.77	9.74
Colorado	9.34	21.01	1.03	1.05
Hawaii	2.51	10.91	0.28	0.54
Kansas	6.83	18.49	0.75	0.92
Missouri	19.63	40.90	2.17	2.04
Nebraska	5.57	11.77	0.61	0.59

**Federal Funding for Special Supplemental Food Program for
Women, Infants, and Children: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	4.15	7.17	0.46	0.36
New Mexico	6.26	17.05	0.69	0.85
Utah	7.32	21.53	0.81	1.07
Wyoming	1.30	4.31	0.14	0.21
Total	153.29	376.98	16.92	18.79
Southeast				
Alabama	21.23	47.41	2.34	2.36
Arkansas	10.81	27.82	1.19	1.39
District of Columbia	1.18	6.60	0.13	0.33
Florida	29.36	81.01	3.24	4.04
Georgia	27.07	68.33	2.99	3.41
Kentucky	22.56	41.75	2.49	2.08
Louisiana	29.76	59.91	3.29	2.99
Mississippi	19.45	42.48	2.15	2.12
North Carolina	36.70	60.59	4.05	3.02
Oklahoma	14.75	25.08	1.63	1.25
South Carolina	23.41	42.56	2.58	2.12
Tennessee	24.57	45.40	2.71	2.26
Texas	52.72	148.84	5.82	7.42
Virginia	20.83	41.38	2.30	2.06
West Virginia	9.85	17.82	1.09	0.89
Total	344.25	756.98	38.00	37.72
Northwest	65.22	137.81	7.20	6.87
Northeast and Midwest	343.13	734.95	37.88	36.62
North	408.35	872.76	45.08	43.49
Southwest	153.29	376.98	16.92	18.79
Southeast	344.25	756.98	38.00	37.72
South	497.54	1,133.96	54.92	56.51
U.S. Total¹	905.89	2,006.72 ²	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico, the territories, or funds allocated to Indian tribes.

²Includes food and administrative grants.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, "WIC Program, FY 1981 Total Grant"; and "WIC Program, Food and Administration Grants--1990," agency data, Washington, D.C., September 1981 and March 3, 1990.

**Community Development
Block Grant:
Small Cities Program**

*Department of Housing and Urban Development
Community Planning and Development*

**Funding is authorized
through September 30, 1990**

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$880.9 million; Northwest share: 9.66%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$798.4 million; Northwest share: 9.74%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development, Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs has two northwestern members (of 45): Vento (D-MN) and McDermott (D-WA).

Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs has one northwestern member (of 11): Pressler (R-SD).

Governing Authority: Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Title I, as amended; Public Law 93-383, as amended; and the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, Public Law 100-242.

Program Goals: To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income in non-entitled areas.

Formula Description: Allocations are made to state areas outside metropolitan cities and urban counties that are not automatically entitled to receive funds under CDBG: Entitlement Grants. Funds are awarded to areas on a discretionary basis, by HUD or the state, depending on who is responsible for administering the program.

A state's allotment is based on one of two formulas, whichever is larger. The first formula is based on each state's percentage share of three weighted factors: non-entitlement population (25 percent); non-entitlement population below the poverty level (50 percent); and the number of housing units in non-entitlement areas with 1.01 persons or more per room (25 percent). The second formula is based on each state's share of three weighted factors: non-entitlement population in poverty (30 percent); the number of pre-1940 housing units in non-entitlement areas in a state (50 percent); and non-entitlement population (20 percent). After each state's share is determined, allocations are ratably reduced to conform to appropriations.

Formula A

$$\text{State Share} = 0.25(\text{Pop}/\text{PopTot}) + 0.50(\text{Pov}/\text{PovTot}) + 0.25(\text{Crowd}/\text{CrowdTot})$$

Formula B

$$\text{State Share} = 0.20(\text{Pop}/\text{PopTot}) + 0.30(\text{Pov}/\text{PovTot}) + 0.50(\text{Age}/\text{AgeTot})$$

Matching Requirements: None

**Federal Funding for Community Development Block Grant,
Small Cities Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	5.71	6.32	0.65	0.79
Iowa	22.50	20.98	2.55	2.63
Minnesota	19.72	17.67	2.24	2.21
Montana	5.60	5.24	0.64	0.66
North Dakota	5.16	4.51	0.59	0.57
Oregon	9.20	8.74	1.04	1.09
South Dakota	6.11	5.83	0.69	0.73
Washington	11.08	8.48	1.26	1.06
Total	85.08	77.77	9.66	9.74
New England				
Connecticut	8.42	8.93	0.96	1.12
Maine	9.49	9.64	1.08	1.21
Massachusetts	22.51	23.55	2.56	2.95
New Hampshire	5.74	5.79	0.65	0.73
Rhode Island	4.12	3.48	0.47	0.44
Vermont	4.88	4.81	0.55	0.60
Total	55.16	56.21	6.26	7.04
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.45	1.44	0.16	0.18
Maryland	8.56	6.89	0.97	0.86
New Jersey	10.00	7.13	1.14	0.89
New York	37.42	34.04	4.25	4.26
Pennsylvania	37.76	37.26	4.29	4.67
Total	95.19	86.75	10.81	10.87
Midwest				
Illinois	32.41	27.79	3.68	3.48
Indiana	26.26	24.43	2.98	3.06
Michigan	28.42	27.01	3.23	3.38
Ohio	39.32	36.20	4.46	4.53
Wisconsin	23.02	21.25	2.61	2.66
Total	149.43	136.68	16.96	17.12
Southwest				
Alaska	1.28	1.53	0.15	0.19
Arizona	5.28	5.60	0.60	0.70
California	23.33	20.96	2.65	2.63
Colorado	8.59	7.64	0.98	0.96
Hawaii	1.53	2.29	0.17	0.29
Kansas	16.08	13.76	1.83	1.72
Missouri	23.56	20.55	2.67	2.57
Nebraska	10.93	10.14	1.24	1.27

**Federal Funding for Community Development Block Grant,
Small Cities Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	2.03	1.28	0.23	0.16
New Mexico	8.41	8.11	0.95	1.02
Utah	3.56	4.48	0.40	0.56
Wyoming	2.96	2.24	0.34	0.28
Total	107.54	98.58	12.21	12.35
Southeast				
Alabama	28.01	24.62	3.18	3.08
Arkansas	20.44	17.59	2.32	2.20
District of Columbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	21.05	17.83	2.39	2.23
Georgia	34.38	31.07	3.90	3.89
Kentucky	27.24	24.61	3.09	3.08
Louisiana	27.59	22.86	3.13	2.86
Mississippi	30.30	26.61	3.44	3.33
North Carolina	41.71	36.60	4.74	4.58
Oklahoma	16.55	13.41	1.88	1.68
South Carolina	24.64	22.68	2.80	2.84
Tennessee	26.35	22.65	2.99	2.84
Texas	50.29	48.77	5.71	6.11
Virginia	23.29	18.65	2.64	2.34
West Virginia	16.60	14.42	1.88	1.81
Total	388.44	342.36	44.10	42.88
Northwest	85.08	77.77	9.66	9.74
Northeast and Midwest	299.78	279.64	34.03	35.03
North	384.86	357.41	43.69	44.77
Southwest	107.54	98.58	12.21	12.35
Southeast	388.44	342.36	44.10	42.88
South	495.98	440.94	56.31	55.23
U.S. Total¹	880.84	798.35 ²	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

²Preliminary data.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, *Community Development Block Grant Program: Director of Allocations for Fiscal Years 1981-1989* (Washington, D.C., July 19, 1989), pp. 1-61; and "Budget Information for States," agency data, Washington, D.C., February 1990.

**Job Training Partnership Act,
Title II-B: Summer Youth**

*Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration*

Funding authorization is continuous

Program Year 1981 total: \$777.3 million; Northwest share: 6.62%¹
Program Year 1990 total: \$664.3 million; Northwest share: 6.56%¹

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities, Committee on Education and Labor includes one northwestern member (of 7): Williams (D-MT).

Senate Subcommittee on Labor, Committee on Labor and Human Resources includes one northwestern member (of 7): Harkin (D-IA).

Governing Authority: Job Training Partnership Act, Public Law 97-300, as amended.

Program Goals: To provide a summer youth employment and training program for economically disadvantaged youths.

Formula Description: Allocations are made to states and territories, which distribute them among service delivery areas within a state. Territories receive the same percentage share of funds as they received prior to the creation of JTPA. Allocations are made under the same formula used to allocate JTPA Title II-A funds except that all, rather than 78 percent, of the funds must be allocated by the state to service delivery areas.

$$\text{State Share} = 1/3(\text{ASU}/\text{ASUTot}) + 1/3(\text{Exc}/\text{ExcTot}) + 1/3(\text{Poor}/\text{PoorTot})$$

ASU = number of unemployed in "areas of substantial unemployment"
(areas at or over 6.5 percent unemployment)

Exc = number of unemployed over 4.5 percent in a state

Poor = number of low income people in a state in 1979

Matching Requirements: None

**Federal Funding for Job Training Partnership Act,
Title II-B, Summer Youth: Program Years 1981 and 1990¹**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	3.08	3.22	0.40	0.48
Iowa	7.58	5.79	0.98	0.87
Minnesota	10.39	7.32	1.34	1.10
Montana	2.53	2.84	0.33	0.43
North Dakota	1.77	1.74	0.23	0.26
Oregon	9.62	7.49	1.24	1.13
South Dakota	1.90	1.74	0.24	0.26
Washington	14.56	13.44	1.87	2.02
Total	51.43	43.57	6.62	6.56
New England				
Connecticut	11.09	5.32	1.43	0.80
Maine	4.38	2.14	0.56	0.32
Massachusetts	22.51	11.07	2.90	1.67
New Hampshire	2.13	1.74	0.27	0.26
Rhode Island	4.19	1.94	0.54	0.29
Vermont	1.77	1.74	0.23	0.26
Total	46.07	23.94	5.93	3.60
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	2.07	1.74	0.27	0.26
Maryland	13.31	7.70	1.71	1.16
New Jersey	28.25	14.36	3.63	2.16
New York	66.09	41.81	8.50	6.29
Pennsylvania	40.99	23.87	5.27	3.59
Total	150.71	89.48	19.39	13.47
Midwest				
Illinois	43.32	35.33	5.57	5.32
Indiana	20.54	12.12	2.64	1.82
Michigan	36.81	35.02	4.74	5.27
Ohio	37.63	27.53	4.84	4.14
Wisconsin	13.51	10.02	1.74	1.51
Total	151.81	120.01	19.53	18.07
Southwest				
Alaska	2.03	2.47	0.26	0.37
Arizona	8.00	10.63	1.03	1.60
California	83.70	73.67	10.77	11.09
Colorado	7.19	10.67	0.93	1.61
Hawaii	3.04	1.74	0.39	0.26
Kansas	5.81	3.29	0.75	0.50
Missouri	17.18	14.09	2.21	2.12
Nebraska	4.19	2.16	0.54	0.33

**Federal Funding for Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B,
Summer Youth: Program Years 1981 and 1990¹ (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	2.28	2.25	0.29	0.34
New Mexico	4.41	6.16	0.57	0.93
Utah	3.51	3.28	0.45	0.49
Wyoming	0.93	1.74	0.12	0.26
Total	142.27	132.15	18.30	19.89
Southeast				
Alabama	14.44	17.27	1.86	2.60
Arkansas	8.78	10.62	1.13	1.60
District of Columbia	8.68	4.41	1.12	0.66
Florida	31.26	29.81	4.02	4.49
Georgia	18.23	16.53	2.35	2.49
Kentucky	12.51	15.11	1.61	2.27
Louisiana	14.89	26.69	1.92	4.02
Mississippi	9.43	14.24	1.21	2.14
North Carolina	19.60	9.70	2.52	1.46
Oklahoma	8.36	9.62	1.08	1.45
South Carolina	10.02	6.99	1.29	1.05
Tennessee	16.55	14.85	2.13	2.24
Texas	39.16	59.94	5.04	9.02
Virginia	15.96	10.59	2.05	1.59
West Virginia	7.13	8.75	0.92	1.32
Total	235.00	255.13	30.23	38.41
Northwest	51.43	43.57	6.62	6.56
Northeast and Midwest	348.59	233.43	44.85	35.14
North	400.02	277.00	51.46	41.70
Southwest	142.27	132.15	18.30	19.89
Southeast	235.00	255.13	30.23	38.41
South	377.27	387.28	48.54	58.30
U.S. Total	777.29	664.27	100.00	100.00

¹Program year 1990 summer period ended September 30, 1989.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

³The Summer Youth Employment Program became Title II-B of JTPA in 1982.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "FY 1981, SYEP Allocations," and "PY 1990 JTPA Title II-B Allotments to States (Attachment II)," agency data, Washington D.C., March 1981 and January 1990.

Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System

*Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration*

Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1991

Fiscal 1981 total: \$772.6 million; Northwest share: 7.07%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$713.1 million; Northwest share: 7.31%¹

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Public Works and Transportation includes two northwestern members (of 36): Stangeland (R-MN) and Craig (R-ID).

Senate Subcommittee on Water Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, Committee on Environment and Public Works includes two northwestern members (of 13): Symms (R-ID) and Durenberger (R-MN).

Senate Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation has four northwestern members (of 13): Packwood (R-OR), Pressler (R-SD), Burns (R-MT) and Gorton (R-WA).

Governing Authority: Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424; and Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987, Public Law 100-17.

Program Goals: To help in the cooperative development of an integrated, interconnected network of highways by building or improving roads and streets on the designated federal-aid urban system. Urban system funds also may be used for purchases of transit buses and rail transit cars, and the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of fixed-rail transit facilities.

Formula Description: A set-aside of up to 3.75 percent is deducted for administrative costs and federally sponsored research. Up to 0.5 percent of remaining funds is dedicated to finance urban transportation planning activities. Remaining funds are apportioned among state areas in proportion to their urban population (areas of 5,000 or more). No state receives less than 0.5 percent of the funds distributed through the formula. After funds are distributed, 1.5 percent of the remainder is deducted to finance urban transportation planning activities.

$$\text{State Area Share} = \text{UrbPop}/\text{UrbPopTot}$$

Matching Requirements: The federal share is 75 percent of the eligible costs of a project except in states with any public domain lands or nontaxable Indian lands (based on percent of total area), where it rises to 95 percent.

**Federal Funding for Highway Planning and Construction,
Urban System: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51
Iowa	7.59	6.56	0.98	0.92
Minnesota	12.38	10.91	1.60	1.53
Montana	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51
North Dakota	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51
Oregon	6.77	7.71	0.88	1.08
South Dakota	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51
Washington	12.28	12.49	1.59	1.75
Total	54.62	52.10	7.07	7.31
New England				
Connecticut	11.90	10.35	1.54	1.45
Maine	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51
Massachusetts	24.37	20.11	3.15	2.82
New Hampshire	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51
Rhode Island	4.25	3.61	0.55	0.51
Vermont	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51
Total	52.22	44.88	6.76	6.29
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51
Maryland	15.43	14.19	2.00	1.99
New Jersey	32.73	27.70	4.24	3.88
New York	79.49	62.42	10.29	8.75
Pennsylvania	41.89	33.85	5.42	4.75
Total	173.44	141.76	22.45	19.88
Midwest				
Illinois	46.47	39.58	6.01	5.55
Indiana	16.62	14.33	2.15	2.01
Michigan	32.90	27.19	4.26	3.81
Ohio	40.60	32.94	5.25	4.62
Wisconsin	14.32	12.14	1.85	1.70
Total	150.91	126.19	19.53	17.70
Southwest				
Alaska	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51
Arizona	7.06	9.52	0.91	1.31
California	92.43	91.33	11.96	12.81
Colorado	8.70	9.67	1.13	1.36
Hawaii	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51
Kansas	6.97	6.13	0.90	0.86
Missouri	16.19	13.50	2.10	1.89
Nebraska	4.46	3.97	0.58	0.56

**Federal Funding for Highway Planning and Construction,
Urban System: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51
New Mexico	3.90	3.79	0.50	0.53
Utah	4.23	5.07	0.55	0.71
Wyoming	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51
Total	159.54	157.20	20.65	22.04
Southeast				
Alabama	9.76	9.34	1.26	1.31
Arkansas	4.41	4.40	0.57	0.62
District of Columbia	3.94	3.61	0.51	0.51
Florida	26.91	34.41	3.48	4.82
Georgia	13.19	13.72	1.71	1.92
Kentucky	8.12	7.34	1.05	1.03
Louisiana	11.74	11.70	1.52	1.64
Mississippi	4.55	4.60	0.59	0.64
North Carolina	10.85	11.17	1.40	1.57
Oklahoma	8.38	8.03	1.08	1.13
South Carolina	5.72	6.62	0.74	0.93
Tennessee	11.28	11.27	1.46	1.58
Texas	44.31	46.58	5.74	6.53
Virginia	14.81	14.61	1.92	2.05
West Virginia	3.90	3.61	0.50	0.51
Total	181.87	191.00	23.54	26.78
Northwest	54.62	52.10	7.07	7.31
Northeast and Midwest	376.57	312.83	48.74	43.87
North	431.19	364.92	55.81	51.17
Southwest	159.54	157.20	20.65	22.04
Southeast	181.87	191.00	23.54	26.78
South	341.41	348.20	44.19	48.83
U.S. Total¹	772.60	713.12	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Table 6: Apportionments and Allocations of Funds Authorized for FY 1981 by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1978," and "Amended FY 1990 Urban System Apportionment Pursuant to Presidential Order, Dated December 27, 1989, Under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, P.L. 99-177 as Amended by P.L. 100-119," agency data, Washington, D.C., October 1980 and January 1990.

Head Start Program

*Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Human Development Services
Administration for Children, Youth and Families*

Funding is authorized through September 30, 1990

Fiscal 1981 total: \$684.6 million; Northwest share: 5.00%¹

Fiscal 1990 total: \$1.186 billion; Northwest share: 5.44%¹

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Human Resources, Committee on Education and Labor has three northwestern members (of 9): Unsoeld (D-WA), Tauke (R-IA) and Grandy (R-IA).

Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities, Committee on Labor and Human Resources has two northwestern members (of 11): Harkin (D-IA) and Adams (D-WA).

Governing Authority: Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law 97-35, as amended by the Human Services Reauthorization Act, Public Law 98-558.

Program Goals: To provide comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social and other services primarily to preschool disadvantaged children, including Indian children on federally recognized reservations and children of migratory workers, and their families; and to involve parents in activities with their children that will improve their social competence.

Formula Description: Grantees were initially selected by federal agency discretion and may include nonprofit organizations. State or local governments may or may not receive funding. An appropriation of 13 percent is set aside for discretionary purposes, Indian tribes, territories, migrants, training, research, demonstration, evaluation, and special services to the handicapped. Two-thirds of the rest is allocated based on a state's share of the number of children (ages birth through 5) in families below the poverty line and one-third is based on a state's share of the number of AFDC children (ages birth through 18). A hold-harmless provision insures states will receive at least their fiscal 1981 allocation.

$$\text{State Share} = 2/3(\text{Pov05}/\text{Pov05Tot}) + 1/3(\text{AFDC}/\text{AFDCTot})$$

Matching Requirements: Grantees are required to provide 20 percent of the total cost of the program, although this may be waived (as in the case of grantees serving migrants). Matching shares may be in cash or in-kind.

Federal Funding for Head Start Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	1.95	3.90	0.28	0.33
Iowa	5.39	10.27	0.79	0.87
Minnesota	7.91	14.55	1.16	1.23
Montana	1.93	3.45	0.28	0.29
North Dakota	1.02	2.10	0.15	0.18
Oregon	6.22	10.83	0.91	0.91
South Dakota	1.63	3.23	0.24	0.27
Washington	8.17	16.23	1.19	1.37
Total	34.22	64.58	5.00	5.44
New England				
Connecticut	7.39	12.22	1.08	1.03
Maine	3.26	5.59	0.48	0.47
Massachusetts	18.32	27.94	2.68	2.36
New Hampshire	1.48	2.44	0.22	0.21
Rhode Island	2.58	4.29	0.38	0.36
Vermont	1.56	2.55	0.23	0.21
Total	34.59	55.03	5.05	4.64
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.61	2.78	0.24	0.23
Maryland	10.49	17.63	1.53	1.49
New Jersey	23.77	37.59	3.47	3.17
New York	55.83	100.03	8.15	8.43
Pennsylvania	33.91	55.60	4.95	4.69
Total	125.61	213.64	18.35	18.01
Midwest				
Illinois	39.90	66.94	5.83	5.64
Indiana	10.20	19.36	1.49	1.63
Michigan	32.00	54.41	4.67	4.59
Ohio	31.73	55.87	4.63	4.71
Wisconsin	11.17	20.24	1.63	1.71
Total	125.00	216.82	18.26	18.28
Southwest				
Alaska	1.74	2.60	0.25	0.22
Arizona	6.53	12.05	0.95	1.02
California	72.37	133.79	10.57	11.28
Colorado	7.51	12.26	1.10	1.03
Hawaii	2.89	4.93	0.42	0.42
Kansas	4.78	8.58	0.70	0.72
Missouri	13.80	23.46	2.02	1.98
Nebraska	3.04	5.58	0.44	0.47

Federal Funding for Head Start Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	1.06	2.04	0.15	0.17
New Mexico	4.45	8.31	0.65	0.70
Utah	2.87	6.09	0.42	0.51
Wyoming	1.08	1.70	0.16	0.14
Total	122.12	221.38	17.84	18.66
Southeast				
Alabama	16.31	26.96	2.38	2.27
Arkansas	8.13	14.24	1.19	1.20
District of Columbia	5.16	7.19	0.75	0.61
Florida	20.32	39.47	2.97	3.33
Georgia	18.10	32.74	2.64	2.76
Kentucky	15.35	25.01	2.24	2.11
Louisiana	15.87	30.22	2.32	2.55
Mississippi	43.54	54.23	6.36	4.57
North Carolina	16.28	28.30	2.38	2.39
Oklahoma	9.89	16.02	1.44	1.35
South Carolina	9.92	17.80	1.45	1.50
Tennessee	13.69	24.68	2.00	2.08
Texas	33.13	66.81	4.84	5.63
Virginia	10.54	19.50	1.54	1.64
West Virginia	6.85	11.62	1.00	0.98
Total	243.08	414.78	35.51	34.97
Northwest	34.22	64.58	5.00	5.44
Northeast and Midwest	285.20	485.49	41.66	40.93
North	319.42	550.07	46.66	46.37
Southwest	122.12	221.38	17.84	18.66
Southeast	243.08	414.78	35.51	34.97
South	365.20	636.15	53.34	53.63
U.S. Total¹	684.62	1,186.22 ²	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

²Total excludes \$99.08 million allocated for Indian and migrant programs and \$2.65 million in unallocated funds and special projects.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services Administration for Children, Youth and Families, "Estimated Distribution of Funds for Head Start Projects among the States, Fiscal Year 1981," and "Head Start-FY 1990 Appropriation," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1981 and 1990.

**Vocational Education:
Basic Grants to States**

*Department of Education
Office of the Assistant Secretary
for Vocational and Adult Education*

**Funding was authorized through
September 30, 1989, with automatic
continuation through September 30, 1990**

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$673.0 million; Northwest share: 7.59%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$850.5 million; Northwest share: 7.73%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education, Committee on Education and Labor includes three northwestern members (of 24): Williams (D-MT), Unsoeld (D-WA) and Grandy (R-IA).

Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources includes three northwestern members (of 16): Harkin (D-IA), Adams (D-WA) and Durenberger (R-MN).

Governing Authority: Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act, Public Law 98-524, as amended by National Science, Engineering, and Mathematics Authorization Act of 1986, Public Law 99-159; Public Law 99-357; and Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, Public Law 100-418.

Program Goals: To expand, improve, modernize, and develop quality vocational education programs for historically underserved populations, and to provide equal opportunity to all people.

Formula Description: The current state allocation formula is based on an allotment ratio and three population groups. The allotment ratio uses a three-year moving average of per-capita income by state, adjusted so that lower income states have a higher ratio than higher income states. Population groups are those aged 15 to 19, 20 to 24, and 25 to 65 years old. The allotment ratio is multiplied by each population group and the results are added together for all states. Allocations then are made based on the share of each state in proportion to the total of the allotment ratio multiplied by the population groups for all states. Several formula adjustments are made so that no state receives less than a minimum amount, which is the greater of the amount received in fiscal 1985 under the Perkins Act and 0.5 percent of the total allocations. No state is to receive more than 150 percent of its allotment during the preceding fiscal year because of the application of this minimum. The aggregate minimum allotment under the Perkins Act for each of the outlying areas is \$200,000.

Matching Requirements: Federal funds pay 100 percent for certain benefit programs. The federal share is 50 percent for program improvement and supportive services for the handicapped, limited-English speakers, the disadvantaged, and for state and local administration.

**Federal Funding for Vocational Education, Basic
Grants to States:¹ Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	3.07	4.33	0.46	0.51
Iowa	9.07	10.17	1.35	1.20
Minnesota	13.01	14.14	1.93	1.66
Montana	2.84	4.33	0.42	0.51
North Dakota	2.39	4.33	0.36	0.51
Oregon	7.21	9.44	1.07	1.11
South Dakota	2.59	4.33	0.38	0.51
Washington	10.92	14.69	1.62	1.73
Total	51.10	65.76	7.59	7.73
New England				
Connecticut	8.14	8.65	1.21	1.02
Maine	3.98	4.61	0.59	0.54
Massachusetts	17.67	18.24	2.63	2.14
New Hampshire	2.82	4.33	0.42	0.51
Rhode Island	2.95	4.33	0.44	0.51
Vermont	1.79	4.33	0.27	0.51
Total	37.35	44.49	5.55	5.23
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.70	4.33	0.25	0.51
Maryland	12.20	13.72	1.81	1.61
New Jersey	18.88	20.71	2.81	2.44
New York	49.28	54.02	7.32	6.35
Pennsylvania	35.09	40.56	5.21	4.77
Total	117.15	133.34	17.41	15.68
Midwest				
Illinois	29.77	36.50	4.42	4.29
Indiana	17.10	21.20	2.54	2.49
Michigan	27.09	32.89	4.03	3.87
Ohio	33.16	38.74	4.93	4.55
Wisconsin	15.61	17.20	2.32	2.02
Total	122.73	146.54	18.24	17.23
Southwest				
Alaska	1.21	4.27	0.18	0.50
Arizona	7.81	11.90	1.16	1.40
California	59.73	75.92	8.88	8.93
Colorado	8.63	10.63	1.28	1.25
Hawaii	2.73	4.33	0.41	0.51
Kansas	7.31	8.05	1.09	0.95
Missouri	15.92	17.77	2.37	2.09
Nebraska	5.16	5.58	0.77	0.66

**Federal Funding for Vocational Education, Basic
Grants to States:¹ Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	1.73	4.33	0.26	0.51
New Mexico	4.73	6.21	0.70	0.73
Utah	4.94	6.97	0.73	0.82
Wyoming	1.25	4.29	0.19	0.50
Total	121.15	160.26	18.00	18.84
Southeast				
Alabama	13.77	17.20	2.05	2.02
Arkansas	7.67	9.75	1.14	1.15
District of Columbia	1.70	4.33	0.25	0.51
Florida	25.32	36.48	3.76	4.29
Georgia	18.10	24.17	2.69	2.84
Kentucky	12.40	15.70	1.84	1.85
Louisiana	14.76	18.65	2.19	2.19
Mississippi	9.05	11.44	1.34	1.35
North Carolina	20.02	26.05	2.97	3.06
Oklahoma	9.36	12.65	1.39	1.49
South Carolina	11.12	14.79	1.65	1.74
Tennessee	15.25	19.67	2.27	2.31
Texas	41.75	61.82	6.20	7.27
Virginia	17.13	19.57	2.55	2.30
West Virginia	6.13	7.86	0.91	0.92
Total	223.53	300.12	33.21	35.29
Northwest	51.10	65.76	7.59	7.73
Northeast and Midwest	277.23	324.36	41.19	38.14
North	328.33	390.12	48.79	45.87
Southwest	121.15	160.26	18.00	18.84
Southeast	223.53	300.12	33.21	35.29
South	344.68	460.39	51.21	54.13
U.S. Total²	673.01 ³	850.51	100.00	100.00

¹July 1 - June 30.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

³Combined total of Vocational Education: Basic Grants and Program Improvement.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education, "Vocational Education Allotments for Fiscal Year 1981," and "Vocational Education Allotments for Program Year 1990," agency data, Washington, D.C., October 1979 and September 1990.

Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System

*Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration*

Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1991

Fiscal 1981 total: \$580.5 million; Northwest share: 14.19%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$573.1 million; Northwest share: 13.64%¹

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Public Works and Transportation has two northwestern members (of 36): Stangeland (R-MN) and Craig (R-ID).

House Committee on Ways and Means has three northwestern members (of 36): Dorgan (D-ND), Frenzel (R-MN) and Chandler (R-WA).

Senate Subcommittee on Water Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, Committee on Environment and Public Works includes two northwestern members (of 13): Durenberger (R-MN) and Symms (R-ID)

Senate Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Commerce, Science and Technology has four northwestern members (of 13): Packwood (R-OR), Pressler (R-SD), Burns (R-MT) and Gorton (R-WA)

Governing Authority: Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424; and Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987, Public Law 100-17.

Program Goals: To help states develop an integrated, interconnected network of highways by building or improving secondary system routes.

Formula Description: First, 3.75 percent is deducted for administrative costs and federally sponsored research; up to 0.5 percent is deducted to finance urban transportation planning. Apportionments are based on three factors: one-third of the funds are distributed in proportion to each state's area; one-third in proportion to rural population; and one-third in proportion to rural and intercity mail delivery route miles. No state receives less than 0.5 percent of the funds allotted.

$$\text{State Share} = 1/3(\text{Area}/\text{AreaTot}) + 1/3(\text{RuralPop}/\text{RurPopTot}) + 1/3(\text{Mail}/\text{MailTot})$$

Matching Requirements: The federal share is 75 percent of the cost of a project; however, it rises to 95 percent in states containing public domain lands and nontaxable Indian lands based, on percent of total area.

**Federal Funding for Highway Planning and Construction,
Rural Secondary System: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	7.23	7.08	1.25	1.24
Iowa	13.59	12.14	2.34	2.12
Minnesota	15.05	14.12	2.59	2.46
Montana	10.97	10.71	1.89	1.87
North Dakota	7.59	6.89	1.31	1.20
Oregon	9.88	9.73	1.70	1.70
South Dakota	8.19	7.49	1.41	1.31
Washington	9.90	10.02	1.71	1.75
Total	82.40	78.18	14.19	13.64
New England				
Connecticut	4.05	3.86	0.70	0.67
Maine	5.09	5.01	0.88	0.87
Massachusetts	5.88	5.89	1.01	1.03
New Hampshire	2.93	2.89	0.50	0.50
Rhode Island	2.93	2.89	0.50	0.50
Vermont	2.93	2.89	0.50	0.50
Total	23.81	23.42	4.10	4.09
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	2.93	2.89	0.50	0.50
Maryland	5.90	5.72	1.02	1.00
New Jersey	5.36	5.28	0.92	0.92
New York	18.98	17.39	3.27	3.04
Pennsylvania	23.01	21.87	3.96	3.82
Total	56.18	53.15	9.68	9.27
Midwest				
Illinois	17.82	16.39	3.07	2.86
Indiana	13.89	13.57	2.39	2.37
Michigan	17.83	17.15	3.07	2.99
Ohio	18.49	18.08	3.19	3.15
Wisconsin	13.77	13.25	2.37	2.31
Total	81.80	78.44	14.09	13.69
Southwest				
Alaska	32.05	31.82	5.52	5.55
Arizona	9.06	9.61	1.56	1.68
California	22.29	24.07	3.84	4.20
Colorado	10.12	11.65	1.74	2.03
Hawaii	2.93	2.89	0.50	0.50
Kansas	12.42	11.43	2.14	1.99
Missouri	15.77	15.38	2.72	2.68
Nebraska	9.78	9.04	1.68	1.58

**Federal Funding for Highway Planning and Construction,
Rural Secondary System: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	6.89	6.97	1.19	1.22
New Mexico	9.24	9.51	1.59	1.66
Utah	6.23	6.46	1.07	1.13
Wyoming	7.16	6.97	1.23	1.22
Total	143.94	145.79	24.80	25.44
Southeast				
Alabama	12.39	11.91	2.13	2.08
Arkansas	10.44	10.68	1.80	1.86
District of Columbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	12.94	14.96	2.23	2.61
Georgia	15.54	15.62	2.68	2.73
Kentucky	11.76	11.96	2.03	2.09
Louisiana	10.02	9.66	1.73	1.68
Mississippi	11.17	10.56	1.92	1.84
North Carolina	18.36	18.22	3.16	3.18
Oklahoma	11.36	11.38	1.96	1.99
South Carolina	9.48	9.18	1.63	1.60
Tennessee	13.36	13.51	2.30	2.36
Texas	34.80	36.37	5.99	6.35
Virginia	13.32	12.80	2.29	2.23
West Virginia	7.43	7.31	1.28	1.28
Total	192.37	194.10	33.14	33.87
Northwest	82.40	78.18	14.19	13.64
Northeast and Midwest	161.79	155.01	27.87	27.05
North	244.19	233.19	42.07	40.69
Southwest	143.94	145.79	24.80	25.44
Southeast	192.37	194.10	33.14	33.87
South	336.31	339.89	57.93	59.31
U.S. Total¹	580.50	573.08	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Table 6: Apportionments and Allocations of Funds Authorized for FY 1981 by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1978," and "Amended FY 1990 Rural Secondary Apportionment Pursuant to Presidential Order, Dated December 27, 1989, Under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, P.L. 99-177 as Amended by P.L. 100-119," agency data, Washington, D.C., October 1980 and January 1990.

**Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and
Mental Health Services
Block Grant**

*Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and
Mental Health Administration*

**Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1991**

**Fiscal 1982 total: \$420.2 million; Northwest share: 6.03%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$1.116 billion; Northwest share: 6.08%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, Committee on Energy and Commerce includes two northwestern members (of 21): Wyden (D-OR) and Tauke (R-IA).

Senate Subcommittee on Family, Drugs and Alcoholism, Committee on Labor and Human Resources includes two northwestern members (of 7): Harkin (D-IA) and Adams (D-WA).

Senate Committee on Finance includes five northwestern members (of 20): Baucus (D-MT), Daschle (D-SD), Packwood (R-OR), Durenberger (R-MN) and Symms (R-ID).

Governing Authority: Public Health Service Act, Public Law 78-410, as added by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law 97-35, as amended; the Anti-Drug Abuse of 1986, Public Law 99-570; and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Public Law 100-690.

Program Goals: To provide financial assistance to states to support projects for the development of more effective prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs and activities to deal with alcohol and drug abuse; and to support community mental health centers for services to chronically mentally ill individuals, severely mentally disturbed children and adolescents, mentally ill elderly individuals, identifiable populations that are currently underserved, and for coordination of mental health and health care services provided within health care centers. In fiscal 1988, states also received \$155.9 million under the Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation (ADTR) block grant. Starting with fiscal 1989, the two block grants will be combined into one.

Formula Description: Public Law 100-690 revised the allocation formula to emphasize population at risk (population of the state living in urban areas, percentages of population of the state between ages of 18 and 25, between 25 and 44, and between 25 and 64), and on total taxable resources of the state. The new formula provides a four-year transition period during which decreasing amounts of funds available (from \$330 million in 1989 to \$0 in 1992) would be distributed solely on a state's proportionate share of the total 1984 allotment level. Remaining funds will be allocated according to the new formula, providing that no state shall receive less than \$7 million or 105 percent of its fiscal 1988 combined Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Block Grant and Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Block Grant allotment, whichever is less.

Matching Requirements: None

**Federal Funding for Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health
Services Block Grant: Fiscal 1982 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1982 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1982 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	1.25	2.60	0.30	0.23
Iowa	2.03	7.80	0.48	0.70
Minnesota	3.55	15.17	0.84	1.36
Montana	1.74	2.96	0.41	0.27
North Dakota	0.86	1.86	0.20	0.17
Oregon	4.85	11.82	1.15	1.06
South Dakota	2.67	3.76	0.64	0.34
Washington	8.38	21.84	1.99	1.96
Total	25.33	67.81	6.03	6.08
New England				
Connecticut	6.48	16.03	1.54	1.44
Maine	3.28	4.65	0.78	0.42
Massachusetts	17.03	35.09	4.05	3.14
New Hampshire	3.47	4.63	0.83	0.41
Rhode Island	4.00	7.22	0.95	0.65
Vermont	2.91	3.92	0.69	0.35
Total	37.17	71.54	8.85	6.41
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.13	3.04	0.27	0.27
Maryland	3.60	21.31	0.86	1.91
New Jersey	19.30	45.54	4.59	4.08
New York	37.78	98.11	8.99	8.79
Pennsylvania	23.61	58.48	5.62	5.24
Total	85.42	226.48	20.33	20.29
Midwest				
Illinois	16.25	57.51	3.87	5.15
Indiana	18.12	28.24	4.31	2.53
Michigan	13.10	43.13	3.12	3.86
Ohio	22.27	53.41	5.30	4.79
Wisconsin	3.82	17.45	0.91	1.56
Total	73.56	199.74	17.51	17.90
Southwest				
Alaska	1.77	2.73	0.42	0.24
Arizona	8.36	17.52	1.99	1.57
California	41.20	140.17	9.81	12.56
Colorado	6.35	16.41	1.51	1.47
Hawaii	2.37	5.83	0.56	0.52
Kansas	3.02	7.57	0.72	0.68
Missouri	8.01	21.45	1.91	1.92
Nebraska	2.12	5.43	0.50	0.49

**Federal Funding for Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health
Services Block Grant: Fiscal 1982 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1982 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1982 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	2.62	5.40	0.62	0.48
New Mexico	4.67	6.55	1.11	0.59
Utah	3.07	8.50	0.73	0.76
Wyoming	0.63	1.29	0.15	0.12
Total	84.19	238.86	20.04	21.40
Southeast				
Alabama	8.66	18.01	2.06	1.61
Arkansas	5.80	8.38	1.38	0.75
District of Columbia	2.10	4.77	0.50	0.43
Florida	22.45	59.66	5.34	5.34
Georgia	8.97	23.70	2.13	2.12
Kentucky	3.32	11.62	0.79	1.04
Louisiana	4.35	16.49	1.04	1.48
Mississippi	3.96	7.97	0.94	0.71
North Carolina	8.99	21.07	2.14	1.89
Oklahoma	7.33	12.84	1.74	1.15
South Carolina	5.55	12.95	1.32	1.16
Tennessee	6.30	18.75	1.50	1.68
Texas	16.80	65.70	4.00	5.89
Virginia	6.66	23.94	1.59	2.14
West Virginia	3.27	5.90	0.78	0.53
Total	114.51	311.74	27.25	27.93
Northwest	25.33	67.81	6.03	6.08
Northeast and Midwest	196.15	497.77	46.68	44.60
North	221.48	565.57	52.71	50.67
Southwest	84.19	238.86	20.04	21.40
Southeast	114.51	311.74	27.25	27.93
South	198.70	550.60	47.29	49.33
U.S. Total¹	420.18	1,116.17 ²	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

²Excludes \$59.64 million in set-aside funds.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, "FY 1982 Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health Service Block Grant," and "Final FY 1990 ADMS Block Grant Allocation," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1982 and December 15, 1989.

Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings

*Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration*

**Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1991**

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$185.4 million; Northwest share: 13.91%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$153.6 million; Northwest share: 13.03%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Public Works and Transportation has two northwestern members (of 36): Stangeland (R-MN) and Craig (R-ID).

Senate Subcommittee on Water Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, Committee on Environment and Public Works includes two northwestern members (of 13): Durenberger (R-MN) and Symms (R-ID).

Senate Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation includes four northwestern members (of 13): Packwood (R-OR), Pressler (R-SD), Burns (R-MT) and Gorton (R-WA).

Governing Authority: Highway Safety Act of 1973, Public Law 93-87, as amended; the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424; and the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987, Public Law 100-17.

Program Goals: To help states eliminate the hazards of rail-highway crossings.

Formula Description: Funds are apportioned among the states, except for a set-aside of up to 3.75 percent for administrative costs and federally sponsored research. The remaining funds are apportioned one-half in proportion to each state's share of total number of rail-highway crossings, one-quarter in proportion to each state's share of total urban population, and one-twelfth in proportion to each state's share of area, rural population, and intercity and rural mail delivery route miles.

$$\text{State Share} = 6/12(\text{Cross}/\text{CrossTot}) + 3/12(\text{UrbPop}/\text{UrbPopTot}) + \\ 1/12(\text{Area}/\text{AreaTot}) + 1/12(\text{RurPop}/\text{RurPopTot}) + 1/12(\text{Mail}/\text{MailTot})$$

Matching Requirements: The federal share is 90 percent of the cost of a project.

**Federal Funding for Highway Planning and Construction,
Rail-Highway Crossings: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	1.75	1.41	0.94	0.92
Iowa	5.33	3.76	2.88	2.45
Minnesota	5.28	4.01	2.85	2.61
Montana	2.04	1.60	1.10	1.04
North Dakota	3.31	2.76	1.79	1.80
Oregon	2.44	2.15	1.32	1.40
South Dakota	2.26	1.63	1.22	1.06
Washington	3.37	2.70	1.82	1.76
Total	25.78	20.02	13.91	13.03
New England				
Connecticut	1.26	1.03	0.68	0.67
Maine	1.12	0.93	0.60	0.60
Massachusetts	2.45	1.98	1.32	1.29
New Hampshire	0.77	0.60	0.42	0.39
Rhode Island	0.55	0.44	0.30	0.29
Vermont	0.72	0.61	0.39	0.40
Total	6.87	5.59	3.71	3.64
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.58	0.49	0.31	0.32
Maryland	1.87	1.47	1.01	0.96
New Jersey	3.33	2.65	1.80	1.72
New York	8.16	5.95	4.40	3.87
Pennsylvania	7.21	5.74	3.89	3.74
Total	21.15	16.31	11.41	10.61
Midwest				
Illinois	10.04	7.85	5.42	5.11
Indiana	6.45	4.97	3.48	3.24
Michigan	6.96	5.30	3.75	3.45
Ohio	8.19	6.66	4.42	4.34
Wisconsin	5.03	3.89	2.71	2.53
Total	36.67	28.67	19.78	18.66
Southwest				
Alaska	2.88	2.42	1.55	1.57
Arizona	1.59	1.56	0.86	1.01
California	11.18	10.11	6.03	6.58
Colorado	2.35	2.25	1.27	1.46
Hawaii	0.47	0.39	0.25	0.25
Kansas	5.55	4.81	2.99	3.13
Missouri	5.04	3.93	2.72	2.56
Nebraska	3.39	2.64	1.83	1.72

**Federal Funding for Highway Planning and Construction,
Rail-Highway Crossings: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	0.94	0.78	0.51	0.51
New Mexico	1.33	1.19	0.72	0.77
Utah	1.34	1.16	0.72	0.76
Wyoming	1.07	0.90	0.58	0.59
Total	37.13	32.12	20.03	20.91
Southeast				
Alabama	3.63	3.20	1.96	2.08
Arkansas	2.82	2.42	1.52	1.57
District of Columbia	0.27	0.21	0.15	0.14
Florida	5.16	4.64	2.78	3.02
Georgia	5.01	4.65	2.70	3.03
Kentucky	3.00	2.55	1.62	1.66
Louisiana	3.59	3.15	1.94	2.05
Mississippi	2.71	2.05	1.46	1.33
North Carolina	4.49	3.94	2.42	2.56
Oklahoma	3.87	3.25	2.09	2.11
South Carolina	2.99	2.58	1.61	1.68
Tennessee	3.53	3.22	1.90	2.09
Texas	11.67	10.71	6.30	6.97
Virginia	3.14	2.68	1.69	1.74
West Virginia	1.89	1.71	1.02	1.11
Total	57.77	50.93	31.16	33.15
Northwest	25.78	20.02	13.91	13.03
Northeast and Midwest	64.69	50.56	34.90	32.91
North	90.47	70.58	48.81	45.94
Southwest	37.13	32.12	20.03	20.91
Southeast	57.77	50.93	31.16	33.15
South	94.90	83.06	51.19	54.06
U.S. Total¹	185.37	153.63	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Apportionments and Allocations of Safety Construction Funds Authorized for FY 1981 by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1978," and "Amended FY 1990 Rail-Highway Crossing Apportionment Pursuant to Presidential Order, Dated December 27, 1989, Under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control: Act of 1985, P.L. 99-177 as Amended by P.L. 100-119," agency data, Washington, D.C., October 1980 and January 1990.

**Weatherization Assistance
for Low-Income Persons**

*Department of Energy
Office of Conservation and Renewable Energy*

Funding authorization expired
September 30, 1985; however, funds have
been appropriated through September 30, 1990

Fiscal 1981 total: \$175.0 million; Northwest share: 14.97%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$156.9 million; Northwest share: 15.03%¹

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Energy and Power, Committee on Energy and Commerce has one northwestern member (of 23): Swift (D-WA).

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has three northwestern members (of 19): Conrad (D-ND), Hatfield (R-OR) and Burns (R-MT).

Governing Authority: Energy Conservation and Production Act, Public Law 94-385, as amended.

Program Goals: To insulate the dwellings of low-income persons, particularly the elderly and handicapped low-income, to conserve energy and aid those persons least able to afford high energy costs.

Formula Description: Each state receives \$100,000 (Alaska receives \$200,000). The remainder of the appropriation (less a set-aside of up to 10 percent) is distributed among states in proportion to: a state's number of "heating degree days" squared, times the percentage of total residential energy used for space heating, plus a state's number of "cooling degree days" squared, times the percentage of total residential energy used for cooling. The total is then multiplied by the number of low-income owner-occupied dwellings plus one-half the number of low-income renter-occupied dwellings in a state.

$$\text{State Share} = \frac{[(\text{HDD}^2 \cdot \text{HeatExp}) + (\text{CDD}^2 \cdot \text{CoolExp})] \cdot (\text{Own} + 0.5\text{Rent})}{\text{Sum of Numerator}}$$

Matching Requirements: None

**Federal Funding for Weatherization Assistance for
Low-Income Persons: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	1.49	1.50	0.85	0.96
Iowa	4.35	3.76	2.49	2.40
Minnesota	9.09	7.72	5.19	4.92
Montana	1.94	1.77	1.11	1.12
North Dakota	2.13	1.89	1.22	1.21
Oregon	2.11	2.04	1.21	1.30
South Dakota	1.86	1.69	1.06	1.08
Washington	3.23	3.21	1.85	2.05
Total	25.20	23.59	14.97	15.03
New England				
Connecticut	2.51	2.16	1.43	1.37
Maine	2.80	2.53	1.60	1.62
Massachusetts	5.32	5.17	3.04	3.30
New Hampshire	1.37	1.30	0.78	0.83
Rhode Island	1.11	0.97	0.63	0.62
Vermont	1.36	1.08	0.78	0.69
Total	14.47	13.22	8.27	8.42
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.53	0.50	0.30	0.32
Maryland	2.05	2.03	1.17	1.29
New Jersey	4.62	4.34	2.64	2.76
New York	18.08	15.86	10.33	10.11
Pennsylvania	12.42	10.51	7.10	6.70
Total	37.70	33.23	21.54	21.18
Midwest				
Illinois	10.54	9.55	6.02	6.09
Indiana	5.00	4.60	2.86	2.93
Michigan	12.25	10.42	7.00	6.64
Ohio	10.14	8.97	5.79	5.72
Wisconsin	6.77	6.16	3.87	3.93
Total	44.70	39.70	25.54	25.30
Southwest				
Alaska	1.03	1.36	0.59	0.87
Arizona	0.66	0.60	0.38	0.38
California	4.50	3.98	2.57	2.53
Colorado	3.50	3.48	2.00	2.22
Hawaii	0.14	0.17	0.08	0.11
Kansas	1.86	1.75	1.06	1.12
Missouri	5.34	4.14	3.05	2.64
Nebraska	2.31	1.97	1.32	1.25

**Federal Funding for Weatherization Assistance for
Low-Income Persons: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	0.48	0.45	0.27	0.29
New Mexico	1.40	1.23	0.80	0.79
Utah	1.58	1.46	0.90	0.93
Wyoming	0.85	0.76	0.49	0.49
Total	23.65	21.36	13.51	13.61
Southeast				
Alabama	1.60	1.51	0.91	0.96
Arkansas	1.56	1.36	0.89	0.87
District of Columbia	0.67	0.58	0.38	0.37
Florida	0.61	0.65	0.35	0.41
Georgia	1.77	1.67	1.01	1.07
Kentucky	3.49	3.11	1.99	1.98
Louisiana	0.79	0.76	0.45	0.49
Mississippi	1.08	0.98	0.62	0.62
North Carolina	2.97	2.62	1.70	1.67
Oklahoma	1.94	1.60	1.11	1.02
South Carolina	1.02	1.01	0.58	0.65
Tennessee	3.08	2.88	1.76	1.83
Texas	2.42	2.21	1.38	1.41
Virginia	2.81	2.74	1.61	1.75
West Virginia	2.47	2.13	1.41	1.36
Total	28.28	25.81	16.16	16.45
Northwest	26.20	23.59	14.97	15.03
Northeast and Midwest	96.87	86.14	55.35	54.90
North	123.07	109.73	70.33	69.94
Southwest	23.65	21.36	13.51	13.61
Southeast	28.28	25.81	16.16	16.45
South	51.93	47.17	29.67	30.06
U.S. Total¹	175.00	156.90	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Conservation and Renewable Energy, "FY 1981 Allocation," and "1990 Weatherization State Allocation Report by Individual States," agency data, Washington D.C., 1981 and 1990.

Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities

*Department of Agriculture
Farmers Home Administration*

Funding authorization is continuous

Fiscal 1981 total: \$172.3 million; Northwest share: 9.41%¹

Fiscal 1990 total: \$172.8 million; Northwest share: 9.26%¹

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit and Rural Development, Committee on Agriculture has four northwestern members (of 16): Penny (D-MN), Nagle (D-IA), Morrison (R-WA) and Grandy (R-IA).

Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry has six northwestern members (of 19): Harkin (D-IA), Conrad (D-ND), Daschle (D-SD), Baucus (D-MT), Boschwitz (R-MN) and Gorton (R-WA).

Governing Authority: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Public Law 87-128, as amended; and the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, Public Law 95-334.

Program Goals: To provide basic human amenities, alleviate health hazards, and promote the orderly growth of rural areas by meeting the need for new and improved rural water and waste disposal facilities.

Formula Description: Funds are distributed to FmHA regional offices based on a formula allocation made to each state in a region. Ten percent of the appropriation is set aside for FmHA discretionary use to accommodate emergencies, cost overruns, and other unforeseen problems. The formula allocates 50 percent of funds based on a state's proportionate share of rural population and 50 percent based on its proportionate share of rural population in poverty. This represents a change from the formula used in fiscal 1983, when the weights were one-third and two-thirds, respectively.

$$\text{State Share} = 0.50(\text{RurPop}/\text{RurPopTot}) + 0.50(\text{RurPov}/\text{RurPovTot})$$

Matching Requirements: None

**Federal Funding for Water and Waste Disposal Systems
for Rural Communities: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	1.01	1.25	0.59	0.72
Iowa	3.82	3.03	2.22	1.75
Minnesota	3.80	3.38	2.21	1.96
Montana	0.99	1.05	0.57	0.61
North Dakota	0.96	0.96	0.55	0.56
Oregon	2.00	2.30	1.16	1.33
South Dakota	1.23	1.20	0.71	0.69
Washington	2.40	2.84	1.39	1.64
Total	16.21	16.00	9.41	9.26
New England				
Connecticut	1.20	1.60	0.70	0.93
Maine	1.53	1.71	0.89	0.99
Massachusetts	1.81	2.37	1.05	1.37
New Hampshire	0.80	1.07	0.46	0.62
Rhode Island	0.27	0.36	0.16	0.21
Vermont	0.81	0.92	0.47	0.53
Total	6.42	8.04	3.73	4.65
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.43	0.49	0.25	0.28
Maryland	2.09	2.13	1.21	1.23
New Jersey	1.69	2.06	0.98	1.19
New York	6.19	8.03	3.59	4.65
Pennsylvania	8.59	9.59	4.99	5.55
Total	18.99	22.30	11.02	12.90
Midwest				
Illinois	5.65	5.32	3.28	3.08
Indiana	4.50	5.03	2.61	2.91
Michigan	5.56	7.31	3.23	4.23
Ohio	6.16	7.58	3.58	4.39
Wisconsin	3.99	4.07	2.32	2.36
Total	25.86	29.31	15.01	16.96
Southwest				
Alaska	0.31	0.37	0.18	0.21
Arizona	1.06	1.25	0.62	0.72
California	5.91	5.59	3.43	3.24
Colorado	1.53	1.46	0.89	0.84
Hawaii	0.27	0.36	0.16	0.21
Kansas	2.55	2.05	1.48	1.18
Missouri	5.52	4.44	3.20	2.57
Nebraska	1.93	1.54	1.12	0.89

**Federal Funding for Water and Waste Disposal Systems
for Rural Communities: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	0.25	0.36	0.15	0.21
New Mexico	1.16	1.22	0.67	0.70
Utah	0.60	0.61	0.35	0.35
Wyoming	0.45	0.41	0.26	0.24
Total	21.54	19.64	12.50	11.36
Southeast				
Alabama	6.02	5.36	3.49	3.10
Arkansas	4.59	3.89	2.66	2.25
District of Columbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	5.56	4.44	3.23	2.57
Georgia	6.58	6.72	3.82	3.89
Kentucky	6.26	6.27	3.63	3.63
Louisiana	5.44	4.66	3.16	2.70
Mississippi	5.72	5.49	3.32	3.18
North Carolina	8.75	9.39	5.08	5.43
Oklahoma	3.81	2.90	2.21	1.68
South Carolina	4.85	4.60	2.82	2.66
Tennessee	6.29	6.05	3.65	3.50
Texas	10.38	8.97	6.03	5.19
Virginia	5.18	4.98	3.01	2.88
West Virginia	3.82	3.81	2.22	2.20
Total	83.25	77.53	48.33	44.86
Northwest	16.21	16.00	9.41	9.26
Northeast and Midwest	51.27	59.65	29.76	34.52
North	67.48	75.65	39.17	43.77
Southwest	21.54	19.64	12.50	11.36
Southeast	83.25	77.53	48.33	44.86
South	104.79	97.17	60.83	56.23
U.S. Total¹	172.27	172.82 ²	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

²Excludes \$20.4 million in reserve.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration, "Community Programs Allocations for Fiscal 1981" (Washington, D.C., February 1981), p. 1; and "Farmers Home Administration, FY 1990 Water and Waste Disposal Grant Allocation," agency data, Washington, D.C., February 1990, p. 11.

**State and Community
Highway Safety**

*Department of Transportation
National Highway and Safety Administration
Federal Highway Administration*

Funding authorization is continuous

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$162.3 million; Northwest share: 10.05%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$121.4 million; Northwest share: 9.96%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Public Works and Transportation has two northwestern members (of 36): Stangeland (R-MN) and Craig (R-ID).

Senate Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation has four northwestern members (of 13): Packwood (R-OR), Pressler (R-SD), Burns (R-MT) and Gorton (R-WA).

Governing Authority: Highway Safety Act of 1966, Public Law 89-564, as amended.

Program Goals: To provide a coordinated national highway safety program to reduce traffic accidents, deaths, injuries, and property damage.

Formula Description: Funds are distributed to states and territories. Up to 5 percent of the appropriation may be set aside for federal administrative costs. Remaining funds are allocated on two factors: the recipient's share of total population (75 percent) and the recipient's share of total road mileage. No state may receive less than one-half of 1 percent of total funds distributed, and territories no less than one-fourth of 1 percent.

$$\text{State Share} = 0.75(\text{Pop}/\text{PopTot}) + 0.25(\text{Road}/\text{RoadTot})$$

Road = miles of public road under the jurisdiction of, and maintained by, a public authority and open to public travel in a state

Matching Requirements: Federal share is 75 percent except for planning and administration, where it is 50 percent.

Federal Funding for State and Community Highway Safety: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	1.12	0.84	0.69	0.69
Iowa	2.83	2.01	1.74	1.66
Minnesota	3.54	2.60	2.18	2.14
Montana	1.13	0.86	0.70	0.71
North Dakota	1.26	0.92	0.78	0.76
Oregon	2.44	1.76	1.50	1.45
South Dakota	1.15	0.84	0.71	0.69
Washington	2.85	2.26	1.76	1.86
Total	16.32	12.09	10.05	9.96
New England				
Connecticut	1.98	1.38	1.22	1.14
Maine	0.84	0.62	0.52	0.51
Massachusetts	3.70	2.53	2.28	2.08
New Hampshire	0.84	0.62	0.52	0.51
Rhode Island	0.84	0.62	0.52	0.51
Vermont	0.84	0.62	0.52	0.51
Total	9.04	6.39	5.57	5.27
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.84	0.62	0.52	0.51
Maryland	2.58	1.88	1.59	1.55
New Jersey	4.56	3.17	2.81	2.61
New York	11.87	7.79	7.31	6.42
Pennsylvania	8.16	5.58	5.03	4.60
Total	28.01	19.04	17.25	15.69
Midwest				
Illinois	7.92	5.56	4.88	4.58
Indiana	4.01	2.87	2.47	2.36
Michigan	6.48	4.57	3.99	3.77
Ohio	7.43	5.14	4.58	4.24
Wisconsin	3.72	2.70	2.29	2.22
Total	29.56	20.84	18.21	17.17
Southwest				
Alaska	0.84	0.62	0.52	0.51
Arizona	1.67	1.62	1.03	1.33
California	13.57	10.60	8.36	8.73
Colorado	2.14	1.74	1.32	1.43
Hawaii	0.84	0.62	0.52	0.51
Kansas	2.70	1.96	1.66	1.62
Missouri	3.98	2.86	2.45	2.36
Nebraska	1.83	1.33	1.13	1.10

Federal Funding for State and Community Highway Safety: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	0.84	0.66	0.52	0.54
New Mexico	1.13	0.93	0.70	0.77
Utah	1.11	0.91	0.68	0.75
Wyoming	0.84	0.62	0.52	0.51
Total	31.49	24.47	19.40	20.16
Southeast				
Alabama	2.94	2.24	1.81	1.85
Arkansas	1.91	1.50	1.18	1.24
District of Columbia	0.84	0.62	0.52	0.51
Florida	4.96	4.66	3.06	3.84
Georgia	3.79	2.99	2.33	2.46
Kentucky	2.61	1.98	1.61	1.63
Louisiana	2.73	2.11	1.68	1.74
Mississippi	2.03	1.55	1.25	1.28
North Carolina	3.95	3.04	2.43	2.50
Oklahoma	2.66	2.05	1.64	1.69
South Carolina	2.17	1.72	1.34	1.42
Tennessee	3.17	2.46	1.95	2.03
Texas	9.35	7.94	5.76	6.54
Virginia	3.40	2.63	2.09	2.17
West Virginia	1.40	1.04	0.86	0.86
Total	47.91	38.53	29.51	31.75
Northwest	16.32	12.09	10.05	9.96
Northeast and Midwest	66.61	46.27	41.03	38.13
North	82.93	58.36	51.09	48.09
Southwest	31.49	24.47	19.40	20.16
Southeast	47.91	38.53	29.51	31.75
South	79.40	63.00	48.91	51.91
U.S. Total¹	162.33	121.36²	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

²Excludes \$0.57 million in Secretary's Funds, \$4.89 million in administration, and \$4.5 million in school bus set-aside. Includes Section 402 Highway Safety Apportionment of \$9.5 million.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Safety Administration/Federal Highway Administration, "Fiscal Year 1981 Revised Limitation on Obligations for the State and Community Highway Safety Program," and "FY 90 Limitation on Obligations for the State and Community Highway Safety Program," agency data, Washington, D.C., March 1981 and January 1990. "Amended FY 1990 Section 402 Highway Safety Apportionment Pursuant to Presidential Order Dated December 27, 1989, Under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, P.L. 99-177 as amended by P.L. 100-19," January 1990.

**Urban Mass Transportation Capital
and Operating Assistance Grants:
Small Urban Areas**

*Department of Transportation
Urban Mass Transportation Administration*

**Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1991**

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$155.1 million; Northwest share: 7.51%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$145.1 million; Northwest share: 9.23%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Public Works and Transportation includes two northwestern members (of 36): Stangeland (R-MN) and Craig (R-ID).

Senate Subcommittee on Water Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, Committee on Environment and Public Works has two northwestern members (of 13): Durenberger (R-MN) and Symms (R-ID).

Senate Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation has four northwestern members (of 13): Packwood (R-OR), Pressler (R-SD), Burns (R-MT) and Gorton (R-WA).

Governing Authority: Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, Public Law 88-365, as revised by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424; and the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987, Public Law 100-17.

Program Goals: To help finance the acquisition, construction, planning, and improvement of facilities and equipment for use by operation or lease or otherwise in mass transportation service, and the payment of operating expenses to improve or to continue such service in small urban areas.

Formula Description: Allocations are made to local areas with at least 50,000 but not more than 200,000 population as follows: each locality's proportionate share is based on the population of all eligible localities (50 percent) and each locality's proportionate share of population weighted by density -- population per square mile (50 percent). Localities must have projects approved by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration before receiving funding.

$$\text{Locality's share} = .50(\text{Pop}/\text{PopTot}) + [.50(\text{Pop}(\text{Pop}/\text{Area}))/\text{Sum of Numerator}]$$

Matching Requirements: The federal match for planning and/or capital assistance is not to exceed 80 percent of project costs. The federal match for operating assistance is not to exceed 50 percent of project costs.

**Federal Funding for Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating
Assistance Grants, Small Urban Areas: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	0.77	1.12	0.50	0.77
Iowa	3.16	2.56	2.04	1.77
Minnesota	2.12	1.55	1.37	1.07
Montana	1.30	1.31	0.84	0.91
North Dakota	0.55	1.12	0.35	0.77
Oregon	1.99	2.52	1.28	1.74
South Dakota	0.68	0.80	0.44	0.55
Washington	1.08	2.41	0.70	1.66
Total	11.65	13.40	7.51	9.23
New England				
Connecticut	9.18	11.14	5.92	7.68
Maine	1.25	1.18	0.81	0.81
Massachusetts	7.23	5.14	4.66	3.54
New Hampshire	1.27	1.49	0.82	1.03
Rhode Island	1.03	0.40	0.66	0.28
Vermont	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.27
Total	19.96	19.74	12.87	13.61
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maryland	0.00	1.03	0.00	0.71
New Jersey	2.03	1.17	1.31	0.80
New York	4.66	3.72	3.00	2.56
Pennsylvania	8.62	7.21	5.56	4.97
Total	15.31	13.13	9.87	9.05
Midwest				
Illinois	6.57	7.46	4.24	5.14
Indiana	4.51	4.59	2.91	3.17
Michigan	7.39	4.58	4.76	3.15
Ohio	5.46	3.62	3.52	2.49
Wisconsin	5.84	5.98	3.77	4.12
Total	29.77	26.23	19.19	18.07
Southwest				
Alaska	0.88	0.80	0.57	0.55
Arizona	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.24
California	9.30	12.65	6.00	8.72
Colorado	1.79	2.60	1.15	1.79
Hawaii	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.53
Kansas	1.14	1.10	0.74	0.76
Missouri	2.01	1.82	1.30	1.25
Nebraska	1.46	1.24	0.94	0.85

**Federal Funding for Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating
Assistance Grants, Small Urban Areas: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	0.87	1.00	0.56	0.69
New Mexico	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.39
Utah	2.04	1.02	1.32	0.70
Wyoming	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.52
Total	19.49	24.65	12.57	16.99
Southeast				
Alabama	4.24	3.93	2.73	2.71
Arkansas	1.24	1.16	0.80	0.80
District of Columbia	0.00		0.00	0.00
Florida	7.18	5.43	4.63	3.74
Georgia	4.27	3.02	2.75	2.08
Kentucky	2.81	2.33	1.81	1.61
Louisiana	2.88	2.72	1.86	1.88
Mississippi	2.60	1.47	1.68	1.02
North Carolina	8.73	6.38	5.63	4.39
Oklahoma	0.79	0.79	0.51	0.54
South Carolina	2.03	1.26	1.31	0.87
Tennessee	2.34	1.37	1.51	0.94
Texas	13.46	12.61	8.68	8.69
Virginia	2.73	2.86	1.76	1.97
West Virginia	3.62	2.63	2.33	1.81
Total	58.92	47.96	37.99	33.05
Northwest	11.65	13.40	7.51	9.23
Northeast and Midwest	65.04	59.10	41.93	40.73
North	76.69	72.50	49.45	49.96
Southwest	19.49	24.65	12.57	16.99
Southeast	58.92	47.96	37.99	33.05
South	78.41	72.61	50.55	50.04
U.S. Total¹	155.10	145.11	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, "Notice," Washington, D.C., November 10, 1980, pp. 4-11; and "UMTA Fiscal Year 1990 Formula Grant Apportionments," *Federal Register*, vol. 54, no. 242, December 19, 1989, pp. 51981-51993.

Highway Planning and Construction: Hazard Elimination

*Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration*

**Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1991**

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$143.5 million; Northwest share: 10.08%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$160.9 million; Northwest share: 10.00%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Public Works and Transportation includes two northwestern members (of 36): Stangeland (R-MN) and Craig (R-ID).

Senate Subcommittee on Water Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, Committee on Environment and Public Works has two northwestern members (of 13): Durenberger (R-MN) and Symms (R-ID).

Senate Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation has four northwestern members (of 13): Packwood (R-OR), Pressler (R-SD), Burns (R-MT) and Gorton (R-WA).

Governing Authority: Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424; and the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987, Public Law 100-17.

Program Goals: To correct high hazard locations, eliminate roadside obstacles, improve signs and pavement markings, and install traffic controls and warning devices at high accident locations.

Formula Description: A set-aside of up to 5 percent is deducted for administrative costs. Remaining funds are apportioned 75 percent based on each state's proportionate share of national population and 25 percent in proportion to a state's share of total miles of public roads. A public road must be under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public authority and open to public travel. Each state certifies its number of miles of public road annually. No state or territory receives less than 0.5 percent of the funds apportioned by the formula.

$$\text{State Share} = 0.75(\text{Pop}/\text{PopTot}) + 0.25(\text{Road}/\text{RoadTot})$$

Matching Requirements: The federal share is 90 percent of the cost of a project.

**Federal Funding for Highway Planning and Construction,
Hazard Elimination: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	0.99	1.12	0.69	0.69
Iowa	2.51	2.68	1.75	1.67
Minnesota	3.13	3.45	2.18	2.15
Montana	1.01	1.15	0.70	0.71
North Dakota	1.12	1.23	0.78	0.76
Oregon	2.16	2.34	1.50	1.45
South Dakota	1.03	1.12	0.72	0.69
Washington	2.52	3.00	1.76	1.86
Total	14.47	16.08	10.08	10.00
New England				
Connecticut	1.75	1.83	1.22	1.14
Maine	0.74	0.82	0.52	0.51
Massachusetts	3.26	3.34	2.27	2.08
New Hampshire	0.74	0.82	0.52	0.51
Rhode Island	0.74	0.82	0.52	0.51
Vermont	0.74	0.82	0.52	0.51
Total	7.97	8.45	5.55	5.25
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.74	0.82	0.52	0.51
Maryland	2.26	2.49	1.57	1.55
New Jersey	4.03	4.20	2.81	2.61
New York	10.46	10.31	7.29	6.41
Pennsylvania	7.21	7.39	5.02	4.59
Total	24.70	25.20	17.21	15.67
Midwest				
Illinois	7.00	7.36	4.88	4.58
Indiana	3.55	3.81	2.47	2.37
Michigan	5.73	6.05	3.99	3.76
Ohio	6.56	6.80	4.57	4.23
Wisconsin	3.30	3.59	2.30	2.23
Total	26.14	27.61	18.21	17.16
Southwest				
Alaska	0.74	0.82	0.52	0.51
Arizona	1.48	2.14	1.03	1.33
California	11.99	14.03	8.35	8.72
Colorado	1.90	2.31	1.32	1.43
Hawaii	0.74	0.82	0.52	0.51
Kansas	2.40	2.60	1.67	1.62
Missouri	3.53	3.80	2.46	2.36
Nebraska	1.63	1.77	1.14	1.10

**Federal Funding for Highway Planning and Construction,
Hazard Elimination: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	0.74	0.88	0.52	0.55
New Mexico	1.00	1.24	0.70	0.77
Utah	0.98	1.21	0.68	0.75
Wyoming	0.74	0.82	0.52	0.51
Total	27.87	32.44	19.42	20.17
Southeast				
Alabama	2.60	2.96	1.81	1.84
Arkansas	1.70	1.99	1.18	1.24
District of Columbia	0.74	0.82	0.52	0.51
Florida	4.39	6.18	3.06	3.84
Georgia	3.35	3.96	2.33	2.46
Kentucky	2.31	2.63	1.61	1.63
Louisiana	2.41	2.80	1.68	1.74
Mississippi	1.80	2.06	1.25	1.28
North Carolina	3.50	4.04	2.44	2.51
Oklahoma	2.35	2.73	1.64	1.70
South Carolina	1.92	2.29	1.34	1.42
Tennessee	2.80	3.26	1.95	2.03
Texas	8.28	10.52	5.77	6.54
Virginia	3.01	3.48	2.10	2.16
West Virginia	1.23	1.37	0.86	0.85
Total	42.39	51.08	29.53	31.75
Northwest	14.47	16.08	10.08	10.00
Northeast and Midwest	58.81	61.27	40.97	38.09
North	73.28	77.35	51.05	48.08
Southwest	27.87	32.44	19.42	20.17
Southeast	42.39	51.08	29.53	31.75
South	70.26	83.52	48.95	51.92
U.S. Total¹	143.54	160.87	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Apportionments and Allocations of Safety Construction Funds Authorized for FY 1981 by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1978," and "Amended FY 1990 Hazard Elimination Apportionment Pursuant to Presidential Order, Dated December 27, 1989, Under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control: Act of 1985, P.L. 99-177 as Amended by P.L. 100-119," agency data, Washington, D.C., October 1980 and January 1990.

Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations Under the Hatch Act

*Department of Agriculture
Cooperative State Research Service*

Funding authorization is continuous

Fiscal 1981 total: \$91.99 million; Northwest share: 14.31%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$141.72 million; Northwest share: 15.50%¹

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture includes two northwestern members (of 13): Morrison (R-WA) and Grandy (D-IA).

Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry includes six northwestern members (of 19): Harkin (D-IA), Conrad (D-ND), Daschle (D-SD), Baucus (D-MT), Boschwitz (R-MN) and Gorton (R-WA).

Governing Authority: Act of March 2, 1887 (Hatch Act), as amended; act of August 11, 1955, Public Law 84-352; and National Agricultural Research, Extension and Teaching Policy Act Amendments of 1981, Public Law 97-98.

Program Goals: To support agricultural research. Its purpose is to promote efficient production, marketing, distribution, and use of products of the farm as essential to the health and welfare of people and to promote a sound prosperous agriculture and rural life.

Formula Description: Funds are distributed to land grant colleges or universities within a state or to separate agricultural experiment stations. States having more than one must divide the allocation among these institutions. There is a set-aside of 1.25 percent for the Small Business Innovation Research Program. The rest of each year's appropriation is divided into three groups: a set-aside for federal administrative costs; a set-aside for regional research that potentially benefits more than one state; and allocations to state areas that are subsequently distributed to eligible recipients. A base amount equal to the previous year's funding is established for each of the three categories.

For funding increases over the previous year, 3 percent is set aside for federal administrative costs and 25 percent is for regional research that potentially benefits more than one state. The remaining 72 percent is allocated among states as follows: 28 percent equally among the states; 36 percent in proportion to each state's share of rural population; and 36 percent in proportion to each state's share of farm population.

$$\text{State Share} = 0.28(1/N) + 0.36(\text{FPop}/\text{FPopTot}) + 0.36(\text{RurPop}/\text{RurPopTot})$$

N = number of participating states and territories

Matching Requirements: The federal share is 100 percent for allocations up to \$90,000. For allocations over \$90,000 (except for the regional research fund), the federal share is limited to 50 percent.

**Federal Funding for Payments to Agricultural
Experiment Stations: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	1.05	1.76	1.15	1.24
Iowa	2.92	4.88	3.19	3.45
Minnesota	2.77	4.17	3.02	2.94
Montana	1.00	1.74	1.09	1.23
North Dakota	1.27	2.00	1.39	1.41
Oregon	1.31	2.36	1.43	1.66
South Dakota	1.29	2.04	1.41	1.44
Washington	1.50	3.02	1.64	2.13
Total	13.11	21.97	14.31	15.50
New England				
Connecticut	0.97	1.54	1.06	1.09
Maine	0.95	1.53	1.04	1.08
Massachusetts	1.14	1.86	1.24	1.31
New Hampshire	0.76	1.20	0.83	0.84
Rhode Island	0.63	1.04	0.69	0.73
Vermont	0.81	1.22	0.88	0.86
Total	5.26	8.38	5.74	5.92
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.84	1.09	0.92	0.77
Maryland	1.31	2.06	1.43	1.45
New Jersey	1.12	2.30	1.22	1.62
New York	2.79	4.60	3.05	3.25
Pennsylvania	3.41	5.11	3.72	3.60
Total	9.47	15.15	10.34	10.69
Midwest				
Illinois	3.09	4.57	3.37	3.22
Indiana	2.81	4.10	3.07	2.90
Michigan	2.86	4.19	3.12	2.95
Ohio	3.38	4.87	3.69	3.43
Wisconsin	2.78	4.21	3.04	2.97
Total	14.92	21.93	16.29	15.47
Southwest				
Alaska	0.63	0.83	0.69	0.59
Arizona	0.85	1.63	0.93	1.15
California	2.48	4.29	2.71	3.02
Colorado	1.13	2.25	1.23	1.59
Hawaii	0.68	1.09	0.74	0.77
Kansas	1.82	2.83	1.99	2.00
Missouri	2.68	3.89	2.93	2.75
Nebraska	1.68	2.77	1.83	1.96

**Federal Funding for Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations
Under the Hatch Act: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	0.62	1.02	0.68	0.72
New Mexico	0.88	1.36	0.96	0.96
Utah	0.78	1.48	0.85	1.04
Wyoming	0.73	1.29	0.80	0.91
Total	14.96	24.73	16.33	17.45
Southeast				
Alabama	2.30	3.35	2.51	2.36
Arkansas	1.96	2.89	2.14	2.04
District of Columbia	0.40	0.57	0.44	0.40
Florida	1.57	2.43	1.71	1.72
Georgia	2.52	3.98	2.75	2.81
Kentucky	2.89	4.15	3.16	2.93
Louisiana	1.82	2.69	1.99	1.89
Mississippi	2.41	3.46	2.63	2.44
North Carolina	3.83	5.48	4.18	3.87
Oklahoma	1.75	2.58	1.91	1.82
South Carolina	2.01	2.88	2.19	2.03
Tennessee	2.83	4.03	3.09	2.85
Texas	3.59	5.30	3.92	3.74
Virginia	2.43	3.51	2.65	2.48
West Virginia	1.56	2.25	1.70	1.59
Total	33.87	49.56	36.98	34.97
Northwest	13.11	21.97	14.31	15.50
Northeast and Midwest	29.65	45.47	32.37	32.08
North	42.76	67.43	46.69	47.58
Southwest	14.96	24.73	16.33	17.45
Southeast	33.87	49.56	36.98	34.97
South	48.83	74.28	53.31	52.42
U.S. Total¹	91.59 ²	141.72 ³	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

²Does not include regional research funds of \$29,203,713 for fiscal 1981.

³Includes \$35.4 million in regional research funds and excludes \$2.87 million in small business set-asides and IR-5 (CRIS) funds.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service, "Fiscal Year 1981--Distribution of Funds to State Agricultural Experiment Stations Authorized Under the Hatch Act, As Amended August 11, 1955," and "Fiscal Year 1990--Distribution of Funds to State Agricultural Experiment Stations Authorized Under the Hatch Act, As Amended, August 11, 1955," agency data, Washington, D.C., March 1981 and February 1990.

Airport Improvement Program: State Apportionments

*Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration*

**Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1992**

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$32.3 million; Northwest share: 13.05%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$156.2 million; Northwest share: 13.08%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Aviation, Committee on Public Works and Transportation has four northwestern members (of 36): Oberstar (D-MN), DeFazio (D-OR), Stangeland (R-MN) and Lightfoot (R-IA).

Senate Subcommittee on Aviation, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation has no northwestern members (of 8).

Governing Authority: Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982, Public Law 97-248, as amended.

Program Goals: To help sponsors, owners, or operators of public-use airports develop a nationwide system of airports adequate to meet the needs of civil aeronautics.

Formula Description: Airport improvement funds are divided into three pots for apportionment: up to 50 percent for primary airports (allocation is described in Airport Improvement Program: Primary Airport Apportionments); 12 percent is allotted to states and territories; and the remainder is allotted via agency discretion.

Of the amount given states and territories, 1 percent of the total is set aside for territories and the remainder is apportioned among states as follows: 50 percent on each state's proportionate share of population and 50 percent on each state's proportionate share of total area (including land and water).

$$\text{State Share} = .50(\text{Pop}/\text{PopTot}) + .50(\text{Area}/\text{AreaTot})$$

Matching Requirements: The federal match for activities funded by state apportionments is 90 percent, except for public land states. Public land states are those where federal lands exceed 5 percent of total area. In these states, the federal share is increased by the smaller of 25 percent, or 50 percent of the ratio of the area of the state's public lands to its total areas.

**Federal Funding for Airport Improvement Program,
State Apportionments: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	0.43	2.10	1.33	1.35
Iowa	0.45	2.20	1.39	1.41
Minnesota	0.67	3.24	2.08	2.07
Montana	0.70	3.40	2.17	2.18
North Dakota	0.36	1.73	1.12	1.11
Oregon	0.61	2.97	1.89	1.90
South Dakota	0.39	1.88	1.21	1.20
Washington	0.60	2.92	1.86	1.87
Total	4.21	20.43	13.05	13.08
New England				
Connecticut	0.25	1.18	0.77	0.76
Maine	0.23	1.12	0.71	0.71
Massachusetts	0.45	2.16	1.39	1.38
New Hampshire	0.11	0.51	0.34	0.33
Rhode Island	0.07	0.35	0.22	0.22
Vermont	0.08	0.38	0.25	0.24
Total	1.19	5.70	3.69	3.65
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.05	0.25	0.15	0.16
Maryland	0.35	1.70	1.08	1.09
New Jersey	0.56	2.70	1.74	1.73
New York	1.49	7.15	4.62	4.58
Pennsylvania	1.05	5.04	3.25	3.23
Total	3.50	16.85	10.85	10.79
Midwest				
Illinois	1.07	5.15	3.32	3.29
Indiana	0.55	2.66	1.70	1.70
Michigan	1.08	5.24	3.35	3.35
Ohio	0.96	4.65	2.98	2.98
Wisconsin	0.62	3.02	1.92	1.93
Total	4.28	20.71	13.27	13.26
Southwest				
Alaska	2.60	12.72	8.06	8.14
Arizona	0.69	3.36	2.14	2.15
California	2.38	11.49	7.38	7.35
Colorado	0.66	3.21	2.05	2.05
Hawaii	0.10	0.47	0.31	0.30
Kansas	0.53	2.56	1.64	1.64
Missouri	0.65	3.17	2.01	2.03
Nebraska	0.45	2.18	1.39	1.40

**Federal Funding for Airport Improvement Program,
State Apportionments: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	0.54	2.63	1.67	1.68
New Mexico	0.62	3.04	1.92	1.94
Utah	0.47	2.31	1.46	1.48
Wyoming	0.46	2.24	1.43	1.44
Total	10.15	49.37	31.46	31.60
Southeast				
Alabama	0.50	2.45	1.55	1.57
Arkansas	0.39	1.92	1.21	1.23
District of Columbia	0.05	0.22	0.15	0.14
Florida	0.96	4.66	2.98	2.98
Georgia	0.65	3.13	2.01	2.00
Kentucky	0.44	2.11	1.36	1.35
Louisiana	0.52	2.48	1.61	1.59
Mississippi	0.39	1.89	1.21	1.21
North Carolina	0.65	3.14	2.01	2.01
Oklahoma	0.52	2.53	1.61	1.62
South Carolina	0.36	1.73	1.12	1.11
Tennessee	0.51	2.47	1.58	1.58
Texas	2.18	10.55	6.76	6.75
Virginia	0.57	2.73	1.77	1.75
West Virginia	0.24	1.18	0.74	0.76
Total	8.93	43.18	27.68	27.63
Northwest	4.21	20.43	13.05	13.08
Northeast and Midwest	8.97	43.27	27.81	27.69
North	13.18	63.70	40.86	40.77
Southwest	10.15	49.37	31.46	31.60
Southeast	8.93	43.18	27.68	27.63
South	19.08	92.54	59.14	59.23
U.S. Total¹	32.26	156.24	100.00	100.00

¹Excludes funding for Puerto Rico and insular areas.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration "Table 2: Airport Development and Program Distribution of \$32,250,000 for General Aviation Airport Development for Fiscal Year 1981," and "Distribution of \$159,000,000 to States and Insular Areas for Airport Planning and Development for Fiscal Year 1990," agency data, Washington D.C., 1981 and 1990.

Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works

*Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Water Quality*

**Funding authorization for Title II
grants expires September 30, 1990
Funding authorization for Title VI
grants expires September 30, 1994
Statutory allotment formula
expires September 30, 1990**

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$3.834 billion; Northwest share: 7.88%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$932.0 million; Northwest share: 8.26%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Water Resources, Committee on Public Works and Transportation includes five northwestern members (of 32): Oberstar (D-MN), DeFazio (D-OR), Stangeland (R-MN), Lightfoot (R-IA) and Craig (R-ID).

Senate Subcommittee on Environmental Protection, Committee on Environment and Public Works includes two northwestern members (of 13): Baucus (D-MT) and Durenberger (R-MN).

Governing Authority: Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), Public Law 92-500, as amended; see also the Clean Water Act of 1977, Public Law 95-217, and the Municipal Wastewater Treatment Construction Grant Amendments of 1981, Public Law 97-117, and the Clean Water Act amendments, Public Law 100-4.

Program Goals: To assist and serve as an incentive for construction of municipal wastewater treatment works required to meet state and federal water quality standards.

Formula Description: Clean Water Act program consists of Title II grants to municipalities, with matching and reserve requirements, and Title IV grants to capitalize State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds (SRFs). States contribute at least 20 percent of the amount of federal grants to the SRFs, which make loans to municipalities. Loans are repaid to the state. Fiscal 1989 appropriations are 50 percent Title II, 50 percent Title VI grants. After fiscal 1990, the program will consist only of Title VI capitalization grants (i.e. the loan program only). Title II and Title VI funds are allocated under the same statutory allotment formula, a complex formula derived from several elements including existing population needs for treatment plants and interceptor sewers, plus (to a lesser extent) population and needs for all types of treatment projects. All states receive at least 0.5 percent of total funds allotted; the territories are limited to 0.33 percent.

Matching and Reserve Requirements: For Title II assistance awarded after September 30, 1984, the federal grant to communities can cover up to 55 percent of eligible project costs. The federal share for innovative technology projects is 75 percent. Portions of state's Title II allotted funds are reserved for projects serving rural areas (between 4 and 7.5 percent), for costs of administering construction grants program (not to exceed 4 percent), and for water-quality management planning activities (not to exceed 1 percent). A portion of state's allotted funds from Title VI grants are reserved for water-quality management planning (not to exceed 1 percent).

**Federal Funding for Construction Grants for Wastewater
Treatment Works: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 ¹ Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	24.42	4.71	0.64	0.51
Iowa	47.92	12.98	1.25	1.39
Minnesota	76.86	17.62	2.00	1.89
Montana	10.35	4.71	0.27	0.51
North Dakota	12.89	4.71	0.34	0.51
Oregon	35.38	10.83	0.92	1.16
South Dakota	19.09	4.71	0.50	0.51
Washington	75.06	16.68	1.96	1.79
Total	301.97	76.94	7.88	8.26
New England				
Connecticut	61.85	11.75	1.61	1.26
Maine	26.98	7.42	0.70	0.80
Massachusetts	78.00	32.56	2.03	3.49
New Hampshire	32.10	9.58	0.84	1.03
Rhode Island	19.13	6.44	0.50	0.69
Vermont	12.91	4.71	0.34	0.51
Total	230.97	72.45	6.02	7.77
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	16.96	4.71	0.44	0.51
Maryland	105.42	23.19	2.75	2.49
New Jersey	169.35	39.19	4.42	4.20
New York	301.24	105.84	7.86	11.36
Pennsylvania	161.37	37.98	4.21	4.08
Total	754.34	210.91	19.68	22.63
Midwest				
Illinois	297.92	43.37	7.77	4.65
Indiana	113.20	23.11	2.95	2.48
Michigan	206.04	41.23	5.37	4.42
Ohio	193.61	53.98	5.05	5.79
Wisconsin	83.80	25.92	2.19	2.78
Total	894.57	187.61	23.33	20.13
Southwest				
Alaska	15.41	5.74	0.40	0.62
Arizona	47.53	6.48	1.24	0.69
California	296.71	68.58	7.74	7.36
Colorado	38.91	7.67	1.01	0.82
Hawaii	14.78	7.43	0.39	0.80
Kansas	39.60	8.66	1.03	0.93
Missouri	85.59	26.58	2.23	2.85
Nebraska	20.58	4.90	0.54	0.53

**Federal Funding for Construction Grants for Wastewater
Treatment Works: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 ¹ Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	15.63	4.71	0.41	0.51
New Mexico	17.68	4.71	0.46	0.51
Utah	21.94	5.05	0.57	0.54
Wyoming	10.62	4.71	0.28	0.51
Total	624.98	155.21	16.30	16.65
Southeast				
Alabama	44.64	10.72	1.16	1.15
Arkansas	25.55	6.27	0.67	0.67
District of Columbia	17.30	4.71	0.45	0.51
Florida	195.60	32.37	5.10	3.47
Georgia	79.00	16.21	2.06	1.74
Kentucky	46.00	12.20	1.20	1.31
Louisiana	43.13	10.54	1.13	1.13
Mississippi	40.12	8.64	1.05	0.93
North Carolina	58.32	17.31	1.52	1.86
Oklahoma	34.73	7.75	0.91	0.83
South Carolina	44.11	9.82	1.15	1.05
Tennessee	89.69	13.93	2.34	1.49
Texas	125.62	43.83	3.28	4.70
Virginia	133.37	19.62	3.48	2.11
West Virginia	49.60	14.95	1.29	1.60
Total	1,026.78	228.87	26.78	24.56
Northwest	301.97	76.94	7.88	8.26
Northeast and Midwest	1,879.88	470.97	49.04	50.53
North	2,181.85	547.91	56.91	58.79
Southwest	624.98	155.21	16.30	16.65
Southeast	1,026.78	228.87	26.78	24.56
South	1,651.76	384.08	43.09	41.21
U.S. Total²	3,833.61	931.98	100.00	100.00

¹Preliminary data.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Table 2: Federal Government Grants to State and Local Governments by Agency and for Selected Programs by State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1981," *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1981* (Washington, D.C., February 1983), p. 7; and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Municipal Pollution Control, "Title II and Title VI State Allotments, FY 1990," preliminary agency data, Washington, D.C., January 1990.

**Federal Funding for Wastewater Construction Treatment
Revolving Loan Fund Grant: Fiscal 1989 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 ¹ Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Iowa	12.90	13.34	1.39	1.39
Minnesota	17.51	18.11	1.89	1.89
Montana	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
North Dakota	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Oregon	10.76	11.13	1.16	1.16
South Dakota	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Washington	16.57	17.14	1.79	1.79
Total	76.45	79.07	8.26	8.26
New England				
Connecticut	11.67	12.07	1.26	1.26
Maine	7.38	7.63	0.80	0.80
Massachusetts	32.35	33.46	3.49	3.49
New Hampshire	9.52	9.85	1.03	1.03
Rhode Island	6.40	6.62	0.69	0.69
Vermont	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Total	71.99	74.46	7.77	7.77
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Maryland	23.04	23.84	2.49	2.49
New Jersey	38.93	40.27	4.20	4.20
New York	105.16	108.78	11.36	11.36
Pennsylvania	37.74	39.04	4.08	4.08
Total	209.55	216.76	22.63	22.63
Midwest				
Illinois	43.09	44.57	4.65	4.65
Indiana	22.96	23.75	2.48	2.48
Michigan	40.97	42.37	4.42	4.42
Ohio	53.64	55.48	5.79	5.79
Wisconsin	25.76	26.64	2.78	2.78
Total	186.41	192.82	20.13	20.13
Southwest				
Alaska	5.70	5.90	0.62	0.62
Arizona	6.44	6.66	0.69	0.69
California	68.14	70.48	7.36	7.36
Colorado	7.62	7.88	0.82	0.82
Hawaii	7.38	7.63	0.80	0.80
Kansas	8.60	8.90	0.93	0.93
Missouri	26.41	27.32	2.85	2.85
Nebraska	4.87	5.04	0.53	0.53

Federal Funding for Wastewater Construction Treatment
Revolving Loan Fund Grant: Fiscal 1989 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 ¹ Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
New Mexico	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Utah	5.02	5.19	0.54	0.54
Wyoming	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Total	154.21	159.51	16.65	16.65
Southeast				
Alabama	10.65	11.02	1.15	1.15
Arkansas	6.23	6.45	0.67	0.67
District of Columbia	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Florida	32.16	33.27	3.47	3.47
Georgia	16.11	16.66	1.74	1.74
Kentucky	12.13	12.54	1.31	1.31
Louisiana	10.47	10.83	1.13	1.13
Mississippi	8.58	8.88	0.93	0.93
North Carolina	17.20	17.79	1.86	1.86
Oklahoma	7.70	7.96	0.83	0.83
South Carolina	9.76	10.10	1.05	1.05
Tennessee	13.84	14.32	1.49	1.49
Texas	43.55	45.04	4.70	4.70
Virginia	19.50	20.17	2.11	2.11
West Virginia	14.85	15.36	1.60	1.60
Total	227.40	235.22	24.56	24.56
Northwest	76.45	79.07	8.26	8.26
Northeast and Midwest	467.95	484.04	50.53	50.53
North	544.40	563.11	58.79	58.79
Southwest	154.21	159.51	16.65	16.65
Southeast	227.40	235.22	24.56	24.56
South	381.62	394.73	41.21	41.21
U.S. Total²	926.02	957.83	100.00	100.00

¹Preliminary data.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Municipal Pollution Control, "FY 89 title VI Allotment," Title II and Title VI State Allotments, FY 1990," agency data and preliminary agency data, Washington, D.C., December 1989 and January 1990.

Social Services Block Grant

*Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Human Development Services*

Funding authorization is continuous

Fiscal 1983 total: \$2.490 billion; Northwest share: 10.02%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$2.747 billion; Northwest share: 7.15%¹

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Human Resources, Committee on Ways and Means includes no northwestern members (of 11).

Senate Committee on Finance includes four northwestern members (of 20): Baucus (D-MT), Daschle (D-SD), Packwood (R-OR) and Durenberger (R-MN).

Governing Authority: Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law 97-35.

Program Goals: To help states provide a variety of services directed at goals that include: achieving self-sufficiency or economic self-support, preventing or remedying child and adult abuse and neglect, and preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care. Funds are used for day care, social services and training. Programs are not limited to serving the poor.

Formula Description: An amount is set aside from the total appropriation for Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariannas based on the same proportion they received in fiscal 1981. The remainder is allocated in proportion to each state's share of the national population.

$$\text{State Share} = \text{Pop/PopTot}$$

Matching Requirements: None

Federal Funding for Social Services Block Grant: Fiscal 1983 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1983 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1983 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	9.31	11.29	0.37	0.41
Iowa	32.23	31.36	1.29	1.14
Minnesota	53.59	47.78	2.15	1.74
Montana	9.76	9.07	0.39	0.33
North Dakota	8.57	7.48	0.34	0.27
Oregon	30.78	30.57	1.24	1.11
South Dakota	7.87	7.91	0.32	0.29
Washington	97.36	51.06	3.91	1.86
Total	249.47	196.52	10.02	7.15
New England				
Connecticut	36.03	36.19	1.45	1.32
Maine	13.07	13.35	0.52	0.49
Massachusetts	69.75	65.43	2.80	2.38
New Hampshire	9.99	12.17	0.40	0.44
Rhode Island	11.97	11.06	0.48	0.40
Vermont	5.76	6.18	0.23	0.22
Total	146.57	144.38	5.89	5.26
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	5.88	7.26	0.24	0.26
Maryland	54.35	51.45	2.18	1.87
New Jersey	90.11	86.77	3.62	3.16
New York	162.81	198.62	6.54	7.23
Pennsylvania	118.65	132.68	4.77	4.83
Total	431.80	476.77	17.34	17.36
Midwest				
Illinois	95.56	129.59	3.84	4.72
Indiana	53.61	61.87	2.15	2.25
Michigan	121.06	103.27	4.86	3.76
Ohio	122.16	120.58	4.91	4.39
Wisconsin	44.79	53.66	1.80	1.95
Total	437.18	468.97	17.56	17.07
Southwest				
Alaska	3.45	6.20	0.14	0.23
Arizona	31.08	39.62	1.25	1.44
California	250.36	314.06	10.06	11.43
Colorado	35.14	37.48	1.41	1.36
Hawaii	9.58	12.32	0.38	0.45
Kansas	22.65	27.71	0.91	1.01
Missouri	51.25	57.41	2.06	2.09
Nebraska	15.56	17.82	0.62	0.65

Federal Funding for Social Services Block Grant: Fiscal 1983 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1983 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1983 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	8.48	11.42	0.34	0.42
New Mexico	13.01	17.42	0.52	0.63
Utah	19.32	19.26	0.78	0.70
Wyoming	4.93	5.65	0.20	0.21
Total	464.81	566.37	18.67	20.62
Southeast				
Alabama	47.87	46.08	1.92	1.68
Arkansas	22.43	26.85	0.90	0.98
District of Columbia	8.56	6.90	0.34	0.25
Florida	97.64	137.03	3.92	4.99
Georgia	65.00	71.42	2.61	2.60
Kentucky	39.15	41.82	1.57	1.52
Louisiana	48.68	50.42	1.96	1.84
Mississippi	23.99	29.77	0.96	1.08
North Carolina	59.20	72.85	2.38	2.65
Oklahoma	30.93	36.78	1.24	1.34
South Carolina	31.40	38.75	1.26	1.41
Tennessee	47.01	54.72	1.89	1.99
Texas	160.89	192.33	6.46	7.00
Virginia	54.70	66.86	2.20	2.43
West Virginia	22.40	21.10	0.90	0.77
Total	759.85	893.66	30.52	32.54
Northwest	249.47	196.52	10.02	7.15
Northeast and Midwest	1,015.55	1,090.12	40.79	39.69
North	1,265.02	1,286.64	50.81	46.84
Southwest	464.81	566.37	18.67	20.62
Southeast	759.85	893.66	30.52	32.54
South	1,224.66	1,460.02	49.19	53.16
U.S. Total¹	2,489.68	2,746.66	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Table 2: Federal Government Grants to State and Local Governments by Agency and for Selected Programs by State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1983," *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1987* (Washington, D.C., March 1984), p. 9; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, "Social Services - Title XX Block Grants, State Allocations: FY 1990 Estimate," agency data, Washington D.C., 1990.

**Rehabilitation Services:
Basic Support**

*Department of Education
Office of the Assistant Secretary for
Special Education and Rehabilitative Services*

**Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1991**

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$833.4 million; Northwest share: 7.18%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$1.403 billion; Northwest share: 7.42%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Select Education, Committee on Education and Labor includes no northwestern members (of 8).

Senate Subcommittee on the Handicapped, Committee on Labor and Human Resources includes three northwestern members (of 7): Harkin (D-IA), Adams (D-WA) and Durenberger (R-MN).

Governing Authority: Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Public Law 93-112, as amended; the Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978, Public Law 95-602; and the Rehabilitation Amendments of 1984, Public Law 98-221.

Program Goals: To provide vocational rehabilitation services to persons with mental and/or physical handicaps. Priority service is focused on needs of those with the most severe disabilities.

Formula Description: Allocations are made to state rehabilitation agencies. Each state's basic allotment is an amount equal to their fiscal 1978 allocation (about 73 percent of the total allotted). The remainder is distributed based on two factors: each state's share of population, multiplied by a per-capita income adjustment factor (called an allotment percentage); and population multiplied by the square of the allotment percentage. The allotment percentage cannot go over 75 percent or go below 33.3 percent. Each state is guaranteed a minimum of \$3 million or one-third of 1 percent of the total appropriation, whichever is greater.

$$\text{State Share} = [0.5(\text{Pop}(1-0.5(\text{Pci}/\text{PciUS})))/\text{Sum of Numerator} + \\ [0.5(\text{Pop}(1-0.5(\text{Pci}/\text{PciUS})^2))/\text{Sum of Numerator}$$

Pci = state's three-year average of per-capita personal income

Matching Requirements: Federal funds cover 80 percent of costs

**Federal Funding for Rehabilitation Services,
Basic Support: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1989
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1989 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	3.77	6.84	0.45	0.49
Iowa	10.19	17.71	1.22	1.26
Minnesota	14.92	24.52	1.79	1.75
Montana	3.21	5.66	0.39	0.40
North Dakota	3.03	4.82	0.36	0.34
Oregon	9.11	16.36	1.09	1.17
South Dakota	3.14	5.28	0.38	0.38
Washington	12.45	22.93	1.49	1.63
Total	59.82	104.11	7.18	7.42
New England				
Connecticut	7.98	12.31	0.96	0.88
Maine	5.46	8.88	0.66	0.63
Massachusetts	20.35	30.33	2.44	2.16
New Hampshire	3.67	5.87	0.44	0.42
Rhode Island	3.63	5.91	0.44	0.42
Vermont	3.00	4.82	0.36	0.34
Total	44.09	68.11	5.29	4.85
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	3.01	4.82	0.36	0.34
Maryland	12.87	21.31	1.54	1.52
New Jersey	20.64	32.44	2.48	2.31
New York	53.74	85.68	6.45	6.11
Pennsylvania	44.55	73.28	5.35	5.22
Total	134.81	217.53	16.18	15.50
Midwest				
Illinois	31.06	55.78	3.73	3.98
Indiana	19.00	36.27	2.28	2.58
Michigan	29.95	52.23	3.59	3.72
Ohio	40.83	67.63	4.90	4.82
Wisconsin	18.72	30.58	2.25	2.18
Total	139.56	242.48	16.75	17.28
Southwest				
Alaska	3.01	4.82	0.36	0.34
Arizona	9.61	18.79	1.15	1.34
California	64.32	114.90	7.72	8.19
Colorado	9.35	16.13	1.12	1.15
Hawaii	3.03	5.16	0.36	0.37
Kansas	8.11	13.88	0.97	0.99
Missouri	20.06	32.91	2.41	2.35
Nebraska	5.68	9.67	0.68	0.69

**Federal Funding for Rehabilitation Services,
Basic Support: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1989 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1989 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	3.02	4.82	0.36	0.34
New Mexico	6.27	10.99	0.75	0.78
Utah	6.23	11.79	0.75	0.84
Wyoming	3.02	4.82	0.36	0.34
Total	141.71	248.68	17.00	17.72
Southeast				
Alabama	22.50	33.11	2.70	2.36
Arkansas	12.57	19.40	1.51	1.38
District of Columbia	8.06	8.54	0.97	0.61
Florida	32.87	61.68	3.94	4.40
Georgia	23.60	40.53	2.83	2.89
Kentucky	17.65	29.37	2.12	2.09
Louisiana	20.08	33.07	2.41	2.36
Mississippi	14.81	24.27	1.78	1.73
North Carolina	27.20	46.19	3.26	3.29
Oklahoma	12.85	21.64	1.54	1.54
South Carolina	15.42	26.55	1.85	1.89
Tennessee	21.46	36.29	2.57	2.59
Texas	52.32	93.35	6.28	6.65
Virginia	19.59	32.43	2.35	2.31
West Virginia	12.44	15.71	1.49	1.12
Total	313.42	522.12	37.61	37.21
Northwest	59.82	104.11	7.18	7.42
Northeast and Midwest	318.46	528.12	38.21	37.64
North	378.28	632.23	45.39	45.06
Southwest	141.71	248.68	17.00	17.72
Southeast	313.42	522.12	37.61	37.21
South	455.13	770.80	54.61	54.94
U.S. Total¹	833.41	1,403.02	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, "State Grants, FY 1981" agency data, Washington, D.C., September 1981 and "Fiscal Year 1989, Section 110, Final Allotment," agency data, Washington, D.C., August 8, 1989.

**Improving School Programs:
State Block Grants**

*Department of Education
Office of the Assistant Secretary
for Elementary and Secondary Education*

**Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1993**

**Fiscal 1983 total: \$437.6 million; Northwest share: 7.84%¹
Fiscal 1988 total: \$450.6 million; Northwest share: 7.73%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education, Committee on Education and Labor includes three northwestern members (of 24): Williams (D-MT), Unsoeld (D-WA) and Grandy (R-IA)

Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities, Committee on Labor and Human Resources includes no northwestern members (of 11).

Governing Authority: Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981, as added by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law 97-35, as amended.

Program Goals: To help states improve elementary and secondary education.

Formula Description: Six percent may be set aside for national programs and activities. The balance is allocated to states based on each state's share of the national population aged 5 to 17. No state's share may be less than one-half a percent of the total appropriations.

$$\text{State Share} = \text{Pop5-17} / \text{Pop5-17Tot}$$

Matching Requirements: None

**Federal Funding for Improving School Programs,
State Block Grants: Fiscal 1983 and Fiscal 1989**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1983 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1983 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1989 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
Iowa	5.38	5.20	1.23	1.15
Minnesota	7.68	7.64	1.75	1.70
Montana	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
North Dakota	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
Oregon	4.75	4.81	1.09	1.07
South Dakota	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
Washington	7.58	8.02	1.73	1.78
Total	34.31	34.84	7.84	7.73
New England				
Connecticut	5.65	5.26	1.29	1.17
Maine	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
Massachusetts	10.20	9.18	2.33	2.04
New Hampshire	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
Rhode Island	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
Vermont	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
Total	24.77	23.62	5.66	5.24
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
Maryland	7.92	7.68	1.81	1.70
New Jersey	13.59	12.78	3.10	2.84
New York	31.60	30.18	7.22	6.70
Pennsylvania	21.09	20.05	4.82	4.45
Total	76.43	72.98	17.46	16.20
Midwest				
Illinois	21.36	21.08	4.88	4.68
Indiana	10.68	10.47	2.44	2.32
Michigan	18.22	17.40	4.16	3.86
Ohio	20.51	20.00	4.69	4.44
Wisconsin	9.00	8.85	2.06	1.96
Total	79.77	77.80	18.22	17.26
Southwest				
Alaska	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
Arizona	5.28	6.13	1.21	1.36
California	42.42	48.47	9.69	10.76
Colorado	5.39	5.87	1.23	1.30
Hawaii	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
Kansas	4.21	4.44	0.96	0.99
Missouri	8.98	9.11	2.05	2.02
Nebraska	2.90	2.93	0.66	0.65

**Federal Funding for Improving School Programs,
State Block Grants: Fiscal 1983 and Fiscal 1989 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1983 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1983 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1989 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
New Mexico	2.75	3.02	0.63	0.67
Utah	3.35	4.31	0.77	0.96
Wyoming	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
Total	84.20	93.46	19.23	20.74
Southeast				
Alabama	7.78	7.97	1.78	1.77
Arkansas	4.45	4.60	1.02	1.02
District of Columbia	2.23	2.30	0.51	0.51
Florida	16.50	18.34	3.77	4.07
Georgia	11.15	12.21	2.55	2.71
Kentucky	7.16	7.15	1.64	1.59
Louisiana	8.83	9.02	2.02	2.00
Mississippi	5.39	5.62	1.23	1.25
North Carolina	11.27	11.53	2.57	2.56
Oklahoma	5.72	6.16	1.31	1.37
South Carolina	6.33	6.64	1.45	1.47
Tennessee	8.73	8.95	1.99	1.99
Texas	29.03	33.76	6.63	7.49
Virginia	9.97	10.06	2.28	2.23
West Virginia	3.73	3.62	0.85	0.80
Total	138.27	147.91	31.59	32.82
Northwest	34.31	34.84	7.84	7.73
Northeast and Midwest	180.97	174.40	41.34	38.70
North	215.28	209.24	49.18	46.43
Southwest	84.20	93.46	19.23	20.74
Southeast	138.27	147.91	31.59	32.82
South	222.47	241.37	50.82	53.57
U.S. Total¹	437.75	450.60	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, "ECTA, Chapter 2 State Block Grants FY 83 Appropriation for Distribution on 1983-84," and "Chapter 2 Block Grants to States and Outlying Areas FY 89," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1983 and 1989.

**Older Americans Programs:
Nutrition Services**

*Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Human Development Services
Administration on Aging*

**Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1991**

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$342.0 million; Northwest share: 8.11%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$422.3 million; Northwest share: 8.05%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Human Resources, Committee on Education and Labor includes three northwestern members (of 9): Unsoeld (D-WA), Tauke (R-IA) and Grandy (R-IA).

Senate Subcommittee on Aging, Committee on Labor and Human Resources includes one northwestern member (of 7): Durenberger (R-MN).

Governing Authority: Older Americans Act of 1965, Public Law 89-73, as amended by the Comprehensive Older Americans Act Amendments of 1978, Public Law 95-478; and the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1984, Public Law 98-459, as amended.

Program Goals: To provide older Americans with low-cost nutritious meals and with appropriate nutrition education and other nutrition services. Meals may be served in a congregate setting or delivered to the home.

Formula Description: Funds are allotted in proportion to each state's population 60 years or older. State agencies are allowed to use up to 5 percent of their services allotments, or \$300,000, whichever is greater, to pay for administration of the state plan. These allowable amounts are applicable as long as appropriations for Title III services (exclusive of funds for the USDA commodity program) do not exceed \$800 million. If appropriations exceed \$800 million, states could use the greater of 5 percent of their services allotments or \$500,000.

$$\text{State Share} = \text{Pop60/Pop60Tot}$$

Matching Requirements: The federal share can cover up to 85 percent for the cost of nutrition services. State or local public agencies may provide up to one-quarter of their share in allowable costs or local agency in-kind contributions. The federal share of administrative costs may not exceed 75 percent.

**Federal Funding for Older Americans Programs,
Nutrition Services: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 ¹ Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	1.74	2.23	0.51	0.53
Iowa	5.00	5.85	1.46	1.38
Minnesota	6.19	7.33	1.81	1.74
Montana	1.73	2.21	0.51	0.52
North Dakota	1.74	2.20	0.51	0.52
Oregon	3.99	4.90	1.17	1.16
South Dakota	1.74	2.21	0.51	0.52
Washington	5.61	7.09	1.64	1.68
Total	27.74	34.01	8.11	8.05
New England				
Connecticut	4.94	6.03	1.44	1.43
Maine	1.80	2.29	0.53	0.54
Massachusetts	9.55	11.25	2.79	2.66
New Hampshire	1.73	2.24	0.51	0.53
Rhode Island	1.75	2.26	0.51	0.53
Vermont	1.73	2.18	0.51	0.52
Total	21.50	26.24	6.29	6.21
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.73	2.19	0.51	0.52
Maryland	5.35	6.72	1.56	1.59
New Jersey	11.67	14.00	3.41	3.32
New York	28.66	33.36	8.38	7.90
Pennsylvania	20.39	24.48	5.96	5.80
Total	67.80	80.76	19.83	19.12
Midwest				
Illinois	16.47	19.87	4.82	4.71
Indiana	7.63	9.29	2.23	2.20
Michigan	12.18	14.78	3.56	3.50
Ohio	15.55	18.80	4.55	4.45
Wisconsin	7.41	8.70	2.17	2.06
Total	59.24	71.43	17.32	16.91
Southwest				
Alaska	1.73	2.15	0.51	0.51
Arizona	3.81	5.33	1.11	1.26
California	31.88	39.77	9.32	9.42
Colorado	3.31	4.19	0.97	0.99
Hawaii	1.73	2.24	0.51	0.53
Kansas	3.96	4.70	1.16	1.11
Missouri	8.15	9.73	2.38	2.30
Nebraska	2.61	3.15	0.76	0.75

**Federal Funding for Older Americans Programs,
Nutrition Services: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 ¹ Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	1.74	2.23	0.51	0.53
New Mexico	1.73	2.23	0.51	0.53
Utah	1.74	2.24	0.51	0.53
Wyoming	1.73	2.16	0.51	0.51
Total	64.12	80.12	18.75	18.97
Southeast				
Alabama	5.61	6.92	1.64	1.64
Arkansas	3.84	4.78	1.12	1.13
District of Columbia	1.74	2.19	0.51	0.52
Florida	19.96	26.63	5.84	6.31
Georgia	6.57	8.46	1.92	2.00
Kentucky	5.25	6.38	1.54	1.51
Louisiana	5.09	6.47	1.49	1.53
Mississippi	3.57	4.46	1.04	1.06
North Carolina	7.69	10.03	2.25	2.38
Oklahoma	4.73	5.82	1.38	1.38
South Carolina	3.69	4.95	1.08	1.17
Tennessee	6.59	8.16	1.93	1.93
Texas	17.38	22.21	5.08	5.26
Virginia	6.76	8.48	1.98	2.01
West Virginia	3.09	3.80	0.90	0.90
Total	101.56	129.73	29.70	30.72
Northwest	27.74	34.01	8.11	8.05
Northeast and Midwest	148.54	178.43	43.44	42.25
North	176.28	212.44	51.55	50.31
Southwest	64.12	80.12	18.75	18.97
Southeast	101.56	129.73	29.70	30.72
South	165.68	209.84	48.45	49.69
U.S. Total	341.96 ²	422.28	100.00	100.00

¹Includes Congregate Nutrition Services and Home-Delivered Nutrition.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, "FY 1981 State Allotment Amounts Under Title III of the Older Americans Act of 1965, As Amended," and "FY 1990 Title III Allotments: Part C-1, Congregate Nutrition Services and Part C-2, Home-Delivered Nutrition Services," agency data, Washington, D.C., June 1981 and January 1989.

**Senior Community Service
Employment Program**

*Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration*

**Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1991**

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$271.9 million; Northwest share: 9.10%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$350.0 million; Northwest share: 8.98%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Human Resources, Committee on Education and Labor includes three northwestern members (of 9): Unsoeld (D-WA), Tauke (R-IA) and Grandy (R-IA).

Senate Subcommittee on Aging, Committee on Labor and Human Resources includes one northwestern member (of 7): Durenberger (R-MN).

Governing Authority: Older Americans Act, Public Law 89-73, as added by the Older American Community Service Employment Act, Public Law 94-135, as amended.

Program Goals: To provide, foster, and promote useful part-time work opportunities (usually 20 hours per week) in community service activities for low-income persons who are 55 years old and older.

Formula Description: Allocations are made to eight national nonprofit organizations, as well as state agencies and territories. The Older Americans Act contains provisions as to the distribution of funds to national organizations and states. First, nonprofit organizations receive funds sufficient to finance the number of job slots sponsored by such groups in fiscal 1978. This is done by updating the unit cost of funding each job slot funded in fiscal 1978. No more than 45 percent of the funds over the 1978 level is allocated to national nonprofit organizations, with the remainder allocated to states. Funds over the 1978 level are allocated based on each state's share of the U.S. population aged 55 or over, multiplied by a per-capita income adjustment factor (or allotment ratio). Despite this provision of law, however, in recent years appropriations legislation has specified that total national organizations are to receive 78 percent of funds and state agencies 22 percent.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Nonprofit Share} &= \text{Jobs} * \text{Costs} \\ \text{State Share} &= \text{Pop55}[1 - 0.5 * (\text{Pci}/\text{PciUS})] / \text{Sum of Numerator}\end{aligned}$$

$\text{Pci} = \text{state per-capita income}$

Matching Requirements: Federal funding is 90 percent, except for an emergency or disaster project, or a project located in an economically depressed area, where it is 100 percent.

**Federal Funding for Senior Community Service
Employment Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990¹**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	1.27	1.66	0.47	0.48
Iowa	3.59	4.65	1.32	1.33
Minnesota	6.89	8.34	2.53	2.38
Montana	1.74	2.17	0.64	0.62
North Dakota	1.67	2.09	0.61	0.60
Oregon	3.92	5.01	1.44	1.43
South Dakota	1.95	2.41	0.72	0.69
Washington	3.72	5.10	1.37	1.46
Total	24.75	31.44	9.10	8.98
New England				
Connecticut	3.32	3.98	1.22	1.14
Maine	1.76	2.16	0.65	0.62
Massachusetts	6.89	7.74	2.53	2.21
New Hampshire	1.21	1.60	0.44	0.46
Rhode Island	1.46	1.86	0.54	0.53
Vermont	1.51	1.92	0.56	0.55
Total	16.15	19.25	5.94	5.50
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.16	1.53	0.43	0.44
Maryland	3.77	4.69	1.39	1.34
New Jersey	8.62	10.14	3.17	2.90
New York	20.59	24.17	7.57	6.91
Pennsylvania	15.58	19.75	5.73	5.64
Total	49.72	60.28	18.28	17.22
Midwest				
Illinois	11.00	14.23	4.05	4.07
Indiana	7.24	9.28	2.66	2.65
Michigan	8.87	11.65	3.26	3.33
Ohio	12.04	15.73	4.43	4.49
Wisconsin	7.30	9.04	2.68	2.58
Total	46.45	59.93	17.08	17.12
Southwest				
Alaska	1.16	1.53	0.43	0.44
Arizona	2.78	4.19	1.02	1.20
California	21.79	28.53	8.01	8.15
Colorado	2.58	3.42	0.95	0.98
Hawaii	1.16	1.53	0.43	0.44
Kansas	2.83	3.68	1.04	1.05
Missouri	6.99	8.78	2.57	2.51
Nebraska	2.18	2.78	0.80	0.80

**Federal Funding for Senior Community Service Employment
Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990¹ (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	1.27	1.66	0.47	0.48
New Mexico	1.30	1.88	0.48	0.54
Utah	1.70	2.20	0.63	0.63
Wyoming	1.27	1.66	0.47	0.48
Total	47.01	61.87	17.29	17.68
Southeast				
Alabama	5.02	6.57	1.85	1.88
Arkansas	5.18	6.42	1.90	1.83
District of Columbia	1.59	2.01	0.58	0.57
Florida	14.42	20.08	5.30	5.74
Georgia	5.79	7.63	2.13	2.18
Kentucky	5.25	6.73	1.93	1.92
Louisiana	4.49	6.12	1.65	1.75
Mississippi	3.39	4.44	1.25	1.27
North Carolina	6.76	9.10	2.49	2.60
Oklahoma	4.25	5.61	1.56	1.60
South Carolina	3.36	4.65	1.24	1.33
Tennessee	5.51	7.26	2.03	2.07
Texas	13.85	19.23	5.09	5.49
Virginia	5.85	7.35	2.15	2.10
West Virginia	3.14	4.02	1.15	1.15
Total	87.85	117.23	32.31	33.49
Northwest	24.75	31.44	9.10	8.98
Northeast and Midwest	112.32	139.46	41.30	39.85
North	137.07	170.90	50.41	48.83
Southwest	47.01	61.87	17.29	17.68
Southeast	87.85	117.23	32.31	33.49
South	134.86	179.10	49.59	51.17
U.S. Total²	271.93	350.00	100.00	100.00

¹Fiscal 1981 used from July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982, and fiscal 1990 used from July 1, 1990 to June 30, 1991.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration "Older Americans Act--Planning Estimates 1/81"; and "FY 1990 Older Americans Program Allocations," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1981 and January 1990.

**Older Americans Programs:
Supportive Services**

*Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Human Development Services
Administration on Aging*

**Funding is authorized through
September 30, 1991**

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$246.1 million; Northwest share: 8.12%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$267.7 million; Northwest share: 8.05%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Human Resources, Committee on Education and Labor includes three northwestern members (of 9): Unsoeld (D-WA), Tauke (R-IA) and Grandy (R-IA).

Senate Subcommittee on Aging, Committee on Labor and Human Resources includes one northwestern member (of 7): Durenberger (R-MN).

Governing Authority: The Older Americans Act of 1965, Public Law 89-73, as amended by the Comprehensive Older Americans Act Amendments of 1978, Public Law 95-478 and the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1984, Public Law 98-459, as amended.

Program Goals: To help states support programs for older persons via statewide planning, and area planning and provision of social services, including multipurpose senior centers.

Formula Description: Funds are distributed to agencies on aging in the states and territories. Exclusive of a small set-aside, funds are allocated in proportion to each state's population 60 years of age or older. State agencies are allowed to use up to 5 percent of the services allotments, or \$300,000, whichever is greater, to pay for administration of the state plan. These allowable amounts for state plan administration are applicable as long as appropriations for these services do not exceed \$800 million. If they do, states would be allowed to use the greater of 5 percent of their services allotments or \$500,000.

$$\text{State Share} = \text{Pop60/Pop60Tot}$$

Matching Requirements: The federal share is 85 percent for the cost of Supportive Services. State and local governments must provide at least one-quarter of the 15 percent match from its own funds; the remainder may be in-kind. The federal share of administrative costs may not exceed 75 percent.

**Federal Funding for Older Americans Programs,
Supportive Services: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	1.26	1.41	0.51	0.53
Iowa	3.60	3.71	1.46	1.38
Minnesota	4.45	4.65	1.81	1.74
Montana	1.25	1.40	0.51	0.52
North Dakota	1.26	1.39	0.51	0.52
Oregon	2.87	3.10	1.17	1.16
South Dakota	1.25	1.40	0.51	0.52
Washington	4.04	4.49	1.64	1.68
Total	19.98	21.56	8.12	8.05
New England				
Connecticut	3.55	3.82	1.44	1.43
Maine	1.30	1.45	0.53	0.54
Massachusetts	6.87	7.13	2.79	2.66
New Hampshire	1.26	1.42	0.51	0.53
Rhode Island	1.26	1.43	0.51	0.53
Vermont	1.25	1.38	0.51	0.52
Total	15.49	16.64	6.29	6.22
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.25	1.39	0.51	0.52
Maryland	3.85	4.26	1.56	1.59
New Jersey	8.40	8.87	3.41	3.32
New York	20.62	21.15	8.38	7.90
Pennsylvania	14.56	15.52	5.92	5.80
Total	48.68	51.19	19.78	19.12
Midwest				
Illinois	11.86	12.60	4.82	4.71
Indiana	5.54	5.89	2.25	2.20
Michigan	8.76	9.37	3.56	3.50
Ohio	11.19	11.92	4.55	4.45
Wisconsin	5.33	5.51	2.17	2.06
Total	42.68	45.28	17.34	16.91
Southwest				
Alaska	1.26	1.36	0.51	0.51
Arizona	2.74	3.38	1.11	1.26
California	22.94	25.21	9.32	9.42
Colorado	2.38	2.66	0.97	0.99
Hawaii	1.25	1.42	0.51	0.53
Kansas	2.85	2.98	1.16	1.11
Missouri	5.87	6.17	2.38	2.30
Nebraska	1.88	2.00	0.76	0.75

**Federal Funding for Older Americans Programs,
Supportive Services: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	1.26	1.41	0.51	0.53
New Mexico	1.25	1.41	0.51	0.53
Utah	1.26	1.42	0.51	0.53
Wyoming	1.25	1.37	0.51	0.51
Total	46.19	50.79	18.77	18.97
Southeast				
Alabama	4.04	4.39	1.64	1.64
Arkansas	2.77	3.03	1.13	1.13
District of Columbia	1.26	1.39	0.51	0.52
Florida	14.36	16.88	5.83	6.31
Georgia	4.73	5.36	1.92	2.00
Kentucky	3.78	4.04	1.54	1.51
Louisiana	3.66	4.10	1.49	1.53
Mississippi	2.57	2.83	1.04	1.06
North Carolina	5.54	6.36	2.25	2.38
Oklahoma	3.41	3.69	1.39	1.38
South Carolina	2.66	3.14	1.08	1.17
Tennessee	4.74	5.18	1.93	1.93
Texas	12.51	14.08	5.08	5.26
Virginia	4.86	5.37	1.97	2.01
West Virginia	2.23	2.41	0.91	0.90
Total	73.12	82.24	29.71	30.72
Northwest	19.98	21.56	8.12	8.05
Northeast and Midwest	106.85	113.11	43.41	42.25
North	126.83	134.67	51.53	50.31
Southwest	46.19	50.79	18.77	18.97
Southeast	73.12	82.24	29.71	30.72
South	119.31	133.02	48.47	49.69
U.S. Total¹	246.14	267.69	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, "FY 1981 State Allotment Amounts Under Title III of the Older Americans Act of 1965, As Amended"; and "FY 1990 Title III Allotments: Part B Supportive Services," agency data, Washington, D.C., June 1981 and January 1989.

**Child Welfare Services:
State Grants**

*Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Human Development Services
Administration for Children, Youth and Families*

7

Funding authorization is continuous

**Fiscal 1981 total: \$157.7 million; Northwest share: 7.72%¹
Fiscal 1990 total: \$245.2 million; Northwest share: 7.69%¹**

Authorizing Committees: House Subcommittee on Human Resources, Committee on Ways and Means includes no northwestern members (of 11).

Senate Committee on Finance includes five northwestern members (of 20): Baucus (D-MT), Daschle (D-SD), Packwood (R-OR), Durenberger (R-MN) and Symms (R-ID).

Governing Authority: Social Security Act, Public Law 74-271, Title IV, as added by the Social Security Amendments of 1967, Public Law 90-248; and the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, Public Law 96-272.

Program Goals: To establish, extend, and strengthen child welfare services provided by state and local public welfare agencies in order to enable children to remain in their own homes, or, where that is impossible, to provide alternative permanent homes for them.

Formula Description: An allotment of \$70,000 is made to each state and territory. Remaining funds are distributed based on each state's proportionate share of the national population under 21, multiplied by a per-capita income adjustment factor (called an allotment percentage.) The allotment percentage cannot exceed 70 percent, or be less than 30 percent and is fixed at 70 percent for territories.

$$\text{State Share} = \text{Pop21}[1-(0.5(\text{Pci}/\text{PciUS}))]/\text{Sum of Numerator}$$

Pci = 3-year average of state per-capita income

Matching Requirements: Federal share is 75 percent.

**Federal Funding for Child Welfare Services,
State Grants: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Northwest				
Idaho	0.86	1.45	0.55	0.59
Iowa	2.14	3.00	1.36	1.22
Minnesota	2.95	4.17	1.87	1.70
Montana	0.72	1.05	0.46	0.43
North Dakota	0.59	0.86	0.37	0.35
Oregon	1.76	2.88	1.12	1.18
South Dakota	0.66	0.95	0.42	0.39
Washington	2.49	4.49	1.58	1.83
Total	12.17	18.85	7.72	7.69
New England				
Connecticut	1.79	1.97	1.13	0.80
Maine	0.99	1.36	0.63	0.56
Massachusetts	3.70	4.15	2.35	1.69
New Hampshire	0.74	0.99	0.47	0.40
Rhode Island	0.70	0.96	0.44	0.39
Vermont	0.47	0.66	0.30	0.27
Total	8.39	10.10	5.32	4.12
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.44	0.66	0.28	0.27
Maryland	2.67	3.73	1.69	1.52
New Jersey	4.29	5.01	2.72	2.04
New York	10.76	14.11	6.82	5.76
Pennsylvania	7.75	11.12	4.91	4.54
Total	25.91	34.63	16.43	14.13
Midwest				
Illinois	6.99	10.67	4.43	4.35
Indiana	4.09	6.16	2.59	2.51
Michigan	6.44	9.30	4.08	3.79
Ohio	7.68	11.26	4.87	4.59
Wisconsin	3.50	5.09	2.22	2.08
Total	28.70	42.46	18.19	17.32
Southwest				
Alaska	0.28	0.53	0.18	0.22
Arizona	2.02	3.87	1.28	1.58
California	13.32	23.79	8.44	9.71
Colorado	1.95	3.23	1.24	1.32
Hawaii	0.66	1.15	0.42	0.47
Kansas	1.63	2.54	1.03	1.04
Missouri	3.59	5.23	2.28	2.14
Nebraska	1.20	1.92	0.76	0.78

**Federal Funding for Child Welfare Services,
State Grants: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
Southwest (continued)				
Nevada	0.49	1.00	0.31	0.41
New Mexico	1.22	2.09	0.77	0.85
Utah	1.45	2.93	0.92	1.20
Wyoming	0.37	0.66	0.23	0.27
Total	28.18	48.95	17.86	19.97
Southeast				
Alabama	3.41	5.22	2.16	2.13
Arkansas	2.02	3.11	1.28	1.27
District of Columbia	0.38	0.44	0.24	0.18
Florida	5.72	10.57	3.63	4.31
Georgia	4.45	7.29	2.82	2.97
Kentucky	3.03	4.62	1.92	1.88
Louisiana	3.78	5.99	2.40	2.44
Mississippi	2.63	3.97	1.67	1.62
North Carolina	4.65	7.27	2.95	2.97
Oklahoma	2.28	3.90	1.45	1.59
South Carolina	2.75	4.47	1.74	1.82
Tennessee	3.70	5.65	2.35	2.31
Texas	10.32	19.87	6.54	8.10
Virginia	3.69	5.41	2.34	2.20
West Virginia	1.58	2.39	1.00	0.97
Total	54.39	90.16	34.48	36.78
Northwest	12.17	18.85	7.72	7.69
Northeast and Midwest	63.00	87.19	39.94	35.57
North	75.17	106.04	47.65	43.26
Southwest	28.18	48.95	17.86	19.97
Southeast	54.39	90.16	34.48	36.78
South	82.57	139.10	52.35	56.74
U.S. Total¹	157.74	245.15	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, "Tentative Apportionment of Child Welfare Services State Grant Funds, FY 1981," and "Apportionment of Title IV-B Child Welfare Services State Grant Funds FY 90," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1981 and 1990.

Appendix A: Abbreviations

AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AGEXSV	Agricultural Extension Service
CDBG	Community Development Block Grants
COMPED	Compensatory education for the disadvantaged
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DoEd	U.S. Department of Education
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DPI	Direct Payments to Individuals
EDA	Economic Development Administration
EITC	Earned Income Tax Credit
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPAAWWT	EPA Wastewater Treatment Construction Grants
FAATF	Federal Aviation Administration Airport and Airway Trust Fund
FEDRET	Federal Retirement
-MLTRY	Federal Military Retirement
-CIVLN	Federal Civilian Retirement
FDSTMP	Food Stamps
FY	Fiscal Year
GRS	General Revenue Sharing
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HSGAST	Low income housing assistance
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
HWAYTF	Federal Highway Administration Highway Trust Fund
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
LIHEAP	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
MDCAID	Medicaid
MDCARE	Medicare
NE/MW	Northeast-Midwest
Non-DOD	Non-Department of Defense Spending
PELL	Pell Grants
Procure	Federal Procurement
PUBHSG	Public housing construction and operating subsidies
SEC8	Section 8 low income rent subsidies
SOCSEC	Social Security
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
S/W	South and West
S&W	Federal Salaries and Wages
UDAG	Urban Development Action Grants
UMTA	Urban Mass Transit Administration
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VETBEN	Veterans benefits
VOCED	Office of Vocational and Adult Education
WIC	Special supplemental food program for Women, Infants, and Children



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